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BIOGRAPHICAL TREASURY.

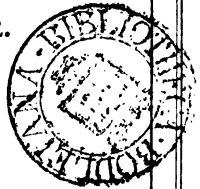
A Dictionary
OF
UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY;

INTENDED AS
A COMPANION TO 'THE TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE.'

By **SAMUEL MAUNDER.**

LONDON:
LONGMAN, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, & LONGMANS,
PATERNOSTER ROW.

M. DCCC. XXXVIII.

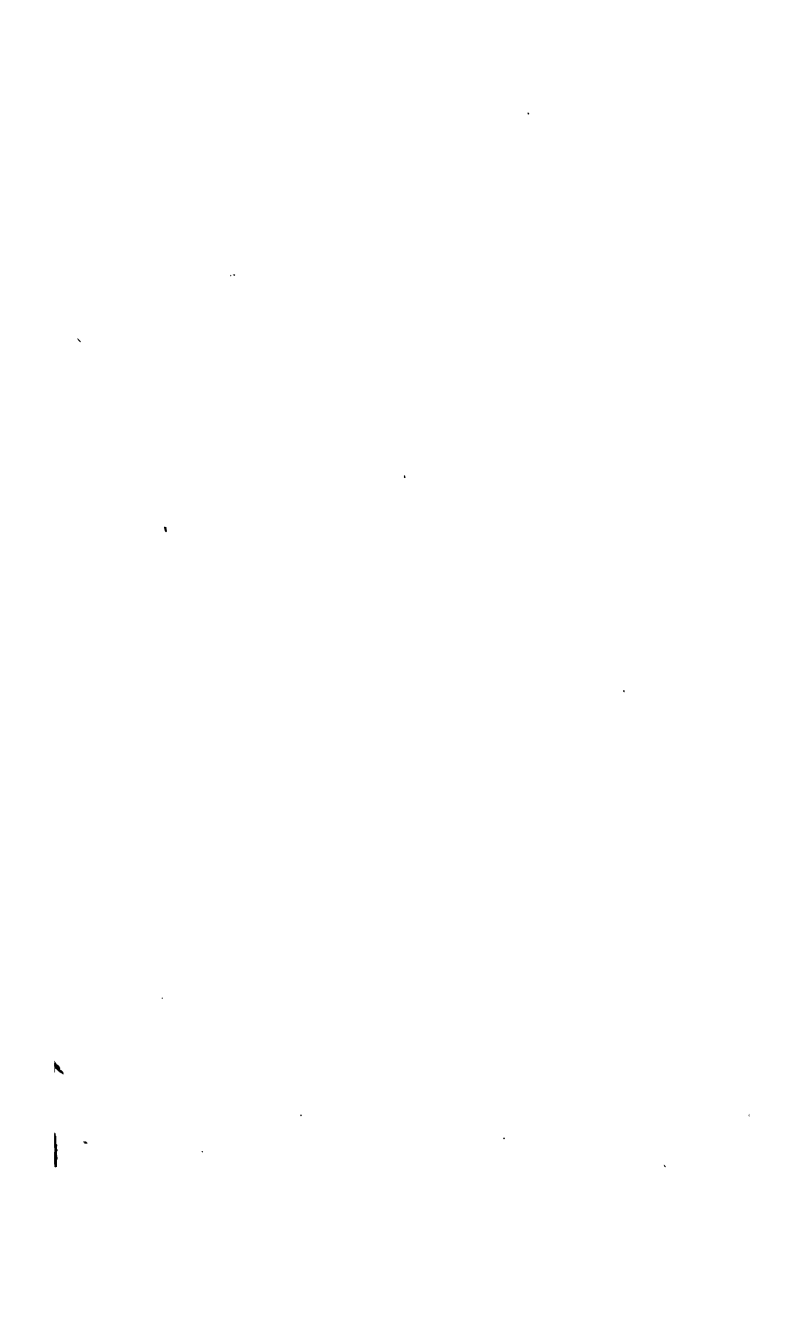


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the executive commission at Naples, when the latter became a republic; but declined office when the monarchy was restored.

ABARIS, a celebrated character of antiquity, said to have possessed vast abilities, and to have been endowed with the power of performing miraculous cures, but of whom even the country which gave him birth is very uncertain; some calling him a Scythian, while others maintain that he was a native of one of the Western Isles of Scotland: a personage, in short, of whom there is far more of fable recorded than of truth.

ABAS, SCHAH, surnamed the Great, 7th king of Persia. With the assistance of the English, in 1622, he took Ormus, and made Isfahan the capital of Persia. Died in 1629.

ABAS, SCHAH, great grandson of the preceding; a prince remarkable for his mildness and humanity. He began to reign in 1642, and died in 1666.

ABASSON, an impostor; who was put to death for pretending that he was grandson to Abas the Great.

ABASSA, or ABBASSA, sister of the caliph Haroun al Raschid, who gave her in marriage to his vizier Glafar, on condition that their marriage should never be consummated; but having broken the contract, the caliph put Glafar to death, and banished his wife from the palace, giving orders that no one should afford her relief. The romantic incidents arising from this strange marriage have furnished themes for many an oriental tale.

ABATE, ANDREA, a Neapolitan artist, who, as a painter of fruit and objects of still life, acquired great celebrity. He was employed, together with Luca Giordino, in adorning the Escorial for Charles II. of Spain. Died, 1732.

ABAUZIT, FIRMIN, a French author of great merit, and whose modesty was equal to his erudition. His father died in his infancy; and his mother, in order to secure his education in the Protestant faith, sent him, at two years of age, to Geneva. After finishing his studies he went to Holland, and from thence to England, where he formed an intimacy with Sir Isaac Newton, by whom he was much admired and esteemed. He was also highly panegyrised by Volta re and Rousseau. In short, though he published little, he had acquired among literary men a character for profound learning, and his correct judgment was universally acknowledged by them. He was born at Uzès in 1679, and died at Geneva in 1767.

ABBADIE, JAMES, an eminent Protestant divine, who accompanied Marshal Schomberg to England in 1688, and was present when that great commander fell at the battle of the Boyne. On his return to London he was appointed minister of the French church in the Savoy, and was subsequently made dean of Killaloe. He wrote many works, chiefly theological and in the French language; the most esteemed of which is entitled "Traité de la Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne." Born at Berne in 1688; died in London, 1737.

ABBAS, the uncle of Mahomet, of whom, though opposed to him at first, he became

a disciple, and served in his army as a general. He died in the 32d year of the Hegira—A.D 633.

ABBAS, EBN ABBAS ABDALLA, son of the foregoing; chief of the "Sahabah," or companions of the Prophet, and author of a "Commentary on the Koran."

ABBAS, HALI, or MAGUS, a Persian physician of the 10th century; author of a pompous book on medicine, called "The Royal Work," which has been translated into Latin.

ABBATI, NICOLO, an Italian painter in fresco; born at Modena in 1512.

ABBATISSA, PAUL, a poet of Sicily, who flourished about the year 1570, and translated the Iliad and Odyssey into Latin verse.

ABBE, LOUISE, a French poet of the 16th century, surnamed *La Belle Cordonniers*.

ABBIATI, FILIPPO, an historical painter, of considerable eminence. Born at Milan in 1640; died in 1715.

ABBON, or ABOO, CERNUUS, a Norman monk of the 9th century, who wrote, in Latin verse, an account of the siege of Paris by the Normans.

ABBON, or ABOO, FLORIACENSIS, a learned Frenchman of the 10th century, and abbot of Fleury; the author of numerous ecclesiastical biographies. For a short time he presided over the monastery of Ramsay, and was a great favourite with Ethelred. He was killed in 1004, while endeavouring to quell a tumult between two contending parties of French and Gascons.

ABBOT, GEORGE, archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., and one of the most active political characters of that period. He was born, in 1565, at Guildford in Surrey, where his father was a weaver and clothworker. After receiving his education at the grammar school in that town, he was sent to Balliol college, Oxford; and became successively master of University college, dean of Winchester, vice-chancellor of Oxford, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, then of London, and lastly, primate of all England. Towards the close of his life an event occurred, which for a time caused his suspension from the archiepiscopal office; for being at the seat of Lord Zouch in Hampshire, while on a hunting party he accidentally shot one of his lordship's keepers. He was the author of several theological works; and was one of the eight divines, who, in 1604, by the order of James I. translated the edition of the Bible now in use. He died at Croydon in 1633, and was buried in his native town, where he had founded and liberally endowed a hospital.

ABBOT, ROBERT, bishop of Salisbury, and elder brother of the above. He was an eminent divine, and famous for his skill in conducting polemical discussions, and vindicating the supremacy of kings. Born, 1560; died, 1617. Dr. Fuller, speaking of the two brothers, says, "George was the more plausible preacher, Robert the greatest scholar; George the abler statesman, Robert the deeper divine; gravity did frown in George, and smile in Robert."

ABBOT, MAURICE, youngest brother of

HE THAT WILL LOSE HIS FRIEND FOR A JEST, DESERVES TO DIE A BEGAR BY THE BARGAIN.

THE TONGUE IS LIKE A RACE-HORSE, WHICH RUNS THE FASTER THE LESS WEIGHT IT CARRIES.

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the foregoing; was an eminent London merchant, and one of the first directors of the East India Company. He served the office of sheriff in 1627, was afterwards lord mayor, and represented the city in parliament at the commencement of the reign of Charles I., by whom he was knighted.

ABBOT, GEORGE, son of Sir Maurice, was the author of a Paraphrase on the Book of Job, and several other religious works. He took up arms in favour of the parliamentarians in the civil wars. Born, 1600; died, 1648.

ABBOT, CHARLES, (Lord COLCHESTER) was born at Abingdon, Berks, in 1737; and having received the rudiments of his education at Westminster School, was entered of Christ's Church, Oxford, in 1775. While there he was greatly distinguished for his attainments; and a Latin poem on the czar Peter gained him not only the prize, but also a valuable gold medal from the empress of Russia. After spending some time abroad, he was called to the bar, and practised with every prospect of becoming a popular advocate. His forensic pursuits, however, were but of short continuance, for on entering parliament for Helston he was speedily noticed for his talent and business-like habits, and on the formation of the Addington ministry he was appointed Secretary for Ireland, and keeper of the privy seal. He now commenced some useful reforms in Ireland, but before he could complete them he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons. In this situation he displayed not only the talent but the tact and address necessary for the duties of his office; and so far was he from being bigoted to his party, that on the division concerning Lord Melville, the numbers for and against that nobleman being equal, he gave the casting vote against him. In 1817 an epileptic attack obliged him to resign the office of Speaker; on which occasion he was called to the upper house by the title of Baron Colchester, with a pension of 4000*l.* per annum. Much of the remainder of his life was passed abroad and in Scotland; and he died in May, 1829, leaving two sons. He was chiefly remarkable for his profound knowledge of the forms and precedents of the House; though as an orator he was, if not a great, at least a fluent and an elegant speaker.

ABBOTT, CHARLES, (Lord TENTERDEN) was a native of Canterbury, and received his education at the King's School of that city. His youth, according to the account given of him by his friend and schoolfellow, Sir Egerton Brydges, was marked by industry, regularity, and correctness of conduct; and his progress in learning did credit to that excellent free-school in which it was attained. In 1781 he was elected to a scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was soon alike distinguished for scholastic attainments and for purity of moral conduct; and, having the good fortune to be appointed tutor to the son of Judge Buller, this gentleman took great interest in his welfare, and with his characteristic acuteness of observation, advised Abbott to turn his attention to the

law, and not to the church, for which he had hitherto designed himself. Acting on this advice, he first attended in the office of Sandys and Co. to betake himself to the dry, and for a time profitless study of legal science: he then placed himself under the tuition of a special pleader, Mr. (afterwards Baron) Wood. After practising some time as a special pleader he was called to the bar, being then in the 33d year of his age, and went the Oxford circuit. His practice soon became extensive, and for twenty years he steadily pursued his way, acquiring both fortune and reputation, and making himself known to the profession not merely as a skilful pleader, but also as a learned and accurate law-writer. In 1815 his incessant and arduous labour had begun to have a serious effect upon his health and spirits. His sight, too, was impaired, and it is said that but for the dissuasion of his friends he would have wholly retired from the profession. He had as far back as 1808 refused a seat on the bench, his professional emoluments at that time being far greater than those of a judge. But when, in 1816, he was again offered promotion, his health had become so unequal to the toils of practice that he closed with the offer, and was made a puisne judge in the Common Pleas. This took place in February, and in the following May he was removed to the King's Bench, on the death of Mr. Justice Le Blanc. In 1818, on the death of Lord Ellenborough, he became Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and though his inflexible Toryism rendered him unpopular with a portion of the public, it was admitted by men of all ranks and parties, that a more impartial chief justice had never presided in that court. Many instances occurred during his official career to prove that superior urbanity, singular clearness, a strong moral sense, and much judicial wisdom, were qualities to which he was no stranger. During the premiership of Mr. Canning he was raised to the peerage, but did not long enjoy his title. Died, 1832.

ABBT, THOMAS, a German writer, was born at Ulm, in Suabia, in 1738. He is one of the most surprising instances on record of precocity of talent; having produced a clever work, entitled "*Historia Vitæ Magistra*" at the early age of 13. After filling the chair of philosophy at Frankfurt on the Oder, and of mathematics at Rintelen in Westphalia, he was fortunate enough to attract the notice of the prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, by whom he was held in high estimation and effectually patronised. He was the author of several works; and his treatises on "*Merit*," and on the "*Duty of Dying for our Country*," are full of talent and promise; but the latter he was not destined to fulfil, as he died at the early age of 28, in 1766.

ABDALLA, the father of Mahomet. Though originally only a camel-driver, it appears that he was held in high estimation by his tribe: indeed, so extravagant is the praise bestowed upon him, that, among other absurdities which are related, it is said that on his wedding night a hundred girls died of grief and disappointment, for having lost the honour of being his bride.

HE WHO COMPLAINS HEAVILY OF FAVOURS WITHHELD, WILL BE UNGRATEFUL WHEN THEY ARE REMOVED.

WHEN BENIGNITY AND GENTLENESS REIGN WITHIN, WE ARE ALWAYS LEAST IN HAZARD FROM WITHOUT.

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ABDALLA II., caliph of the Saracens, a celebrated warrior, who took Jerusalem, and ordered all the Christians and Jews to be branded in the hand. Died, 781.

ABDALLAH, EBN ALI, the uncle of the first two caliphs of the Abbasside dynasty. He was guilty of enormous cruelties, and was at length put to death in 754.

ABDALLAH, EBN ZOBIER, an Arabian usurper, who seized the caliphate in 680, and retained it nine years. He was slain in the 72d year of his age, while defending the city of Mecca.

ABDALMALEK, fifth caliph of the race of the Omniades. His reign, which was very prosperous, commenced in 684, and continued for 21 years, having during that time extended his conquests into India and Spain, and conquered Mecca and Medina. On account of his extreme avarice, he was called the *preter of stone*; whence, we are told, the vulgar saying of *skinning a flint* is derived.

ABDALONYMUS, a descendant of the kings of Sidon, but reduced to the condition of a husbandman. When Alexander the Great conquered that country, and allowed Hephæstion to dispose of the crown, Abdalonymus was selected, and brought before the Macedonian hero; who, observing the dignity of his aspect, said to his courtiers, "I wish to know how he bore his poverty."

Abdalonymus, hearing this, said, "Would to heaven I may bear my prosperity as well;" which answer so pleased the conqueror, that he confirmed the appointment.

ABDALRAHMAN, a Saracen general and governor of Spain in the eighth century, who, after ravaging France, was attacked at Tours by Charles Martel, and slain in 731.

ABDALRAHMAN, surnamed the *Jour*, a descendant of the Omniades, who, after the ruin of his family, went to Spain in 756, where he headed the Saracens against their king, Joseph, whom he slew, and was acknowledged caliph. He died at Cordova in 790, of which place he had assumed the title of king.

ABDAS, a Christian bishop in Persia, in the time of Theodosius the Younger, and an intemperate zealot, to whose frenzy has been attributed the thirty years' persecution of the Christians, of which he himself was one of the earliest victims.

ABDIAS, of Babylon, an impostor who affirmed that he was one of the 72 disciples sent by Our Saviour, and that St. Simon and St. Jude had appointed him first bishop of Babylon. He was the author of a legend entitled "Historia certaminis Apostolorum," printed at Basle in 1571.

ABDOA, a Persian, who suffered martyrdom in support of Christianity, A.D. 250.

ABDOLLATIPH, a Persian historian, born at Bagdat in 1161. He is said to have been a man of great learning and a voluminous writer; but the only one of his works known in Europe is an abridged history of Egypt, entitled "Al-kital Alsager," or the little book, which was published from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, by Professor White, in 1800.

ABDOLMUMEM, or **ABDALMON**, the son of a potter, but who became a general,

and afterwards a monarch, the conqueror of Morocco, and the destroyer of the Almoravide family. He assumed the title of **EMIR AL MUMENIN** (head of the true believers), and died in 1156.

ABEILLE, GASPARD, a French poet and dramatic writer, whose works, though numerous, are now forgotten. His ready wit and conversational powers, aided by an extraordinary flexibility of the muscles of the face, which he used to great advantage in reading and recitation, rendered him a general favourite, and in private life he was greatly esteemed. He was born at Riez, in Provence, 1648; and died at Paris in 1718.

ABEILLE, SCRIPTO, brother of the above, author of "A History of the Bones," and "The Complete Army Surgeon," for the performance of which his office of surgeon-major is likely to have well qualified him. He died in 1697.

ABEILLE, LOUIS PAUL, secretary to the council-general of trade, &c., and author of several works on agriculture and commerce. Born at Toulouse, 1719; died at Paris, 1807.

ABEL, DR. CLARKE, was the historian of lord Amherst's embassy to China, which he accompanied as chief medical officer and naturalist. He was a deep and philosophic thinker, a close observer of the mysteries of nature, and a man of a benevolent mind. Died, 1826.

ABEL, king of Denmark, second surviving son of Valdemar II. His father created him duke of Sleswick and South Jutland, and at his death, in 1240, left him independent master of those provinces. Slain in battle, 1252.

ABEL, THOMAS, teacher of music and grammar to Catharine, queen of Henry VIII. Having written a tract against the divorce of Catharine, he incurred Henry's displeasure; and for denying the king's supremacy he was tried, condemned, and executed, in 1540.

ABEL, GASPARD, a German historian, born at Hindenburg, in 1675; died in 1763.

ABEL, CHARLES FREDERICK, a German musician and composer, remarkably skilful on the viol di Gamba. He resided many years in England, and was appointed musician to queen Charlotte. He died in 1787.

ABELA, JOHN FRANCIS, commander of the order of St. John of Jerusalem; author of a valuable and interesting work entitled "Malta Illustrata," which was printed in that island, in 1647.

ABELARD, or ABAILARD, PETER, so celebrated for his learning and his misfortunes, the latter arising from his love of the equally celebrated Heloise, was born at the village of Palais, near Nantes, in Brittany, 1079. Having made extraordinary progress at the university of Paris, and surpassed all his contemporaries, he opened a school of theology, philosophy, and rhetoric, which was thronged with pupils, and where some of the most distinguished characters of the day imbibed their scholastic philosophy. While he was thus in the zenith of his popularity he became so violently enamoured with the beautiful and accomplished niece of Fulbert, a canon of Paris, as to forget his duty, his lectures, and his

THE DIFFICULTY IS NOT SO GREAT TO DIE FOR A FRIEND, AS TO FIND A FRIEND WORTH DYING FOR.

THE FIRST THING WITH MEN IS THE SIDE THEY TAKE; THE SECOND, THE ARGUMENTS FOR IT.

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fame. Under the pretext of teaching her philosophy, he obtained the uncle's permission to visit her, and at length to reside in the house. Though Abelard was at that time in his 40th year, and Heloise only in her 16th, a mutual passion, fatal to the happiness of both, was encouraged. Fulbert suspecting this, separated the lovers; but the imprudent intercourse had gone too far for concealment; and Abelard, who had retired to his sister's house in Brittany, was followed there by Heloise, who gave birth to a son. He then resolved to marry her secretly; but although the uncle's consent was obtained, Heloise, by a strange infatuation, chose rather to be considered Abelard's mistress than his wife, and at last very reluctantly complied. Still she would not own her marriage, and even had the hardihood to deny it with an oath. This so greatly incensed her uncle, that he manifested his displeasure by treating her with great severity; and Abelard in consequence determined on releasing her. He accordingly carried her away, and placed her in the convent of Argenteuil, where she put on the religious habit, but did not take the veil. Irritated at Abelard for placing Heloise in a monastery, the canon hired some ruffians, who broke into his chamber, and subjected the unfortunate victim to an ignominious mutilation. Filled with shame and sorrow, he now became a monk in the abbey of St. Dennis, and Heloise took the veil. After time had somewhat moderated his grief, Abelard resumed his lectures, but the violence of his enemies increased; he was charged with heterodoxy, and his works condemned by council. He next erected an oratory in the diocese of Troyes, called the Paraclete, but persecution still followed him; and after a life of extraordinary vicissitudes he died in the priory of St. Marcel, near Chalons-sur-Saone, in 1142. On the corpse being sent to Heloise, she deposited it in the Paraclete, of which establishment she was at that time the abbess, and with the view of being buried by his side. In 1800 the ashes of both were taken to the museum of French monuments at Paris; and on the museum being destroyed, in 1817, they were removed to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. As an orator, logician, poet, philosopher, theologian, and mathematician, Abelard had acquired the highest fame; but the memory of his splendid attainments has been swept down the gulf of oblivion, while the tale of his passionate love and its bitter fruits is likely to descend to the remotest posterity.

ABELL, JOHN, an English vocalist of considerable note. Having refused to sing for the king of Poland, that monarch threatened to throw him among some wild bears produced for the occasion: the threat sufficed, and Abel related that he sang better on that occasion than he ever did before or afterwards. He is said to have possessed a secret by which he preserved the natural tone of his voice to an extreme old age. He died in the beginning of the 18th century.

ABELLI, Louis, bishop of Rhodes, and author of "Medulla," and other theological works. Born, 1604; died, 1691.

ABENDANA, JACOB, a Spanish Jew; au-

thor of a Hebrew Commentary on some portions of the Scripture. Died, 1683.

ABEN-EZRA, ABRAHAM, a Spanish Jew rabbi, remarkable for his attainments as a linguist and a man of science. He wrote various works, and was a firm believer in judicial astrology. Died at Rhodes in 1179, aged 75.

ABENNETIT, an Arabian physician of the 12th century. He is chiefly known as the author of a work translated into the Latin under the title of "De Virtutibus Medicinarum et Ciborum."

ABEN-MELEK, a Jewish rabbi in the 17th century; author of a Hebrew commentary on the Bible, entitled "The Beauty of Holiness."

ABERCROMBY, THOMAS, a native of Forfar, in Scotland, physician to James II. of England, and author of the "Martial Achievements of Scotland," and a "Treatise on Wit." Died, 1726.

ABERCROMBY, Sir RALPH, one of the bravest of British generals, was born in 1738, at Tillbodie, Clackmannanshire, and entered the army in 1756, as a cornet in the 2nd dragoon guards. He served with honour during the seven years' war, and in that of American independence; gradually rising in his profession till he attained the rank of major-general in 1787. His military skill was severely put to the test in the disastrous campaigns in Flanders and Holland in 1794 and 1795. After this he was employed in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself by taking some of the most valuable islands belonging to the enemy. On his return to Europe he was made governor of the Isle of Wight, and raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. He was then appointed to the command of the troops in Ireland, where he displayed equal firmness and moderation; and, soon after, he again shared in the profitless perils of an expedition to Holland. His next and last appointment was that of commander-in-chief of the expedition sent to Egypt to oppose the growing power of the French, and dispossess them of that country. Having defeated the enemy at Aboukir early in March, 1801, he again came to action with them on the 21st of the same month, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, where, after a desperate battle, the British troops were again signally victorious; but their gallant general was so severely wounded, that he died in a week after the battle, on board the admiral's ship, which was conveying him to Malta. His widow was created a baroness, and a pension of two thousand pounds per annum was assigned to her for the support of her dignity.

ABERCROMBY, Sir ROBERT, younger brother of the above, a general in the army, K.B., and for thirty years governor of the Castle of Edinburgh. Died, 1827.

ABERCROMBIE, JOHN, a horticulturist; author of a "Universal Dictionary of Gardening and Botany," and a "Gardener's Calendar," published under the name of Mawe. Died, 1806, aged 80.

ABERLI, JOHN LOUIS, an eminent Swiss landscape painter. Born at Winterthur, 1723; died at Berne, 1786.

IF YOU ARE HANDSOME, DO HANDSOME THINGS; IF NOT, SUPPLY THE DEFICIENCY OF NATURE BY YOUR VIRTUES.

FALSE PHILOSOPHY IS COVERED OVER WITH OPINION, LIKE THOSE WHOSE BODIES ARE BURNED BY THE SUN.

A POOR SPIRIT IS POORER THAN A POOR PURSE.

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ABERNETHY, JOHN, an Irish dissenter and divine, of whose sermons there are two volumes, which are held in considerable esteem. Born at Coleraine, 1680; died at Dublin, 1740.

ABERNETHY, JOHN, F.R.S., a surgeon of great repute and extensive practice. He was brought up under Sir Charles Blick, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was acknowledged to possess very considerable talent and originality; though he doubtless owed much of his fame to a blunt eccentricity of manner, by which he was ever distinguished. He was the author of "Surgical Observations," "Physiological Essays," &c. Born, 1764; died, 1831.

ARGARUS, a king of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, cotemporary with Our Saviour, to whom he is said to have written a letter and received an answer to it. Both letter and answer are pronounced by the best critics to be mere forgeries.

ABGILLUS, surnamed **PRESTER JOHN**, son of a king of the Fris. He accompanied Charlemagne to the Holy Land; and after his leader's return to Europe made vast conquests in Abyssinia, which was long called "Prester John's Dominion." He is reputed to have written an account of Charlemagne's deeds in the East.

ABILDGAARD, PHILIP CHRISTIAN, a Danish physician; one of the ablest naturalists of the 18th century.

ABILDGAARD, NICHOLAS ABRAHAM, brother of the above; a clever historical painter, and author of some equally elegant and useful essays on taste in works of art. Born, 1744; died, 1809.

ABINGTON, FRANCES, a celebrated comic actress, born in London, 1731; died in Dublin, 1818.

ABLAVIUS, minister of state under Constantine the Great, who named him one of the council for his son Constantius; but the latter deprived him of his employment, and treacherously put him to death.

ABNEY (Sir THOMAS), an eminent magistrate of London, lord mayor in 1700, and M.P. for the city. When the king of France had proclaimed the Pretender king of Great Britain, he proposed an address to king William, and the measure having been followed by other corporations, proved of great service to the king, who was thereby encouraged to dissolve the parliament, and take the sense of the people, which was almost universally in favour of the Protestant succession. He was one of the first promoters of the Bank of England, and one of its earliest directors. Died, 1722.

ABOS, chapel master of the conservatory of La Pietà at Naples, about the middle of the 18th century; and author of the opera of "Tito Manlio."

ABOU-HAINEFAH, a Mussulman philosopher. He was very popular until he gave offence by denying predestination, which caused him to be much persecuted, and he at length died in prison at Bagdad. Nearly four centuries after his death a mausoleum was erected to his memory, and a college founded for the followers of his doctrines.

ABOU, JOSEPH, a learned Mussulman and

supreme judge of Bagdad during the caliphate of Haroun al Raschid.

ABOULAINA, a Mahometan doctor, of whose wit and talent at repartee there are many anecdotes.

ABOULOLA, ARMED BEN SOLIMAN, an Arabian poet of great merit, but who was blind from his third year. Died, 1037.

ABRABANEL, ISAAC, a Jewish rabbi, of Portugal, author of Commentaries on the Old Testament, and various other works, theological and controversial. Born at Lisbon, 1437; died at Venice, 1508.

ABRAHAM, an emperor of the Moors of Africa in the 12th century.

ABRAHAM, UZQUE, a Portuguese Jew, author of a Spanish translation of the Bible.

ABRAHAM, NICHOLAS, a learned Jesuit, and professor of theology in the university of Pont-à-Mousson; author of a commentary on Virgil and some of Cicero's Orations. Born, 1589; died, 1656.

ABRAHAM, A. SANTA CLARA, a native of Suabia, whose real name was Ulrich Mergler. He was an Augustine friar, and extremely affected and eccentric as a preacher. Born, 1642; died, 1708.

ABRAHAM, BEN CHAILI, a Spanish rabbi of the 13th century, who practised astrology, and predicted the coming of the Messiah.

ABRAHAM, a teacher of music at Paris, composer of airs for the clarinet, and author of a method for the bassoon. Died, 1805.

ABRASDATES, king of Susa, rendered memorable by the affection of his wife.

ABRESCH, FREDERICK LOUIS, a celebrated Dutch critic. He was an admirable Greek scholar, and his scholia on Greek authors are deservedly held in very high esteem. Born at Hamburgh, 1699; died in Switzerland, where he was rector of a college, 1782.

ABROSI, John, an Italian physician of the 16th century; author of a Dialogue on Astrology.

ABRUZZO, BALTHAZAR, a Sicilian philosopher and civilian. Born in 1601; died, 1666.

ABRUZZO, PETER, a Neapolitan architect in the 17th century.

ABRALOM, archbishop of Lund in Denmark; eminent as a statesman and warrior, and founder of the castle and city of Copenhagen. Died, 1201.

ABSTEMIUS, LAURENTIUS, an Italian author of the 13th century. He is chiefly known by his fables, which have been appended to some editions of *Æsop* and *Phe-drus*, and by a commentary on some passages of *Ovid*.

ABUBEKER, father-in-law and successor of Mahomet. His original name was changed to that of Abubeker, or "Father of the Virgin," on the occasion of his daughter Ayesha becoming the bride of Mahomet. On succeeding his son-in-law he assumed the title of caliph, which signifies both successor and vicar, and which was first borne by him. He won vast territory from the Syrians, Persians, and Greeks. Died, 634.

ABUCARAS, THEODORE, bishop of Caria in the 6th century; author of some contro-

THOSE WHO ATTEND NOTHING THEMSELVES, THINK EVERY THING EASILY PERFORMED, AND CONSIDER THE UNSUCCESSFUL ALWAYS AS CRIMINAL.

TRUTH, WHETHER IN OR OUT OF FASHION, IS THE MASTER OF KNOWLEDGE, AND THE BUSINESS OF THE UNDERSTANDING.

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versal treaties which were published at Ingoldstadt in 1606, and of a treatise "De Unione et Incarnatione," published at Paris in 1685.

ABUDADHER, chief of the Arabian sect of Karnatians, and a bitter enemy of the Mahometans. On one occasion he plundered Mecca, murdered vast numbers of pilgrims, and carried away the celebrated *Black stone*, which the Mahometans so highly value on the supposition that it fell from Heaven. The stone was subsequently ran-omed. Died 953.

ABULFARAGIUS, GREGORY, originally a physician of Armenia, but subsequently a bishop. Of his various works the most esteemed is a Universal History, an edition of which, with a Latin translation, was published at Oxford, by Dr. Pococke, in 1663. He eventually became primate of the East, and died in 1266.

ABULFAZEL, vizier to the celebrated mogul emperor Akbar, and author of "Ayeen Akberry"—a statistical and geographical account of the Mogul empire, and an history of the reign of the emperor Akbar: the former work was translated into English by Mr. Gladwin in 1755. Died, by the hands of an assassin, in 1604.

ABULFEDA, ISMAEL, prince of Hamah in Syria. He was distinguished as a military commander; but still more as an excellent historian and geographer, being the author of a description of Chorasnia and Mawarainahre, and the lives of Mahomet and Saladin, &c. The former work has been published with a Latin translation, added to the Arabic original; and portions of his various works have been separately translated into English. Died, 1333.

ABULGAZI, BAYATUR, khan of the Tartars, and author of an esteemed Tartar history. Some Russian exiles in Siberia having discovered the MS. of this work, it was brought to Europe and translated into German and French. Born at Urgens, the capital of Karasum, 1605; died, 1663.

ABU, MOSELM, governor of Khorassan. At an enormous sacrifice of human life, he aided in establishing the Abbasside dynasty upon the ruin of that of the Omniades; but his services to the caliph Almanzor did not prevent that prince from causing him to be put to death, A.D. 759.

ABU'OLA, an Arabian poet, of whose works some portions were published by Fabricius and Golius, about the middle of the 17th century. Born 973; died 1057.

ABUNDANCE, JOHN, the assumed name of a French poet of the 16th century.

ABU-NOWAS, an Arabian poet. Born, 762; died 810.

ABU-OBEIDAH, a friend and associate of Mahomet, and the conqueror of great part of Palestine and Syria. Died, by the pestilence, 639.

ABU-TEMAN, a celebrated Arabian poet. Some of his works have been published in England. Died, 845.

ABUZAID, MIRZA, a soldier in the service of Uleg Beg, who, taking advantage of the feud between that personage and his son, proclaimed himself in 1450; but after

gaining considerable territory, he perished in an ambuscade, in 1468.

ABYDENUS, the reputed author of a history of Assyria and Chaldaea, which is now lost, except some fragments inserted by Eusebius in his *Preparatio Evangelica*.

ACACIUS, bishop of Berra, in Syria, the opponent of St. Chrysostom and Cyril of Alexandria. Died, 436.

ACACIUS, bishop of Amida, on the Tigris, a man honourably distinguished for having sold the church-plate to ransom 7000 Persians, who had been taken prisoners in the war between Theodosius the Younger, and Varannes, king of Persia. The latter monarch was induced by this truly Christian benevolence to consent to the termination of the war. This good prelate flourished early in the fifth century, but the exact time of his death is unknown.

ACACIUS, surnamed **MONOPHTHALMUS**, from having lost an eye, was the disciple and successor of Eusebius, bishop of Caesarea, whose life he wrote. He was the founder of a sect called *Acaciani*, and died about the year 365.

ACADEMUS, an Athenian citizen, who, in the time of Theseus, had the honour of founding the Academic grove, and of giving his name to a sect of philosophers.

ACAMPITXLI, the first king of the ancient Mexicans, whom he governed forty years. He gave many valuable laws to his subjects, and founded the capital of the kingdom. Died, 1420.

ACCA, ST., an Anglo-Saxon divine, bishop of Hexham, in the eighth century—a patron of learning and the arts; author of "Sufferings of the Saints," and epistles, and an improver of church music. Died, 740.

ACCA LAURENTIA, by some called **LUPA**, the wife of Faustulus, the shepherd; to whose honour the Romans devoted a festival, as being the nurse of Romulus and Remus.

ACCARISI, JAMES, a native of Bologna, and professor of rhetoric at Mantua; after which he entered into orders, and was made bishop of Vesta, where he died in 1654.

ACCARISI, FRANCIS, a native of Ancona, professor of civil law at Sienna and Pisa. Died, 1622.

ACCIAIOLI, DONATUS, a noble and learned Florentine of the 15th century; distinguished for his translation of Plutarch, and commentaries on Aristotle. [The name of this family is variously written, ACCIAOLI, ACCIAIOLI, and ACCIAIOLLI.]

ACCIAIOLI, JOHN, a member of the same family as the above; an author and public lecturer, in the 16th century.

ACCIAIOLI, MAGDALENA, a Florentine lady; authoress of "David Persecuted," and other poems. Died, 1610.

ACCIAIOLI, ZENOBIUS, a poet and critic; also the translator, from the Greek, of Politian's epigrams, and librarian to Leo X. Died, 1520.

ACCIAIOLI, RENATUS, a noble Florentine, who, in the 14th century, conquered Athens, Corinth, and Boeotia: which he bequeathed respectively to the Venetians, Theodosius Palæologus, and his natural son Anthony.

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ACCIO, ZUCHIO, a poet of Verona, in the 15th century.

ACCIUS, LUCIUS, a Latin poet and dramatist. He died about B.C. 180.

ACCIUS, an orator, against whom Cicero defended Cluentius.

ACCIUS, TULLIUS, prince of the Volsci; to whom Coriolanus resorted for aid against Rome.

ACCOLTI, BENEDICT, an Italian lawyer, born at Florence in 1415, and succeeded Poggio as secretary to that republic in 1450. He was the author of many valuable works, among which was a narrative of the wars in Palestine, to which Tasso was much indebted in composing the "Jerusalem Delivered." Died, 1466.

ACCOLTI, BENEDICT, a relation of the preceding, born in 1497, was so perfect a master of the Latin tongue, that he was called the Cicero of the age. He was highly distinguished by the popes Leo X., Adrian VI., and Clement VII., the last of whom made him a cardinal. Died, 1549.

ACCOLTI, PETER, son of the above, abandoned the profession of the law to enter the church; and, as cardinal of Ancona, composed the Papal bull against Luther. Died, 1532.

ACCOLTI, BERNARD, brother of the last named, a poet of considerable powers: his works were published at Florence, in 1513.

ACCOLTI, FRANCIS, uncle of the above; a lawyer and scholar of great ability, but even more remarkable for his parsimony than for his talents.

ACCOLTI, BENEDICT, a man of violent passions, who conspired with five others to murder Pius IV. He suffered death in 1564.

ACCORSO, MARIANGELO, a native of Aquila, in the 16th century; an eminent critic and scholar. He published remarks on Ausonius and Ovid, entitled "Diatribæ," and an edition of Ammianus Marcellinus.

ACERBI, JOSEPH, an Italian; author of "Voyage au Cape Nord, par la Suede," in 1798.

ACERBO, FRANCIS, an Italian jesuit and poet at Naples, in 1666.

ACCORSO, or ACCURSIUS, FRANCIS, an eminent Italian lawyer, born at Florence in 1182, and died in 1229. This individual rendered himself famous by his "Perpetual Commentary," or "Great Gloss," in illustration of the code, the institutes, and the digests.

ACESIUS, bishop of Constantinople, in the time of Constantine, who said to him, in allusion to his rigid opinions, "Make yourself a ladder, Acesius, and go up to Heaven alone."

ACEVEDO, FELIX ALVAREZ, a Spanish officer, and one of the principal actors in the revolution in his native country, in 1820. He was killed in the same year, in an ambuscade, after having defeated a party of the royalists.

ACH, VAN, or ACHEN, JOHN, an eminent historical and portrait painter. Born at Cologne, 1566; died 1621.

ACHEUS, a Greek poet and satirist, contemporary with Eschylus; but though he is

said to have written forty tragedies, nothing but a few fragments at present exist.

ACHARD, ANTHONY, a learned divine. Born at Geneva, 1696; died, 1772.

ACHARD, sometimes called St. Victor, from his having been abbot of St. Victor, in Paris, was a bishop of Avranches, in Normandy, and the author of some religious works. Died, 1172.

ACHARD, CLAUDE FRANCIS, a physician, secretary to the academy, and librarian, of Marseilles. He was the author of several valuable works, and the compiler of some catalogues, particularly that of the museum of Marseilles. Born in 1753; died, 1809.

ACHARD, F.C., a distinguished Prussian chymist; known as the first fabricator of beet-root sugar, in 1793; and author of several treatises on chymistry and agriculture. Died in 1821.

ACHARDS, ELEAZER, bishop of Avignon, remarkable for the benevolent courage he displayed when the plague raged in his see. Being sent by Clement XII. to China, to settle the disputes which prevailed among the missionaries, he died there, in 1741, without having accomplished his object.

ACHENWALL, GODFREY, a distinguished lecturer on history and jurisprudence, in the university of Gottingen. Died, 1772.

ACHER, N., a French judge; author of an "Abrégé des Hommes Illustres de Picardie," 1807.

ACHERI, LUC D', a Benedictine monk; author of "Lives of the Saints," &c. Born at St. Quintin, in Picardy, 1609; died, at Paris, 1685.

ACHILLES TATIUS, a native of Alexandria, who lived during the third century, and in his old age was converted to Christianity, and became a bishop. He originally taught rhetoric in his native city, and wrote a "Treatise on the Sphere;" a "History of Great Men;" and a Romance, entitled "The Loves of Clitophon and Leucippe."

ACHILLINI, ALEXANDER, a Bolognese physician, known by his publications on anatomy and medicine. Died, 1512.

ACHILLINI, JOHN PHILOTHEUS, brother of the above, and author of an eulogistic poem, entitled "Viridario." Died 1532.

ACHILLINI, CLAUDE, a relation of the above, distinguished for his knowledge of medicine, theology, and jurisprudence. Born, at Bologna, 1574; died, 1640.

ACHMET I., emperor of Turkey, son and successor of Mahomet III. Born, 1588; died, 1617.

ACHMET II., succeeded his brother Solymán on the throne of Constantinople. Died, 1695.

ACHMET III., son of Mahomet IV., was placed on the throne by the heads of a faction which had deposed his brother, Mustapha II. He was afterwards deposed, and his nephew, Mahomet V., exalted to the throne. Died in prison, 1736.

ACHMET, BACHA, a general of Solymán, and governor of Egypt.

ACHMET, an Arabian writer in the fourth century. His book "On the Inter-

NEVER CONTRACT A FRIENDSHIP WITH ANY BODY UNTIL YOU KNOW HOW HE BEHAVES TO HIS FORMER FRIENDS.

AS THE MIND MUST GOVERN THE HAND, SO MUST THE MAN OF INTELLIGENCE DIRECT THE OPERATIONS OF LABOUR.

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pretation of Dreams," was published at Paris in 1603.

ACIDALIUS, VALENS, a German author, and celebrated critic. Died, 1595, aged 28.

ACILIUS, CAIUS, a valiant soldier under Julius Caesar: he grappled an enemy's galley with his right hand, which being cut off, he seized it with his left, and boarded it, notwithstanding he was opposed by all the crew upon deck.

ACINDYNUS, SEPTIMIUS, a Roman consul, and governor of Antioch, in the fourth century. Having sentenced a man to be hanged for a debt owing by him to the public treasury, if it was not paid by a certain day, a very rich citizen proposed to pay the sum for him if he would consent to his wife's dishonour; but having accomplished his base design, he treacherously gave her a bag of earth, instead of the money; which being reported to Acindynus, he condemned the citizen to pay the debt, and to give the land from whence the earth was taken, to the wife.

ACINDYNUS, GREGORY, a monk, and a controversial writer, silenced by the patriarch of Constantinople, 1341.

ACKERMANN, CONRAD, a German comedian, and founder of the modern German theatre. Died, 1771.

ACKERMANN, JOHN CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB, an eminent physician; author of a "Manual of Military Medicine," and other valuable works. Born in 1756; and died at Altdorf, in Franconia, in 1801.

ACKERMANN, RUDOLPH, an ingenious and enterprising tradesman, was born at Seneberg, Saxony, in 1764, and came to England previous to the French revolution. After following for a time the occupation of a carriage draughtsman, he settled in the Strand as a printseller, where he established a flourishing and extensive concern, furnishing employment to numerous artists, and judiciously catering for the public taste in elegant and ornamental works of art. His "Forget me Not" was the first of that class of "Annuals" which appeared in this country; and to him also are we indebted for the introduction and much of the success of the lithographic art; while the good taste and spirit he evinced in producing the "Histories" of Westminster, Oxford, &c., and other handsomely embellished works, entitle him to the respect of all who know how to appreciate them. Died, 1834.

ACKMAN, WILLIAM, a Scotch artist of the 18th century. As a portrait painter, he was held in high estimation; but is chiefly remembered as the first influential person who appreciated and encouraged the poet Thomson.

ACOLUTHUS, ANDREW, a learned professor of languages at Breslaw; author of a treatise "De Aquis Amaris," and other works. Died, 1704.

ACONTIUS, JAMES, a native of Trent, eminent, in the 16th century, as a philosopher, a divine, and a civilian.

ACOSTA, CHRISTOPHER, a Portuguese surgeon and naturalist of the sixteenth century; author of "A Treatise on the Drugs

and Medicinal Plants of the East Indies," and other works.

ACOSTA, GABRIEL, professor of divinity at Coimbra; author of a commentary on the Old Testament. Died, 1650.

ACOSTA, JOSEPH, a provincial of the Jesuits in Peru. His history, natural and moral, of the West Indies, is particularly celebrated. Died, 1600.

ACOSTA, URIEL, a Portuguese of Jewish descent, who made some stir during the seventeenth century by his freaks in changing his creed. The whole life of this man indicated insanity; and his death by his own hand, in 1647, confirmed the opinion.

ACQUAVIVA, ANDREW MATTHEW, prince of Teramo and duke of Atri, was a learned Neapolitan, to whom belongs the merit of having published the first Encyclopædia. Born, 1456; died, 1528.

ACRON, a Sicilian physician, celebrated for having expelled the plague from Athens, by burning perfumes. B.C. 473.

ACRONIUS, JOHN, a mathematician of Friesland, who wrote on the motion of the earth. Died, 1563.

ACRONIUS, JOHN, a Dutch writer of the seventeenth century, who wrote against the Romish religion.

ACROPOLITA, GEORGE, one of the Byzantine historians of the thirteenth century, celebrated for his knowledge of poetry, mathematics, and rhetoric. Born, 1220; died, 1282.

ACROPOLITA, CONSTANTINE, son of the above, and grand chancellor of the empire.

ACTON, JOSEPH, son of a physician, born at Besançon, in 1737. He entered into the French navy, and afterwards into that of the grand duke of Tuscany. His rescuing 4000 Spaniards from the Barbary corsairs, made him known at the court of Naples; and, through the patronage of the queen, he became minister of the marine, and afterwards of the finances. He was dismissed from the ministry in 1803, and retired into Sicily, where he died in 1808.

ACTUARIUS, JOHN, a Greek physician of the 15th century, who distinguished himself by the analysis and employment of the milder cathartics and simple water.

ACUNA, CHRISTOPHER, born at Burgos, Spain, 1597, became a Jesuit in 1612, and subsequently a missionary in America. On his return to Spain, he published "A Description of the Great River of the Amazons."

ACUNA, FERNANDO DE, a Spanish poet of some celebrity. Died at Grenada in 1660.

ADAIR, JAMES, sergeant-at-law, born in London, and educated at Peter-House, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1747. In 1771, he was chosen recorder of London; an office which he held for ten years. At his death, which happened in 1798, he was member of parliament for Higham Ferrers, king's prime serjeant-at-law, and chief-justice at Chester.

ADAIR, JAMES, a trader and resident among the N. American Indians, whose language he deduces from the Jews, in a publication dated 1775.

ADAIR, JAMES MAKITTRICK, a physi-

A SOUND FAITH IS THE BEST DIVINITY, TEMPERANCE THE BEST PHYSIC, AND A GOOD CONSCIENCE IS THE BEST LAW.

SUPERABUNDANCE IS A TROUBLE; WANT A MISERY, AND AN EXALTED STATION A GREAT BURDEN; BUT COMPETENCY IS TRUE HAPPINESS.

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cian of some eminence, and a native of Scotland; author of a number of medical and other works. Died at Harrowgate, in 1802.

ADALARD, or ADELARD, a German divine and theological writer, the grandson of Charles Martel, and cousin-german of Charlemagne. He is most distinguished for the foundation of a distinct abbey, called New Corbie, as a seminary for the education of missionaries, who were to be employed in the conversion of the northern nations. Born, 733; died, 827.

ADALBERON, a celebrated archbishop of Rheims, and chancellor of France; who distinguished himself, as a prelate and a politician, under Lothaire, Louis V., and Hugh Capet. Died in 988.

ADALBERON, ASCELINUS, ordained bishop of Laon, in 977, by the preceding. He treacherously delivered up Arnoul, archbishop of Rheims, and Charles, duke of Lorraine, to Hugh Capet. Died, 1030.

ADALBERT, archbishop of Prague, in the 10th century. He was one of the first founders of the Christian religion in Hungary; and also preached the gospel in Prussia, and in Lithuania, where he was murdered by Sego, a pagan priest. Boleslaus, prince of Poland, is said to have ransomed his body with an equal weight of gold.

ADALBERT, an ambitious, eloquent, and designing prelate, created archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg, 1043. During the minority of Henry IV. of Germany, he acted as regent, but his despotic conduct rendered him obnoxious to the people. Died, 1072.

ADAM, SCOTUS, a doctor of the Sorbonne, in the 12th century, and author of a life of David I. of Scotland.

ADAM, ALEXANDER, a learned Scotch schoolmaster, well known to the literary and scholastic world by his "Latin Lexicon," "Roman Antiquities," &c. Born, 1741; died, 1809.

ADAM, LAMBERT SIGISBERT, an eminent French sculptor, many of whose works were executed for the decoration of Versailles and St. Cloud. Born, 1700; died, 1758.

ADAM, NICHOLAS SEBASTIAN, brother of the above, and eminent in the same profession. He executed the admired statue of "Prometheus Chained." Born, 1705; died, 1778.

ADAM of Bremen, canon of the cathedral of Bremen about the close of the 11th century; author of an ecclesiastical history, and numerous other works; and indefatigable as a Christian missionary.

ADAM, MELCHIOR, a German divine and biographical author of the 17th century, to whose voluminous writings subsequent biographers have been greatly indebted.

ADAM, NICHOLAS, a French grammarian; author of "The True Mode of acquiring a Language whether Living or Dead, by means of the French," and other works of considerable ingenuity. Born, 1716; died, 1792.

ADAM, ROBERT, F. R. S. and F. S. A.; a celebrated architect, much employed upon the public buildings and noblemen's man-

sions of London. One of his works, executed in conjunction with his brother, is the noble range of buildings called the "Adelphi," the name being the Greek word for "Brothers." He at one time represented the county of Kinross in Parliament. Born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, 1728; died, 1792.

ADAM, JAMES, brother of the above, and his coadjutor in most of his labours. D. 1794.

ADAM, THOMAS, an English divine, and for 58 years the rector of Winttingham, in Lincolnshire, having repeatedly refused preferment. He was the author of some religious works. Born, at Leeds, 1701; died, 1784.

ADAMANTEO, a learned Italian mathematician and orientalist; author of "Glosses et Interpretationes in Talmud Hebraicum." Died, 1581.

ADAMANTIUS, a Greek physician of the fifth century; author of a work on physiognomy, which has been often printed.

ADAMANUS, abbot of Icolmkill, in the 8th century; author of a life of St. Columba.

ADAMI, LEONARDO, an Italian scholar, eminent for his skill in the Greek and Oriental languages, and librarian to cardinal Imperiali. Born, 1690, at Bolema, in Tuscany; died, 1719.

ADAMS, Sir THOMAS, an eminent citizen of London, of which he was lord mayor in 1846. He was a loyal and prudent magistrate, and distinguished by many public acts of munificence. Born, at Wem, in Shropshire, 1686; died, 1667.

ADAMS, WILLIAM, an English divine of the 18th century; author of an answer to Hume on the Miracles. Died, 1780.

ADAMS, JOSEPH, an able English physician; author of a treatise on epilepsy, and numerous other medical works of great merit. Born, 1758; died, 1818.

ADAMS, GEORGE, a celebrated maker of mathematical instruments; author of "Micrographie Illustrata," and other scientific works. Died, 1786.

ADAMS, GEORGE, son of the above, and of the same profession; author of "An Essay on Vision, &c." Born, 1750; died 1795.

ADAMS, JOHN, second President of the United States of America, and a political writer of considerable reputation. Before the Revolution, Mr. Adams attained great eminence as a lawyer, and published an essay "On Common and Feudal Law." On the breach with the mother country, he espoused the colonial cause, and employed his pen with great activity. He was one of the principal promoters of the memorable resolution passed July 4, 1776, declaring the American States free, sovereign, and independent. Mr. Adams subsequently proceeded with Dr. Franklin to the court of France, in order to negotiate a treaty of peace and alliance with that country. He was afterwards nominated plenipotentiary to Holland, and materially contributed to hasten a rupture between the United Provinces and Great Britain. Lastly, he was employed in negotiating a general peace at Paris; and was the first ambassador received by this country from America after it was effected. This distinguished individual also took a great share, in conjunction

IT IS NOT THE QUANTITY OF THE MEAT, BUT THE CHEERFULNESS OF THE GUESTS, WHICH MAKES THE FEAST.

THE TEMPERATE MAN, LIKE FISH IN CRYSTAL STREAMS, SMOOTHLY GLIDES THROUGH THE SOFT CURRENT OF LIFE.

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with Washington, Hamilton, and other federal leaders, in forming the present constitution of the United States, in 1787, when General Washington was elected president, and Mr. Adams vice-president. On the retirement of Washington, Mr. Adams was elected his successor; and, at the conclusion of his presidency, retired from public life, with the character of an able, active, independent, and upright statesman, even among those whose party views were opposed to his opinions. Born, 1735; died, 1826.

ADAMS, SAMUEL, an active member of the first American congress, and one of the most powerful advocates of the political separation of that country from England. Born, 1732; died, 1803.

ADAMS, Lieutenant-General, entered the Queen's Royals an ensign, and continued in that regiment until (at Gibraltar) he became adjutant. He afterwards joined the 78th Highlanders, as captain; went with that regiment to Bengal; and, in the Mahratta war of 1803, fought under the Duke of Wellington, who warmly commended his services. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he pursued his military career in India with ardour and success. He returned to England a major-general, and was promoted to the rank of a lieutenant-general some time afterwards. He died upon his own estate in Penbroke in 1834, in consequence of his fowling-piece going off while he was getting over a hedge, by which accident one side of his head was blown off.

ADAMSON, PATRICK, archbishop of St. Andrews, in Scotland, and ambassador from James VI. to Queen Elizabeth; but chiefly remembered for his disputes with the presbytery, by which he was involved in ruin. Born, 1536; died, 1598.

ADAMUS, DORRISIS, an English abbot, who in the year 1200 wrote a work on "The Rudiments of Music."

ADANSON, MICHAEL, an eminent French naturalist, of Scottish extraction, born at Aix, in Provence, 1727. At the Revolution, he was reduced to extreme indigence, and died in 1806, leaving behind him a vast number of manuscripts.

ADDINGTON, ANTHONY, a physician, born in 1714, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford. He was the father of Viscount Sidmouth; and, about 1756, settled at Reading, where he had considerable practice in cases of insanity. Died in 1790.

ADDISON, LANOELOT, an English divine, was born at Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland, in 1632. He early distinguished himself by his attachment to the Stuart family, and appears to have supported a consistent and upright character. He held the living of Milston, Wilts, with a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and was eventually made dean of Lichfield. He died in 1703.

ADDISON, JOSEPH, so highly celebrated in English literature, was the son of Dr. Addison, the subject of the foregoing article. He was born May 1, 1672, at Milston, and, after receiving the rudiments of education at Salisbury and Lichfield, was sent to the Charter-house, where he contracted

his first intimacy with Mr., afterwards Sir Richard, Steele. At the age of 15, he was entered of Queen's College, Oxford, where he soon became distinguished for classical literature, and for his skill in Latin poetry. At 22, he addressed some English verses to the veteran poet, Dryden; and shortly afterwards published a translation of part of Virgil's fourth Georgic. In 1695, he addressed a complimentary poem, on one of the campaigns of King William, to the lord keeper Somers, who procured him a pension from the crown of 300*l.* per annum, to enable him to travel. On his return home, in 1702, he found his old friends out of place; but, in 1704, he was introduced by lord Halifax to lord Godolphin, as a fit person to celebrate the victory of Blenheim; on which occasion he produced "The Campaign," for which he was appointed commissioner of appeals. After this, he accompanied the marquis of Wharton to Ireland, as secretary. While there, Steele commenced the "Tatler," to which Addison liberally contributed. This was followed by the "Spectator," which was also enriched by the contributions of Addison, whose papers are distinguished by one of the letters of the word *Clio*. This publication was succeeded by the "Guardian," a similar work, in which Addison also bore a considerable share. In 1713, his famous tragedy of Cato was brought upon the stage, and performed without interruption for thirty-five nights. In 1716, Addison married the countess dowager of Warwick; but the union is said to have been far from felicitous. The following year, he became secretary of state, which place he soon resigned, on a pension of 1500*l.* a-year. In his retirement he wrote "A Defence of the Christian Religion," and also laid the plan of an English Dictionary, upon the model of the Italian Della Crusca. He closed his life in a manner suitable to his character. When given over by his physicians, Addison sent for his step-son, the young earl of Warwick, whom he was anxious to reclaim from irregular habits and erroneous opinions, and, grasping his hand, exclaimed impressively, "See in what peace a Christian can die!" but whether this affecting interview had any effect upon the young earl is not known, as his own death happened shortly after. Addison died, at Holland House, June 17, 1719; leaving an only daughter, who died, unmarried, in 1797. Of Addison's numerous and well-known writings, it may be affirmed, that they rest on the solid basis of real excellence, in moral tendency as well as in literary merit; vice and folly are satirized, virtue and decorum are rendered attractive; and while polished diction and attic wit abound, the purest ethics are inculcated. May we not then repeat the laudatory and emphatic words of Dr. Johnson:—"Whoever would attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant, but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison."

ADELAIDE, MADAME, aunt to Louis XVI. of France. This princess, in order to avoid the sanguinary fury of the revolutionists, and accompanied by her sister, Mad. Victoire, quitted Paris on the 19th of

EVIL MEN SPEAK RATHER THE THINGS THEY WISH, THAN WHAT THEY BELIEVE, OR KNOW.

IT IS A VIRTUE TO AVOID VICE, AND THE FIRST STEP TO WISDOM IS TO BE FREE FROM FOLLY.

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February, 1791. After seeking protection in Rome, Naples, and other places, they found a temporary asylum in Corfu, from whence they were conveyed to Trieste by the Russian general Outschacord, and there fixed their residence. Victoire died the 2th of June, 1799; and Adelaide survived her sister only nine months.

ADELARD, a monk of Bath in the 12th century; a man of considerable learning. He travelled into Egypt and Arabia; and translated Euclid's Elements out of Arabic into Latin, before any Greek copies had been discovered. He also wrote several treatises on mathematical and medical subjects, which remain in MS. at Oxford.

ADELBOLD, bishop of Utrecht, the cathedral of which he founded. He wrote the life of his patron, the emperor Henry II., and died in 1027.

ADELER, CURTIUS, named also Servisen, an eminent naval commander, born in Norway, 1622. He went to Venice, where he was made admiral; and, after performing many gallant exploits against the Turks, retired to Constantinople, where he ended his days in honour and tranquillity, being made admiral-in-chief of the Danish fleet, and created a noble. He died in 1675.

ADELUNG, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a German philologist of great merit; chiefly celebrated for his "Grammatical and Critical Dictionary," 5 vols. 4to. Born, 1734; died, 1806.

ADEMAR, a monk of the 10th century, who wrote the chronicles of France, published by Labbe.

ADER, WILLIAM, a physician of Toulouse, who wrote a book in 1621, entitled, "De Egrotis et Morbis Evangelicis;" in which he proves that the diseases healed by Our Saviour were incurable by medicine.

ADET, P. A., envoy from France to the United States in 1796; author of several chymical works, original and translated, and of a design for new chymical characters and nomenclature.

ADHAD-EDDOULAT, emperor of Persia, born about 935. In 977 he became master of Bagdad, which he adorned with hospitals, mosques, and other public works. He was also a great encourager of learning. Died, 982.

ADHELME, a learned prelate under the Saxon Heptarchy, and nephew to king Ina. He was the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, the first who brought poetry into this country, and the first bishop of Sherborne. He died in 709, and was canonized.

ADLER, JAMES GEORGE, a learned Danish orientalist, born in 1756; author of "Museum Cuficum," some works on the Jewish language, laws, and rites, and several philological publications.

ADLER, PHILIP, a German engraver of the 18th century, whose style of etching appears to have founded a school which gave rise to the Hoppers and Hollar. He died about 1530.

ADLERFELDT, GUSTAVUS, a Swedish historian in the time of Charles XII., whom he accompanied throughout his campaigns; of which he wrote an esteemed account; and it is not a little singular that his history

is continued up to the very day when a cannon ball deprived him of life; which occurred at the battle of Pultowa, in 1709.

ADLZREITER, JOHN, a German historian, and chancellor of Bavaria. He wrote the annals of that state in Latin; and died about the year 1662.

ADO, archbishop of Vienne, distinguished by his piety, and who acquired considerable celebrity as an historian. Died, 875.

ADOLFATI, an Italian composer and author of several operas. In imitation of Marcello, he wrote a piece in which there were two sorts of time in the same air; the one of two notes, the other of three.

ADOLPHUS, emperor of Germany, was the count of Nassau, and elevated to the imperial throne in 1292. Slain by Albert, duke of Austria, 1298.

ADOLPHUS, count of Cleves, celebrated by the institution of the Order of Fools, in 1380, which consisted of the principal noblemen of Cleves. This order has long ceased to exist.

ADOLPHUS FREDERIC II., king of Sweden, born in 1710, and succeeded his father, Frederic, in 1751. He died, greatly regretted, in 1771.

ADRETS, FRANCIS DE BEAUMONT, Baron des, a Huguenot leader, of a cruel, fiery, and enterprising spirit. Resentment to the duke of Guise led him to side with the Huguenot party in 1562; and he signalled himself by many able and daring exploits, the skill and bravery of which were soiled with the most detestable cruelty. The aspect of Adrets, like his character, was most forbidding; he lived abhorred, and died, universally hated, in 1587.

ADRIA, JOHN JAMES, a Sicilian writer and physician, who practised with great reputation at Palermo, and was made physician-general to Charles V. He died in 1560.

ADRIAM, MARIE, a female, who, at the age of 16, fought valiantly during the whole time that her native town, Lyons, was besieged, in 1793. After the engagement she was arrested, and being asked how she had dared to use arms! she replied, "I used them to serve my country, and deliver it from its oppressors." She was instantly condemned and executed.

ADRIAN, or HADRIAN, PUBLIUS ELIUS, the Roman emperor, born A.D. 76. His father, who was cousin-german to Trajan, died when he was ten years old, and left him in the guardianship of his illustrious kinsman. He married Sabina, the heiress of Trajan, whom he accompanied in his expeditions, and became successively prætor, governor of Pannonia, and consul. On the death of Trajan, in 117, he assumed the government, made peace with the Persians, and remitted the debts of the Roman people. In 120 he visited Gaul, and thence passed over to Britain, where he built a wall, 60 miles in length, from the mouth of the Tyne to Solway Frith, to secure the Roman provinces from the incursions of the Caledonians. He next travelled into Africa and Asia, and, on his return, was initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens. In his reign the Christians suffered a dreadful persecution; he built a temple to Jupiter on

WHAT A BUSTLE WE MAKE ABOUT PASSING OUR TIME, WHEN ALL OUR SPACE IS BUT A POINT.

IF YOU WOULD BE VENERABLE, INSTRUCT YOUR CHILDREN, AND SO PARTAKE OF THEIR GOOD ACTIONS.

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Mount Calvary, and had the images of swine engraven on the gates of Jerusalem. Adrian died at Baize, in 136, aged 63. Though in general he was a just and able ruler, he was often capricious and vindictive.

ADRIAN I. There were several popes of this name: the first who bore it was a noble Roman, raised to the Papal chair in 772. He had a taste for architecture, which he evinced in the embellishment of St. Peter's church; and expended vast sums in rebuilding the walls, and restoring the ancient aqueducts of the city. He died in 795.

ADRIAN II. succeeded to the pontificate in 867. During the five years in which he filled it, his ambitious and intriguing disposition did much towards the subjection of the European sovereigns to the see of Rome. He died in 872.

ADRIAN III. was elected in 884, and died the following year, while on a journey to Worms, whither he was proceeding to hold a diet.

ADRIAN IV., the only Englishman who attained the Papal dignity, was born towards the close of the 11th century, at Langley, near St. Alban's. His name was Nicholas Breakpear; and, in his childhood, he was dependent for his daily subsistence on the charity of the monastery, to which his father was a servitor. Unable through poverty to attend the schools, he was refused admission into the monastery for deficiency in learning; and went to France, where he became a clerk in the monastery of St. Rufus, near Avignon, of which he was afterwards chosen abbot. Eugenius III. made him a cardinal in 1146; and, two years afterwards, sent him legate to Denmark and Norway, where he made many converts. In 1154 he was chosen pope, and assumed the name of Adrian, on which, Henry II. of England, sent the abbot of St. Alban's, with three bishops, to congratulate him. The pope, disregarding the slight put upon him in his youth, treated the abbot with great courtesy, and granted the abbey extraordinary privileges; he also issued in favour of Henry the celebrated bull which sanctioned the conquest of Ireland. In 1155 he excommunicated the king of Sicily for ravaging the territories of the church; and, about the same time, the emperor Frederic having entered Italy with a powerful army, and meeting Adrian near Sutrium, concluded a peace with him. At this interview Frederic held the pope's stirrup while he mounted on horseback; after which the former was conducted to St. Peter's church, and his holiness consecrated him king of the Romans. The death of Adrian took place in 1159.

ADRIAN V. was a Genoese, and raised to the pontificate in 1276, but survived his elevation little more than a month.

ADRIAN VI., who succeeded Leo X., in January, 1522, was a native of Utrecht, of mean parentage, and born in 1459. He received his education at Louvain, and successively became canon of St. Peter, professor of divinity, dean of the cathedral, and vice-chancellor of the university, where he founded a college. Ferdinand, king of Spain, gave him the bishopric of Tortosa; and, in 1517, he was made cardinal. He

was also appointed regent during the minority of Charles V., who procured him his election to the Papal chair. Died, 1533.

ADRIAN, DE CASTELLO, an Italian of great learning and ability, was born at Cornetto, in Tuscany. By his talents he rose to several employments under Innocent VIII.; and came to England in the reign of Henry VII., who made him his agent at Rome, and gave him first the bishopric of Hereford, and afterwards that of Bath and Wells. Adrian farmed out his latter bishopric to Wolsey, living himself at Rome, where he built a superb palace, which he left to the king of England and his successors; and in 1503 he was made cardinal by Alexander VI. A vague prophecy had gone abroad that Leo X. should be succeeded by an Adrian; and Castello was so far the slave of superstition as to allow this absurd prediction to influence him in organizing a conspiracy, the object of which was the dethronement of that pontiff, and his own elevation to the vacant chair. Before the plot was matured, the vigilance of Leo detected his designs, and a fine of 12,500 ducats was imposed upon him, with a pre-emptory prohibition of quitting the Roman territories. He fled, however, from that city in 1518, and was excommunicated; and it is uncertain what became of him afterwards, though it is supposed he died in Asia.

ADRIANI, MARCEL VIRGIL, chancellor of the republic of Florence, was born in 1464. He was highly accomplished in the Greek and Latin languages, as appeared in his translation of Dioscorides from the former into the latter. Died, 1521.

ADRIANI, JOHN BAPTIST, son of the above, was born at Florence in 1513, and became secretary to that republic. He was a man of considerable attainments; and his chief work is entitled "Dell' Istoria de suoi Tempi," or history of his own times, from 1536 to 1574. Died at Florence in 1579.

ADRIANI, MARCEL, son of the preceding, succeeded his father in the professorship, and was a member of the academy of Florence. He also published some works, and died in 1604.

ADRIANO, a Spanish painter of some repute, and a Carmelite friar, who is said to have destroyed his paintings almost as soon as he had finished them. Died, 1670.

ADRICHIOMIUS, CHRISTIAN, a geographer and historian, born at Delft, in Holland, in 1533; died at Cologne, 1585.

ADRY, J. F., a French professor of rhetoric, born in 1749; author of a great variety of publications—"Histoire de Vittoria Accarambono," "Vie du Pere Malebranche," "Vie de la Duchesse de Schomberg," &c.: with new editions, or translations from standard authors, enriched with ingenious prefaces and notes. Died, 1818.

EDESIVS, a Platonic philosopher of the fourth century, who pretended to hold communion with the deities.

EGIDIUS, DE COLUMNA, a Roman monk of the Augustine order, was distinguished in the 13th century among the scholastics, and obtained the appellation of the most profound doctor. He was preceptor to the sons of Philip III. of France, and taught

SEEK FOR THE TRUTH IN YOUR MIND, AND EMULGATE REFINEMENT IN WHICH TRUE VIRTUE CONSISTS.

FOOTERY IS NEVER CURED; IT IS THE BAD STAMINA OF THE MIND, WHICH, LIKE THOSE OF THE BODY, ARE NEVER RECTIFIED.

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philosophy and theology with high reputation at Paris. He died in 1316.

EGIDIUS, PETER, a lawyer and notary of Antwerp, and a man of considerable learning, who was educated by Erasmus, and obtained the friendship of Sir Thomas More. Born, 1436; died, 1533.

EGINETA, PAULUS, a native of the island *Ægina*; a medical author, and the first who noticed the cathartic qualities of rhubarb. Died about 630.

EGINHARD, a German, was secretary to Charlemagne, and wrote the life of his master, and also annals from 741 to 889; the first edition of which is that of Paris, 3 vols., folio, 1775. This writer is famous for a singular love adventure with the princess Imma, daughter of Charlemagne; who, carrying him across a court-yard from her chamber, to prevent the traces of his footsteps in the snow, was observed by the emperor, who generously agreed to their union.

ELFRIC, son of an earl of Kent, and archbishop of Canterbury in the middle of the 10th century, was a luminary for the dark age in which he lived. He became a monk of the Benedictine order at Abingdon, under the abbot Athelwold, who, on his promotion to the see of Winchester, took *Elfric* with him to instruct youth in his cathedral. Here he drew up his "Latin Saxon Vocabulary," which was published at Oxford in 1659. He also translated from the Latin into the Saxon language most of the historical books of the Old Testament, as well as "Canons for the Regulation of the Clergy," which are inserted in *Speelman's Councils*. He subsequently became abbot of St. Alban's, and composed a Liturgy for the service of his abbey, which was used in *Leland's* time. In 989, he was created bishop of Wilton; and, in 994, was translated to the see of Canterbury, where he exerted himself with spirit and prudence in the defence of his see against the incursions of the Danes. This active and able prelate died in 1005.

ELIAN, CLAUDIUS, an historian and rhetorician, was born in Italy, in 180. All his productions are written in Greek, which, although he never left his native country, he wrote with the greatest purity. He was surnamed *Honeytongue*, on account of the sweetness of his style.

ELIANUS, MARCUS, a Greek physician of the second century, and the master of Galen, who mentions him in terms of high praise. He was the first who made use of the theriaca as a remedy and preservative against the plague.

ELIUS, SEXTUS PORCIUS CATUS, a Roman lawyer who was made consul at the close of the second Punic war. He published a collection, entitled "*Novella*," which were called, after him, the *Ælian* laws; and was author of "*Tripartite*," the oldest treatise on jurisprudence now known.

ELST, EVERHARD VAN, a Dutch painter, born at Delft in 1602, and died in 1658. He was famous for his skill in painting fruit pieces and dead game. His nephew, *WILLIAM VAN ELST*, also distinguished himself as a painter, and studied in France and Italy, where he received flattering marks of favour. He died in 1679.

EMILIANI, ST. JEROME, a Venetian nobleman, who, being taken prisoner in his youth, made a vow that, on his release, he would devote his life to the care of orphans. In pursuance of this pledge, he laid the foundation of a hospital and religious order, the object of which was to instruct young persons, and particularly orphans, in religion. To this and other pious works he sacrificed his whole income; and, at his death, in 1537, was enrolled by a papal decree among the saints.

EMILIUS, PAULUS, an illustrious Roman general, the son of *Paulus Æmilius*, the consul, who fell at *Cannæ*, was born about 228 B.C. At the age of 45, he served the office of consul; and, when he was 60, accepted the command of the armies against *Perseus*, king of Macedonia, whom he took prisoner, and led in triumph to Rome. He afterwards served the office of censor; and died in the 64th year of his age, amidst the general lamentations of his countrymen. He greatly enriched his country by the spoil taken in his warfare with *Perseus*, which was so great, that it freed the Romans from taxes for 125 years.

EMILIUS, PAULUS, an historian of great celebrity, born at Verona. Thirty years of his life were employed in writing the history of France, from *Pharamond* down to *Charles VIII.* Died, 1529.

ENEAS, or ÆNGUS, an Irish abbot or bishop of the 8th century, who compiled a curious account of Irish saints in five books, and also wrote the history of the Old Testament in verse. Died, 830.

ENEAS, GAZEUS, a Platonic philosopher, who embraced Christianity in the fifth century. He wrote a book on the immortality of the Soul, &c.

ENEAS, TACTICUS, an ancient Greek writer, who flourished about 350 B.C. He is one of the oldest authors on the art of war, and is said to have commanded at the battle of Mantinea.

EPINUS, JOHN, a Franciscan friar, who became a zealous and able follower of Luther, and was appointed pastor of the church of St. Peter, at *Hamburg*. Born, 1499; died, 1553.

ERSENS, PETER, surnamed *Longo*, an eminent painter, born at Amsterdam, 1519, and died, 1573.

ESCHINES, a philosopher of Athens, in the fourth century, B.C. He obtained instruction from *Socrates*, by whom he was much esteemed. He went to the court of *Dionysius*, of Syracuse, who liberally rewarded him for his Socratic dialogues; and, on the expulsion of the philosophers from Sicily, he returned to Athens, and taught philosophy in private.

ESCHINES, a celebrated orator, born at Athens, 377 B.C., and died at Samos, aged 75. He was a cotemporary and rival of *Demosthenes*.

ESCHYLUS, one of the most famous tragic writers of Greece, was born at Athens about 500 years B.C. His mind very early received an impulse from the poetry of Homer; and, before his 25th year, he composed pieces for public representation. So great was his fertility, that he wrote 70 tra-

FROM THE MOMENT WE CEASE TO BE OF USE, WE BECOME A BURTHEN TO OURSELVES: WHO THEN WOULD BE AN IDLER!

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS LESSENS THE DISGRACE OF A CRIME; FOR A COMMON REPROACH IS NO REPROACH.

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gedies, of which 25 gained the prize. This great father of the Grecian stage has been very ably translated into English by archdeacon Potter. He died in Sicily, in his 69th year.

ÆSOP, the unrivalled fabulist, was born in Phrygia, about 600 B.C. His whole history is very obscure; but we are told that he was sold as a slave to Demarchus, an Athenian, by which means he acquired a knowledge of the Greek language; that he afterwards passed successively into the service of Xanthus and Idmon, of Samos; and that, having obtained his freedom by the kindness of the latter, he travelled into Greece and Asia Minor, inculcating morality by his fables. Being sent to Delphos with an offering, he so irritated the people by his censures on their manners, that they threw him from the top of a rock. The Athenians erected a statue to his memory, and all Greece lamented his tragical fate, which happened about 560 B.C.

ÆSOPUS, **CLAUDIUS**, a Roman actor, contemporary and rival of Roscius, and like him the friend of Cicero, to whom he gave lessons on oratorical action. His excellence was in tragedy; and he entered so thoroughly into his part, as occasionally to lose all recollection of his own identity. Plutarch asserts, that once, when performing the character of Atreus, he was so transported with fury, as to strike a servant with his sceptre, which killed him on the spot. Æsop was greatly addicted to luxury; yet, notwithstanding, so well was he rewarded, that he left a fortune equal to 160,000*l*.

ÆTION, a Grecian painter, celebrated for his pictures, and particularly for one, representing the nuptials of Alexander the Great and Roxana.

ÆTIUS, a physician of Mesopotamia, in the fifth century, and who is said to be the first Christian physician whose medical writings have come down to us.

ÆTIUS, a famous Roman general, who lived under the third Valentinian, and nobly defended the declining fortunes of the empire; thrice vanquishing the Burgundians and Franks, and driving the ferocious Attila beyond the Rhine; but having excited the jealousy of the dastardly emperor, he was stabbed by him, in 454.

ÆFER, **DOMITIUS**, an ancient orator, born at Nismes. During the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius and Nero, he made himself formidable as an informer, and contemptible as an adulator. Under Caligula he was made consul. Died, A.D. 59.

AFFLITTO, **MATTHEW**, an Italian lawyer, born at Naples in 1430. He attained great eminence, and published several voluminous works on Sicilian and Neapolitan law. Died, 1673.

AFFO, **IRENEUS**, a native of the duchy of Placentia; author of "Istoria di Parma," and other historical works, valuable for their research, but written in a loose and rambling style. He died about the close of the 15th century.

AFFRY, **LOUIS AUGUSTINE PHILIP**, count d', a Swiss statesman, appointed chief magistrate of Switzerland after Buonaparte had proclaimed himself protector

of the Helvetic confederacy, was born at Freyburg, in 1743. From the commencement of the French revolution, when he commanded the army on the Upper Rhine, till his death, he bore a prominent part in the affairs of his country; but, finding the power of the French irresistible, he endeavoured to promote the views of Buonaparte, by assisting in the formation of the government; while he displayed the skill of an experienced statesman in endeavouring to benefit the interests of his countrymen, and to shield them from the perils of war. Died, 1810.

AFRANIA, of Ferrara, the inventor of the bassoon, flourished in the 16th century.

AFRANIUS, a Latin dramatist, who lived about 100 years B.C., and wrote several comedies in imitation of Menander.

AFRANIUS, a Roman senator, put to death by Nero for writing a satire on him.

AFRICANUS, **JULIUS**, an eminent Christian historian of the third century; principally known by a chronological work in five books, which contains a series of events from the beginning of the world to the year of Christ, 221.

AGANDURU, **RODERIC MORIZ**, a Spanish missionary of the 17th century, who distinguished himself by his zeal in propagating Christianity in Japan, and other parts of the East.

AGAPETUS I., pope in 535; author of some extant letters: he pawned the sacred vessels of St. Peter, in order to travel to Constantinople. The second pope of this name was elected in 946, and died, 956. He has left behind him the reputation of a man of wonderful sanctity.

AGARD, **ARTHUR**, an English antiquary of great learning and research, one of the original founders of the Antiquarian Society, was born in Derbyshire, 1540, and died, 1615.

AGASIAS, a sculptor of Ephesus, celebrated for his admirable statue called the Gladiator, which was found with the Apollo Belvidere at Nettuno, the ancient Antium.

AGATHANGELUS, an Armenian historian of the 11th century; author of an account of the introduction of Christianity into his native country.

AGATHARCHIDES, tutor to Ptolemy Philadelphus; and author of numerous works, of which only some fragments remain, which were preserved by Diodorus and Photius. He was the first author who described the rhinoceros.

AGATHIAS, a Greek historian of the sixth century, who wrote a history of the reign of Justinian.

AGATHARCUS, an ancient painter, born at Samos about 400 years B.C. Vitruvius speaks of him as the first who painted scenes for the theatres.

AGATHEMER, a Greek geographer of the third century.

AGATHO, a tragic and comic writer of Athens, 935 B.C.

AGATHO, a native of Palermo, raised from a monastery to the pontificate in 679, and died in 682.

AGATHOCLES, the Sicilian tyrant, was the son of a potter, a native of Rhegium,

TOOTH WITH THE FOUNDATION OF BRYAN VIMBLE, AND POINCE UPON US A PRINCE OF CRIMES AND VILES.

EMPLOYMENT IS NECESSARY TO MAN: IF AGREEABLE, IT IS A PLEASURE; IF USEFUL, A HAPPINESS.

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Italy, and became successively a soldier, centurion, general, and pirate. After defeating the Carthaginians, he proclaimed himself king of all Sicily. His soldiers, on account of arrears, obliged him to fly from his camp, and murdered his sons, whom he had left behind. Returning with a strong force, he put to death the mutineers, with their wives and children. Unable to live in tranquillity and inaction, though now far advanced in years, he made an expedition into Italy, and thence to the Lipari Islands, which he laid under contribution, and plundered of all the treasures of the temples. After his return he is said to have been poisoned by means of an envenomed toothpick, aged 95.

AGELAS, an admired Greek sculptor, who lived about 432 B.C.

AGELNOTH, an Anglo-Saxon prelate, promoted to the see of Canterbury in 1020. He distinguished himself by great religious zeal, and still more by the firm manner in which he refused, on the death of Canute, to crown Harold, who had seized the throne in the absence of his brother, Hardicanute. Died, 1038.

AGELIUS, ANTHONY, a learned ecclesiastic of Naples in the 16th century. He was one of the curators of the Vatican press, and bishop of Averno. Died 1608.

AGER, or AGERIUS, NICHOLAS, a physician and botanist in the 17th century, and professor of medicine at Strasbourg.

AGESANDER, a Rhodian sculptor, supposed to have lived in the fifth century B.C. He is celebrated by having, in conjunction with his sons, executed that admirable monument of Grecian art, the Laocoon, which was discovered in the 16th century in the baths of Titus.

AGESILAUS, king of Sparta, succeeded his brother Agis. He acquired great renown by his exploits against the Persians, and also against the Thebans and Athenians, but was defeated by Epaminondas. Agesilaus next went to assist Tachos, in his attempt to take the throne of Egypt, but was bribed to espouse the part of Nectanabis, his antagonist. On his return, he died in Africa, 360 B.C., after a reign of 41 years.

AGGAS, RALPH, a surveyor and engraver of the 16th century, who first drew a plan of London, which, although referred to the time of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., appears not to have been made on wood until about 1560. It was re-published in 1618, and re-engraved by Vertue in 1748. He also drew plans of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dunwich, in Suffolk. Died, 1579.

AGILULF, king of the Lombards, crowned at Milan in 591. Soon after his accession, he quitted the Arian communion for the Catholic, in which he was followed by numbers of his subjects, many of whom had hitherto been Pagans. In the third year of his reign, he had to sustain a war against some of his own rebellious dukes, whom in the end he forced to submit: and, having secured and augmented his dominions, and employed himself in rebuilding and endowing churches, he died, in 619.

AGIS III., king of Sparta, succeeded his father, Archdamus, B.C. 346. He was a

prince of great magnanimity; and, though he detested the Macedonian domination, he would not expose his country to ruin by resisting it, until Alexander was deeply engaged in his Persian expedition; when he raised an army of 20,000 men, which was defeated by Antipater, governor of Macedonia, and Agis himself slain. His end was most glorious: for, being carried severely wounded from the field, the soldiers who bore him were on the point of being surrounded by the enemy; on which, commanding them to set him down, and preserve their own lives for the service of their country, he fought alone on his knees, and killed several of the assailants, till he was struck through the body with a dart, B.C. 337.

AGIS IV. king of Sparta, was the son of Eudamidas, and celebrated by his virtues and death. His first attempt was to renew the original law for the equal division of landed property, which was opposed by a party, at the head of which was his colleague, Leonidas. The latter was deposed, and the joint sovereignty devolved to his son Cleombrotus, who entered into the views of Agis. Previously, however, to a partition of the lands, Agesilaus, uncle to Agis, who was deeply in debt, proposed the abolition of all debts, which would render the former measure more palatable. This deed accomplished, the influential and wily Spartan found means to postpone the other equalizing operation, until Agis was obliged to march on an expedition. During his absence, Agesilaus conducted himself so tyrannically, that a conspiracy was formed to restore the deposed king, Leonidas; which succeeding, Agis and his colleague, Cleombrotus, took sanctuary in a temple. The latter was immediately dragged forth and banished, but Agis remained a considerable time in safety, until his friends were bribed to betray him, and he was thrown into a prison. He suffered death with great magnanimity, B.C. 241.

AGLIONBY, EDWARD, an old English poet, who wrote a genealogy of queen Elizabeth, for which she granted him a pension.

AGLIONBY, JOHN, a learned divine, born in Cumberland. He was made chaplain to queen Elizabeth; was concerned in the present translation of the New Testament, and died at Islip, of which he was rector, in 1610.

AGLIONBY, WILLIAM, an English diplomatist and polite writer, of the 17th and 18th centuries; author of a book entitled "Painting Illustrated."

AGNELIUS, ANDREW, an archbishop of Ravenna, in the ninth century. He wrote the lives of his predecessors in that see.

AGNESI, MARIA GABRIELA, an Italian lady of extraordinary talents, born at Milan, 1718. So profound were her mathematical attainments, that when, in 1750, her father, who was a professor in the university of Bologna, was unable to continue his lectures in consequence of ill health, she obtained permission from the pope to fill his chair. At the early age of 19, she had supported 191 theses, which were published in 1738 under the title of "Propositiones Philosophicæ." She was also mistress of the

IN A SOLITARY STATE NO CREATURE IS MORE TIMID THAN MAN; IN SOCIETY, NONE MORE BOLD.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE IS A SACRED DEPOSIT, NOT TO BE PARTED WITH BUT WITH LIFE ITSELF.

AGE]

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[AGE]

Lazio, Greek, Hebrew, French, German, and Spanish languages. Agnes retired to the monastery of Bine Nuns, at Milan, where she died at an advanced age, in the year 1729.

AGNESI, MARIA TERESA, sister of the above, was a musician of much genius, born at Milan, 1735. She composed three operas, "Sophocles," "Ciro," and "Nitocri."

AGNOLO, Baccio d', a Florentine sculptor and architect of great reputation; born, 1400; died, 1543.

AGORD, archbishop of Lyons, was one of the most celebrated prelates of the sixth century. His works were buried in obscurity, until the manuscript of them was accidentally found in a bookseller's shop at Lyons. Died, 640.

AGOP, JOHN, a learned Armenian critic and grammarian of the 17th century. His works were printed at Rome, 1675.

AGORACRITES, a Grecian statuary in the fifth century B.C. He was a pupil of Phidias, and one of the most skilful artists of his time.

AGOSTINI, LIONARDO, an eminent antiquary of the 17th century, officially employed by Pope Alexander VII.

AGOSTINO, PAUL, of Valerano, a celebrated musician. Born, 1593; died, 1629. He surprised the world with his productions for four, six, or eight choirs or chorusses, some of which might be sung in four or six parts only, without diminishing the harmony.

AGOUT, WILLIAM D', a Provençal gentleman of the 13th century, who was one of the most pleasing poets and amiable persons of his time. He died in 1181.

AGREDA, MARIA D', the writer of some wild legends, indicative of either insanity or most impudent imposture, was born at Agreda, in Spain, in 1602; took the veil, 1620, in a convent founded by her father and mother, dedicated to the "Immaculate Conception," of which she was chosen superior, 1627, and died, 1665. The piece of stupidity which she pretended to have divine authority for writing, was translated by Father Crozet into the French language in 1698, and republished at Brussels, 1718, in 3 vols. 8vo.

AGRICOLA, CNÆUS JULIUS, an eminent Roman commander, born A.D. 40, in the reign of Caligula. His first military service was under Suetonius Paulinus in Britain; and, on his return to Rome, he was made governor in Asia, and became tribune of the people and praetor under Nero. By Vespaian, whose cause he espoused, he was made a patrician and governor of Aquitania; the dignity of consul followed; and, in the same year, 77, he married his daughter to Tacitus, the historian, who has so admirably written his life. Next year he was appointed governor of Britain; extended his conquests into Scotland; and built a chain of forts from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, to prevent the incursions of the inhabitants of the North. He defeated Galdamus at the Grampian Hills, and then made peace with the Caledonians. On the accession of Domitian, Agricola had a triumph decreed him, but was recalled, and

sent governor to Syria, where he died, A.D. 93; aged 54.

AGRICOLA, GEORGE, the most celebrated metallurgist of his time; born at Glauchen, Misnia, in 1494, and died, 1555.

AGRICOLA, GEORGE ANDREW, a German physician, author of a curious work on the multiplication of trees and plants, of which a French translation appeared at Amsterdam in 1720. He was born at Ratibon, 1672, and died, 1738.

AGRICOLA, JOHN, a polemical writer of celebrity, born at Esleben, Saxony, 1492, and died at Berlin, 1566. From being the friend and scholar, he became the antagonist of Martin Luther, against whom, as well as Melancthon, he maintained a spirited controversy, advocating the doctrine of faith in opposition to the works of the law, whence the sect, of which he became leader, received the name of Antinomians.

AGRICOLA, RODOLPHUS, one of the most learned men in the 15th century, spoken of both by Erasmus and Bayle with great respect, was born in Friesland, 1442, and died, 1484. Agricola was the first who introduced the Greek language into Germany.

AGRIPPA, CAMILLE, a celebrated architect of Milan in the 16th century, who, under the pontificate of Gregory XIII., accomplished the removal of a vast obelisk to St. Peter's Square; an account of which labour he published at Rome, 1582.

AGRIPPA, HENRY CORNELIUS. This highly-gifted but eccentric man was born in 1486, at Cologne, of a noble family. He became secretary to the emperor Maximilian, by whom he was knighted for his bravery in the Italian wars. He next travelled through various parts of Europe, and, while in England, wrote a commentary on St. Paul's Epistles. In 1515 he settled at Metz, which place, however, he was obliged to quit, at the instigation of the monks, and went to Cologne, and thence to Geneva. He next travelled to Antwerp, in 1528, and was taken into the service of Margaret of Austria, governess of the Low Countries. In 1530 he published his treatise of the "Vanity of the Sciences," and soon afterwards his "Occult Philosophy." In 1535 he was at Lyons, where he was imprisoned for defaming the king's mother, but soon obtained his discharge, and died the same year at Grenoble. All his works were collected and printed at Lyons, 1539, in 3 vols.

AGRIPPA, I., HEROD, grandson of Herod the Great. He gave great offence to Tiberius, who threw him into prison; but, on Caligula's succession, was not only released, but received from that emperor a golden chain equal in weight to the iron one he had worn in his confinement, as also the kingdom of Judea. He commenced a persecution of the Christians, in which the apostle St. James perished; and he is the person represented to have been eaten by worms, on account of his impety in accepting the adoration of the people.

AGRIPPA II., HEROD, son and successor of the preceding, was the seventh and last of the Jewish monarchs of the family of Herod the Great. It was before this prince that St. Paul pleaded his cause with so much

OR HAVE FORGIVEN BY PAROLE; BUT THE DISAPPOINTING OF NOT BEING BELIEVED WHEN WE SPEAK THE TRUTH.

AS THE YELLOW GOLD IS TRIED IN THE FIRE, SO THE FAITH OF FRIENDSHIP IS BEST KNOWN IN THE SEASON OF ADVERSITY.

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eloquence, that Agrippa acknowledged he had almost persuaded him to be a Christian. He died at Rome about the year 94.

AGRIPPA, MARCUS VIPSANIUS, the celebrated friend and general of Augustus Cæsar, acquired great fame by his military exploits, for which triumphs were decreed to him. He died A.C. 12.

AGRIPPA, MENENIUS, consul of Rome, A.C. 503. He is celebrated for having appeased a commotion among the Romans, by the political fable of the belly and the members; and died at an advanced age, very poor, but universally esteemed for his wisdom and integrity.

AGRIPPINA, the elder, daughter of Marcus Agrippa, was married in the first instance to Tiberius, who divorced her, and she became the wife of Germanicus Cæsar, whom she accompanied in his military expeditions. On the death of the latter at Antioch, A.D. 19, she returned to Rome with his ashes, and took advantage of the public grief for the death of her husband to accuse Piso, who was suspected of having hastened it. The latter was shortly afterwards found dead in his bed; and Tiberius, jealous of the affection of the people for Agrippina, banished her to a small island, where she died of hunger, in 35.

AGRIPPINA, the younger, daughter of the foregoing, and mother of Nero, was at once cruel and licentious. After losing two husbands, she married her uncle, the emperor Claudius, whom she poisoned in 54, to make way for her son Nero, who caused her to be assassinated, and exhibited to the senate a list of all the crimes of which she had been guilty.

AGUESSEAU, HENRY FRANCIS D', called by Voltaire the most learned magistrate that France ever produced, was born at Limoges in 1668, and died 1751. His works were published in 13 vols. 4to.

AGUILLON, FRANCES, an eminent mathematician at the beginning of the 15th century, was a Jesuit of Brussels, and died at Seville, 1617.

AGUIRRA, JOSEPH SAINZ D', a Spanish Benedictine, made cardinal by Innocent XI. He wrote voluminously on theology, philosophy, &c. Died at Rome, 1639.

AGUJARI, LUCRETIA, a celebrated singer, who received a salary of 100*l.* a night for two songs. Died at Parma, 1783.

AGYLÆUS, HENRY, a lawyer and general scholar, born at Bois-le-Duc, 1533; died, 1595.

AHLWART, PETER, a learned German, son of a shoemaker at Greifswald, where he was born in 1716, and died, 1781. He was the founder of the Society of Abelles, the object of which was to promote sincerity.

AHMED-BEN-FARES, surnamed *El Razi*, an Arabian lexicographer and lawyer. Died about 909.

AHMED-BEN-MOHAMMED, or **ABOU AMROU**, a Spanish Moor, who wrote poems in the eastern style, and an historical work on the annals of Spain. Died in 970.

AHMED-KHAN, emperor of the Moguls, succeeded his brother, Akbar Khan, in

1282; and was slain after a short reign of two years.

AHMED RESMY HAJI, a Turkish historian, who was counsellor of the Divan, and chancellor to the sultan Mustapha III.

AHMED SHAH EL ABDALY, founder of the kingdom of Candahar and Caubul, erected them into a kingdom, and took the royal title. He died in 1773, leaving the crown to his son, Timur Shah.

AHRENDT, or ARENTS, MARTIN FREDERIC, an antiquary and palæographer, was a native of Holstein. He spent forty years in travelling on foot through Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Spain, Italy, and other parts of Europe, in search of Scandinavian antiquities and Runic monuments, and carried on an extensive correspondence with his learned contemporaries relative to the objects of his investigation. He died at a small village near Vienna, in 1824.

AIDAN, a monk, who converted a large portion of the northern part of Britain to Christianity. He was afterwards bishop of Lindisfern. Died about 651.

AIGNAN, STEPHEN, a French writer, and a member of the Académie Française. He was a zealous republican, and at the early age of 19, in the fiercest time of the revolution, he was appointed to an official situation in the district of Orleans. He subsequently filled offices under Napoleon; and also distinguished himself as the author of several dramas and poems, as well as by the translation of part of the works of Goldsmith and Pope. Born, 1773; died, 1825.

AIGNEAUX, ROBERT and ANTHONY, brothers, natives of Vire, in Normandy, who jointly translated Virgil and Horace into French verse, and wrote several poems. They died about the same time, at the close of the 16th century.

AIKIN, EDMUND, an architect, and the author of an account of St. Paul's Cathedral. Died, 1820.

AIKIN, JOHN, M. D., born Jan. 15, 1747, at Kibworth, Leicestershire, was the only son of Dr. T. Aikin, a dissenting minister and schoolmaster. He commenced his education at home; from thence he went to the dissenters' academy at Warrington, and in 1764 became a student in the University of Edinburgh, where he spent two years; and, after three more passed as a pupil to Mr. White, of Manchester, settled in Chester as a surgeon, but soon removed to Warrington, where he remained until 1764, in which year he proceeded to Leyden, and graduated as a physician. On his return he went to Yarmouth, Norfolk, where, with little interruption, he continued till 1797, when he removed to London. Dr. Aikin now seems to have devoted himself chiefly to literature, in which he was eminently successful. In 1796 he became the editor of the Monthly Magazine, which he superintended from its commencement till 1806. In 1799, he published, in conjunction with Dr. Enfield, the first volume of a General Biographical Dictionary, in 4to, which, however, was not completed till 1815. Dr. Aikin died December 7, 1822, aged 75, at his residence in Stoke Newington.

ACTIVE AND MARSCINE SPIRITS, IN THE VIGOR OF YOUTH, NEITHER CAN NOR OUGHT TO REMAIN AT REST.

A MULTITUDE OF BOOKS DISTRACT THE MIND; AND LITTLE SOLID ACQUIREMENT IS TO BE EXPECTED FROM PROMISCUOUS READING.

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[A L A]

AIKMAN, WILLIAM, a painter of eminence, born at Cairney, in Scotland, in 1682. After finishing his education, he travelled to Italy, Turkey, and Smyrna. In 1713 he returned home, and was encouraged by the Duke of Argyle, through whom he was employed at court, and by the principal nobility. Died, 1731.

AILLY, PETER D', a cardinal and legate in the time of Charles VI. of France, was born at Compiègne, 1350. He received from that monarch the see of Puy and Cambrai, with the chancellorship of the university of Paris; and, before his elevation to the purple, presided at the famous council of Constance, which condemned John Huss to the stake. Died, 1419.

AILRED, ETHELRED, or EALRED, abbot of Revesby, Lincolnshire, was born in 1109, and died in 1166. He wrote a "Genealogy of English Kings," &c.

AIMON, of Aquitaine, author of a legendary history of France, is supposed to have lived in the ninth century. The history is brought down to 1165 by another hand; and is in the third volume of the collection of Duchesne.

AINSWORTH, HENRY, an eminent biblical commentator and divine among the English nonconformists, flourished at the latter end of the 16th century. His writings exhibited much learning and acuteness, and excited the attention of Hall, bishop of Exeter, who entered the lists against him. He subsequently went to Amsterdam, where he died in 1622.

AINSWORTH, ROBERT, a grammarian and classical author. His most important work is the celebrated Dictionary of the Latin tongue which bears his name. He was a native of Woodvale, in Lancashire, where he was born in 1660. He died in London in 1743.

AITON, WILLIAM, an excellent botanist, born in Lanarkshire. He was a great favourite with George III., who appointed him head-gardener to the royal demesne at Kew in 1750. In this situation he formed one of the best collections of rare exotic plants in the known world, catalogues of which he published in 1789. Died, 1793.

AITZEMA, LEO, an historian of Friesland, born, 1600, and died, 1669. He was author of the History of the United Provinces, in 15 vols., an extremely valuable work.

AKAKIA, MARTIN, physician to Henry III., and author of several medical works. Born, 1479; died, 1568.

AKBAH, a celebrated Saracen conqueror, who overran the whole of Africa, from Cairo to the Atlantic ocean; but a general revolt among the Greeks and Africans recalled him from the West, and he eventually fell a sacrifice to it.

AKBAR, or AKBER, MOHAMMED, sultan of the Moguls, and a descendant of Timur Tamerlane, was only 14 years of age when he succeeded to the throne. He was a warlike, liberal, and able monarch; and the first action of his reign was to recover Delhi from the Patans. He reigned 50 years, was eminently successful as a conqueror, and in 1605, leaving behind him a character for justice, clemency, valour, and a love

of learning, surpassed by few monarchs, whatever their creed or country.

AKENSIDE, MARK, a poet and physician, but who claims attention from his eminence in the former character, more than from his professional fame, was born in 1721 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He finished his studies at the universities of Edinburgh and Leyden, in the latter of which he took his degree as a doctor of medicine in 1744. In the same year appeared his most distinguished poem, "On the Pleasures of the Imagination," which raised him at once into poetical eminence. This was followed by the "Ejtle to Curio," a satire; and, in 1745, he published ten odes on various subjects. He continued, from time to time, to send forth his poetical effusions, most of which appeared in Dodsley's Collection. Dr. Akenside also wrote a number of medical works. He died in 1770, aged 49.

AKERBLAD, JOHN DAVID, a learned Swede, who accompanied the Swedish embassy to Constantinople, and distinguished himself as an oriental linguist and antiquary. Died, 1819.

AKIBA, a Jew, of low origin, but whose devotion to literature raised him to eminence, and to the rank of rabbi. On the defeat and destruction of Barcochebas, who had declared himself the Messiah, and to whose faction Akiba had joined himself, he was taken prisoner by the emperor Hadrian, and stayed alive, at the age of 120.

ALABASTER, WILLIAM, an English divine, born in Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. He was the author of a Latin tragedy called "Roxana," and of a Lexicon Pentaglotton. Died, 1640.

ALAIN, DE L' ISLE, surnamed the Universal Doctor, was a divine of great renown in the university of Paris, and the author of several works. Died, 1294.

ALAIN, CHARTIER, a French writer of the 14th century. He was the author of some esteemed works, of which his "Chronicles of Charles VII.," to whom he was secretary, is the principal.

ALAMANNI, LOUIS, a Florentine poet and statesman, born in 1496, and died, 1556; he was distinguished from his youth for his progress in philosophy and Greek literature. He had two sons, one of whom, BAPTISTE, became almoner to queen Catherine de Medicis, and successively bishop of Bazas and Maçon. Two others of this family, and both named LOUIS, also became famous in the world of letters.

ALAN, of Lynn, Norfolk, was a doctor of divinity in the 15th century, and acquired great reputation both as a student and a preacher.

ALAN, of Tewkesbury, was author of the "Life and Banishment of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury." Died, 1301.

ALAN, ALLEYN, or ALLEN, WILLIAM, an Englishman of good family, was born at Rosal, Lancashire, in 1580. Educated at Oxford by a tutor warmly attached to poverty, he entered upon the world under a strong prepossession in favour of the Catholic faith; and, while very young, became principal of St. Mary's College and professor of the university. On the accession of Eliza-

WHEN BENIGNITY AND GENTLENESS NIGH WITHIN, WE ARE ALWAYS LEAST IN HAZARD FROM WITHOUT.

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abeth, he went to Louvain, and was appointed head of the English College. He now strenuously exerted himself, both by his writings and example, to advance the papal cause; and by his suggestions, Philip II. was induced to undertake the invasion of England; to facilitate which Alan published a defence of the pope's bull against Elizabeth, with an exhortation to her subjects to rise in favour of the Spaniards. For these services he was made archbishop of Mechlin, and a cardinal. It is said, that towards the close of his life he repented of the measures he had recommended against his country; and, on his death-bed, wished to address the English students at Rome, but was prevented by the ascendant Jesuit. He died in 1594, not without suspicion that he was poisoned.

ALAND, Sir JOHN FORTESCUE (Lord Fortescue), a baron of the exchequer, and a pulene judge of the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, in the reigns of George I. and II., was descended from the famous Sir John Fortescue, lord chief justice and lord high chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VI. He was born in 1670, and received his education at Oxford; was an able lawyer, an impartial judge, and well versed in Saxon literature. He lived in habits of intimacy with Pope, and the other wits of the day; and wrote the legal burlesque of "Stradling versus Styles."

ALARD, FRANCIS, a native of Brussels, was bred in the Romish faith; but, meeting with the works of Luther, he turned Protestant, and escaped to Wittenberg. After some time he returned to Brussels, and died in 1578.

ALARD, WILLIAM, son of the above, became rector of the college of Krempen, where he died, 1644.

ALARD, LAMBERT, son of the last named, compiled a Greek Lexicon, wrote some theological works and Latin poems, and was inspector of the public schools of Brunswick. Died in 1672.

ALARIC I., king of the Visigoths, and conqueror of Rome, was descended from a noble family, and for some years served in the imperial armies; but, being refused preferment, he revolted against Arcadius, and desolated many of the provinces, sparing neither age nor sex. In the year 400, being then the acknowledged sovereign of the Visigoths, he invaded Italy, and carried off immense plunder. In 402, he made a second irruption, but was defeated by Stilicho, and compelled to sue for peace. After this, he was employed in the service of the emperor Honorius, but soon violated his engagements, and again entered the Roman territory, and laid siege to the capital. His terms were complied with, and he retired into Tuscany; but, being joined by his brother, Ataulphus, he returned again to Rome, which he sacked in 410. After ravaging Italy, he sailed for Sicily; and having taken the city of Cosenza, died there.

ALARIC II., king of the Visigoths, succeeded his father Euric in 484, and reigned over all the country between the Rhone and the Garonne. He adapted to his states the Theodosian collection of laws, and published it as the law of the Visigoths, since

known by the title of the code of Alaric. He was slain in a battle by Clovis, king of the Franks, 507.

ALASCO, JOHN, uncle to Sigismund, king of Poland, was born in 1499. He was in great esteem with most of the learned men of his day, and enjoyed the friendship of many of them, particularly Erasmus and Zuinglius, through which he became a convert to the Protestant faith; to which he was so zealously devoted as to obtain the title of the Reformer of Poland. He died at Frankfort in 1560.

ALBAN, St., celebrated as the first Christian martyr in Great Britain, was born at Verulam, near St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, in the third century. In his youth he visited Rome, and served as a soldier under Dioclesian; and, on his return to Verulam, became a convert to Christianity, for which he suffered death in 303.

ALBANEZE, an Italian musician of great repute, died at Paris in 1800.

ALBANI, ALEXANDER, an eminent virtuoso, born at Urbino, 1692, raised to the rank of cardinal by Innocent XIII., and died, 1779, aged 87, very highly esteemed. In 1762, his collection of drawings and engravings, consisting of 300 volumes, was purchased by George III. for 14,000 crowns.

ALBANI, JOHN FRANCIS, nephew of the above, was born at Rome, 1720, and, in 1747, was made a cardinal, which was followed by numerous preferments. He opposed the suppression of the Jesuits, as a measure fraught with danger to the church; but, in all other respects, was a most enlightened prelate. He imitated his uncle in his encouragement of letters and learned men; but his liberality could not save him from republican rigour, when the French entered Rome, where they plundered his palace, confiscated his estates, and reduced him, then in his 77th year, to poverty: all his valuable collection was sent off to Paris, and even the plants of his garden were rooted up and sold. Amidst this devastation, the cardinal took refuge in a convent, whence he removed to Naples; and returned to Rome in 1809, where he lived in private lodgings till his death in 1803.

ALBANI, or ALBANY, countess of, was the Princess Louisa Maria Caroline, who married Charles Stuart, "the Pretender." She was cousin of the last reigning Prince of Stolberg-Gedern; was born in 1753; married in 1772, when she took the title of Countess of Albany; but to escape from the barbarity of her husband, who lived in a continual state of intoxication, she retired, in 1780, to a cloister. At his death, in 1788, the French court allowed her an annuity of 80,000 livres; and she survived the house of Stuart, which became extinct at the death of her brother-in-law, the cardinal of York, in 1807. She died at Florence, in 1804; and Victor Alfieri has transmitted her name and misfortunes to posterity.

ALBANI, JOHN JEROME, a civilian and theological writer, born at Bergamo in 1564, arrived at the dignity of a cardinal in 1670, and died in 1591.

ALBANO, FRANCISCO, a very celebrated painter, born at Bologna, 1578, and died,

KNOWLEDGE, IF NOT ACCOMPANIED WITH JUSTICE, IS CRAFT; AND COURAGE, IF NOT REGULATED BY REASON, IS RASHNESS.

LEARNING IS THE TEMPERANCE OF YOUTH, THE COMFORT OF AGE, AND THE SUREST GUIDE TO HONOUR AND PREFERMENT.

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1660. Albano excelled in delineating feminine and infantine beauty; and his pictures are exceedingly valuable.

ALBANO, GIOVANNI BAPTISTA, younger brother of the above, was also a painter, and chiefly excelled in landscape.

ALBATEGNI, an Arabian chieftain and eminent astronomer. He lived in the 9th century, and wrote a work entitled "The Science of the Stars."

ALBERGATI, CAPACELLI, a Bolognese marquis, was a dramatic writer and actor, and called the Garrick of Italy. Died, 1802.

ALBERIC, a monkish historian of the 13th century, who compiled a Chronicle of Universal History up to 1241.

ALBERONI, GIULIO, a cardinal, and minister of the king of Spain, was the son of a gardener; but being possessed of uncommon talents, and with a disposition suited to the intriguing policy of the court, he obtained patronage, and rapidly reached the highest offices in the state. By his ability and activity he created a naval force, re-organised the army, and rendered Spain more powerful than it had been since the time of Philip II.; but he was eventually foiled by the combined efforts of England and France, who made his dismissal from the councils of the Spanish monarch the chief condition of peace. Born, 1684; died, 1752.

ALBERT, ERASMUS, a learned German divine of the 16th century, who composed a Latin work called "The Koran of the Cordeliers." Died, 1551.

ALBERT, of Aix, or ALBURTUS AQUENSIS, a canon of Aix-la-Chapelle in the 12th century. He wrote in Latin what is esteemed an accurate "History of the Expedition to Jerusalem, under Godfrey of Bouillon, and other Leaders," reprinted in 1662.

ALBERT, LOUIS JOSEPH D', son of Louis Charles, duke de Luynes, born in 1672, and died, 1758. He distinguished himself in several battles, for which he was appointed field-marshal by the emperor Charles VII., who sent him ambassador to France, and created him Prince of Grimberghen.

ALBERT, of Stade, a monk of the 13th century, who wrote a "Chronicle from the Creation to 1256."

ALBERT, of Strasburg, the compiler of a "Chronicle from 1273 to 1378." He flourished in the 14th century.

ALBERT, HENRY CHRISTIAN, professor of the English language at the university of Halle, Germany, died in 1800.

ALBERT I. emperor and duke of Austria, surnamed the Triumphant, was son of the emperor Rodolph of Hapsburg, and a competitor for the imperial crown with Adolphus of Nassau, whom he defeated and killed in battle. He was born in 1248; and died, by assassination, in 1308.

ALBERT II., emperor and duke of Austria, was son of Albert the fourth duke of Austria, and succeeded to the kingdom of Hungary and Bohemia on the death of Sigismund, whose daughter he had married. Died, 1429.

ALBERT, archduke of Austria, son of Maximilian II., was born, 1559. He was at

first destined for the church, and, when very young, was created cardinal and archbishop of Toledo. In 1598, Philip II. of Spain contracted his daughter Isabella to Albert, who thereupon renounced his cardinalate and ecclesiastical character. The Netherlands, and the provinces of Burgundy and Charleroi, were her portion, and they were henceforth considered as joint sovereigns of those countries. Died in 1621.

ALBERT, JANE D', daughter of Margaret, queen of Navarre, and the mother of Henry IV. of France, at whose birth the following strange incident is said to have occurred:—The king, her father, promised to put into her hands his *reiz*, on condition that during the pangs of child-birth she should sing a Bearnoise song. To this she assented, and when her father entered the chamber, she sang a popular song in the language of her native country. On this he presented her with a gold box containing his will, and threw round her neck a chain of gold, saying, "These are for you, my daughter, but this is mine!" at the same time taking the infant in his arms, and carrying it to his chamber. Died, 1572.

ALBERT, king of Sweden, was elected to the throne on the deposition of Magnus II. in 1363. The latter, supported by Denmark and Norway, endeavoured to recover his crown, but was defeated by Albert, and taken prisoner. The nobles, however, became dissatisfied with his rule, and applied for aid to Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, by whom he was defeated in a bloody battle, taken prisoner, and confined for seven years. He was at length liberated on condition of surrendering Stockholm to Margaret; and he passed the remainder of his days at Mecklenburg, where he died in 1412.

ALBERT, marquis of Brandenburg-Culmbach, surnamed the German Alcibiades, born in 1522, was a principal actor in the troubles of Germany during the reign of Charles V., against whom he made war. Died in indigence and exile, 1558.

ALBERT, CHARLES D', duke of Luynes, born in 1578. Henry IV. of France, who was his godfather, placed him as a page about his son, afterwards Louis XIII., over whom, by his artful manner, he gained such an ascendancy, that he obtained the highest honours in the state, and was made constable of France; but his ambition and tyranny rendered him odious to the people. Died, 1621.

ALBERTET, a mathematician and poet of Provence in the 13th century.

ALBERTI, ARISTOTILE, a mechanic of Bologna in the 13th century. It is said he removed entire the tower of St. Mary del Tempio thirty-five paces, and, at Cento, set upright another which was five feet out of its perpendicular.

ALBERTI, CHERUBINO, a famous Florentine painter, born in 1532, and died, 1615. His works, both in fresco and oil, are much esteemed.

ALBERTI, GIOVANNI, brother of the above, was also an eminent painter at Rome, and greatly admired for the excellence of his perspective.

SEE NOT APOLOGY BEFORE THE WINDS OF DOUBT, NOR PROPERLY GROUND UP THE LIGHT OF PRUDENCE.

LEVITY IS THE FORCED PRODUCTION OF VICE; AND CAREFULNESS THE NATURAL OFFSPRING OF VIRTUE.

[ALB]

A New Universal Biography.

[ALB]

ALBERTI, DOMINICO, a Venetian composer and harpsichord player of eminence in the last century.

ALBERTI, GEORGE WILLIAM, a learned German divine, born in 1725; died, 1758.

ALBERTI, JOHN, a German lawyer, who abridged the Koran, with notes, and also published, in 1556, the New Testament in Syriac, most of the copies of which were sent to the East. He died in 1559.

ALBERTI, LEANDER, a Bolognese monk of the 16th century; author of a history of his native city, and one of Italy. Died, 1552.

ALBERTI, LEONI BAPTISTA, an eminent architect, painter, sculptor, and scholar, born at Venice in the beginning of the 15th century. At the age of twenty he composed a Latin comedy, entitled "Philodoxus," which many learned men believed at first was the work of the ancient poet, Lepidus; and, as such, it was printed by the younger Aldus. The invention of the camera obscura has been attributed to him. Died, 1483.

ALBERTI DI VILLANOVA, FRANCIS D', an eminent Italian lexicographer of the 18th century. Born, 1737; died, 1803.

ALBERTINI, FRANCIS, an ecclesiastic of Florence, and an able antiquary, in the beginning of the 16th century; author of several valuable works.

ALBERTINI, PAUL, a Venetian priest and author so highly esteemed in his day for his skill as a politician, that he was entrusted with an embassy to Turkey. His preaching and his writings, chiefly on theology, were so much valued, that at his death a medal was struck to his memory. Born, 1430; died, 1475.

ALBERTUS, MAGNUS, a Dominican, and one of the most celebrated schoolmen of the 13th century, was born at Lauingen, Suabia. He was successively vicar-general and provincial of his order; and his celebrity as a public preceptor attracted the attention of pope Alexander IV., who appointed him master of the holy palace. In 1256, he was elected bishop of Ratisbon, but afterwards resigned this dignity, and went to Cologne, where he died, in 1280. His works, which were voluminous, and on various subjects, were published at Lyons, 1681.

ALBICUS, archbishop of Prague, whose encouragement of John Huss caused him to be much abused by the opponents of that reformer.

ALBINOVANUS, C. PEDO, a Latin poet of the time of Augustus. He was the friend of Ovid, and author of several poems, &c. Two elegies of his are still extant; one on the death of Mecenas, the other on the death of Drusus.

ALBINUS, a Roman, consul in the year 187 B. C.; and author of a history of Rome, written in Greek, which is commended by Cicero.

ALBINUS, BERNARD SIEGFRED, one of the ablest anatomists of modern times, was born at Frankfurt in 1696. He was a pupil of the celebrated Boerhaave, and became professor of anatomy in the university of Leyden, which situation he filled for nearly half a century, during which time he published numerous professional works. Died, 1770.

ALBINUS, CHRISTIAN BERNARD, brother of the above, professor of anatomy at Utrecht, and author of two valuable works on that science. Died, 1778.

ALBO, JOSEPH, a learned Spanish rabbi, who assisted, in 1412, at a conference between the Christians and Jews, and wrote a book, called "Sepher Hikkarim," against the gospels.

ALBOIN, king of the Lombards in the 6th century. He succeeded his father, Audoin, in 561; conquered and slew Cunimund, king of the Gepidae, whose daughter, Romomund, he afterwards married. He subjugated great part of Italy; but having incurred the just resentment of his wife, by sending her wine in a cup, wrought from the skull of her own father, and forcing her to drink from it, she had him assassinated, A. D. 574.

ALBON, JACQUES D', Marquis de Fronsac, and Mareschal de St. Andre, a French general, who acquired great reputation about the middle of the 16th century. Quaesnoy, St. Quentin, Renti, &c., were the chief scenes of his exploits. He was deputed to carry the collar of the order of St. Andre to Henry VIII., of England, who made him a knight of the garter. At the death of Henry II., he was chosen one of the regency; and fell in the battle of Dreux, 1562.

ALBRECHTSBERGER, a German musician, and one of the most learned of modern contrapuntists, was born at Kloster Neubar, in 1736; became court organist and a member of the academy at Vienna; was the instructor of Beethoven; and died in 1803.

ALBRET, CHARLOTTE D', sister of John d'Albret, king of Navarre, and wife of Caesar Borgia. She was a poetess of no mean powers, and as remarkable for virtue as her husband was for vice. Died, 1514.

ALBRET, CHARLES D', constable of France in the reign of Charles VI., to whom he was related by blood. He commanded the French army at the famous battle of Agincourt, in which he lost his life, 1514.

ALBRET, JEANNE, daughter of Margaret, queen of Navarre, and mother of Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., of France. Died suddenly in 1572.

ALBUHAZAR, an Arabian philosopher in the ninth century, who combined the study of physic with that of judicial astrology and astronomy.

ALBUQUERQUE, MATTHIAS D', a Portuguese general, who was sent to Brazil in 1628, and successfully defended the province of Pernambuco against the Dutch. He was recalled in 1635; espoused the cause of the House of Braganza, and was made commander of the army in 1643, when he gained the decisive victory of Campo Major, and was created a grandee of Portugal.

ALBUQUERQUE COELHO, EDWARD D', a Portuguese nobleman in the 17th century, who fought with great bravery against the Dutch in the Brazilian war, of which he wrote a history. Died, 1688.

ALBUQUERQUE, ALPHONSO, the founder of the Portuguese empire in the East, was

CHERFULNESS IS LIKE A SUDDEN SUNSHINE THAT AWAKENS A SECRET DELIGHT IN THE MIND, WITHOUT HER ATTENDING TO IT.

THE PREROGATIVE OF INFANCY IS INNOCENCY; OF CHILDHOOD, REVERENCE; OF MAHOOD, MATURITY; AND OF OLD AGE, WISDOM.

[ALC]

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[ALD]

born at Lisbon, at the end of the 14th century. In 1502, he headed an expedition sent out by Emanuel, king of Portugal, and gained large possessions on the coast of Cochinchina, took the island of Ormuz, in the Persian Gulf, subdued Goa, extended his conquests over the whole coast of Malabar, and made the islands of Sumatra, Malacca, and various others, tributary to the Portuguese government. An order for his recall had been issued, and even his successor in the command appointed, when death put an end to his career, at Goa, in 1515.

ALBUTIUS, CAIUS SILUS, a Roman orator in the time of Augustus, was a native of Novara, and starved himself to death on account of some insult he had received.

ALCAMENES, a Greek statuary, who was the disciple and rival of Phidias.

ALCEUS, the Lesbian, an ancient lyric poet, was born at Mitylene about 600 years B.C., and is said to have been enamoured with Sappho.—There was also an early Athenian poet of this name, said to have been the author of some tragedies in the infancy of that species of composition.

ALCIATI, ANDREW, a Milanese lawyer of eminence in the 16th century, who enjoyed many dignities. Died at Pavia, 1550.

ALCIATI, FRANCIS, nephew of the above, was also a distinguished lawyer, and a professor at Pavia. Pope Pius VI. made him chancellor of Rome, and a cardinal. He died in 1580.

ALCIATI, TERENCE, a Jesuit of the 17th century, who collected the materials from which cardinal Pallavicino wrote the history of the council of Trent.

ALCIATI, JOHN PAUL, a native of Milan in the 16th century, who quitted his country and the Romish faith for the Calvinistic doctrine, which he also renounced, and embraced Socinianism.

ALCIBIADES, a celebrated Athenian general and statesman, the son of Clinias, and a descendant of Ajax, of Salamis, was born B.C. 450. He is generally quoted as one of the most striking instances on record of an individual imitating, within himself, all the gifts and graces both of nature and fortune. He early became the disciple of Socrates, who took great pains to form his mind to the love of virtue, and accompanied that philosopher on some of his military expeditions. In the Peloponnesian war, he was appointed to command with Nicias, in an expedition against Syracuse; but while thus employed, a charge was preferred against him of impiety. On one night all the Herms, or half-statues of Mercury, in Athens, were defaced and mutilated; and information was given that this sacrilege was the work of Alcibiades and his dissolute companions, in one of their frequent moments of revelry and intemperance. For this he was ordered home; but, fearful of the consequences, he withdrew to Sparta, and stirred up the Lacedæmonians to declare war against Athens. He afterwards went over to the king of Persia, by whose interest he obtained his pardon and recall. He then commanded with success against the Lacedæmonians; and, having compelled them to sue for peace, was received at

Athens in triumph. The defeat of the Athenian fleet, by Lysander, being attributed to Alcibiades, he was deprived of his command. On this he retired into Thrace, and afterwards to a small town in Phrygia, where Pharnabazus, the Persian satrap, at the instigation of the Athenian tyrants, caused the house in which he resided to be set fire to in the night, and when he attempted to escape, he was slain by arrows, B.C. 404.

ALCIDAMUS, a Greek rhetorician, who flourished about 400 B.C., of whose orations two are still extant—one appended to Aldus's edition of *Æchines*, and the other to Aldus's edition of *Isocrates*.

ALCINOUS, a philosopher of the second century, who wrote an "Introduction to the Philosophy of Plato," which is deemed a good summary, and has been translated into English by Stanley.

ALCIPHRON, a Greek epistolary writer, who is supposed to have flourished in the third century before Christ. His letters, which give an excellent picture of Grecian customs and manners, are distinguished by clearness and simplicity; but it is suspected that they are the production of a much later era.

ALCMEON, a Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona, who is said to have been the first anatomist.

ALCMAN, a lyric poet, of Greece, flourished B.C. 672. Some verses of his are preserved in Athenæus.

ALCOCK, JOHN, successively bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely, founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, and of the grammar school at Kingston-upon-Hull, was a prelate distinguished for his love of learning and of learned men. His temporal honours kept pace with his ecclesiastical dignities; Edward IV. conferring on him the presidency of Wales, and the chancellorship of England. Died, 1500.

ALCOCK, JOHN, author of some excellent choral music; died, 1806.

ALCOCK, NATHAN, an English physician of the 18th century, celebrated for his anatomical lectures at Oxford.

ALCUINUS, or **ALBINUS, FLACCUS**, an English prelate of the eighth century, educated by the venerable Bede. He went on an embassy from Offa to Charlemagne, whom he instructed in rhetoric, logic, divinity, &c. Died at Tours, 804.

ALCYONIUS, PERER, an Italian philologist and critic of the 16th century. He wrote a treatise on Exile, and translated four treatises of Aristotle into Latin. Died, 1527.

ALDEGREAF, a Westphalian, born in 1502, was both a painter and an engraver: his principal work is a large picture of the Nativity.

ALDERETE, DIEGO GRATIAN DE, an eminent Spanish author of the 16th century. Besides a variety of original writings, he left translations from Xenophon, Thucydides, and other Greek classics. Died, 1580.

ALDERETE, BERNARD, a Spanish Jesuit, the first of his order on whom the university of Salamanca conferred the degree of doctor. Died, 1657.

WRITTEN LAWS SHOULD BE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF REASON; AND REASON SHOULD NOT BE HELD PRISONER BY WORDS.

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ALDELM, or **ADELM,** St., an English prelate, born at Malmesbury, where he founded a monastery, of which he was the first abbot. Died; 700.

ALDHUN, an English bishop in the 10th and 11th centuries, chiefly memorable as the founder of the bishopric of Durham. Died, 1018, having enjoyed the prelacy 29 years.

ALDOBRANDINI, SYLVESTER, a Florentine lawyer and writer of the 16th century. He was appointed advocate of the treasury and apostolic chamber, by pope Paul III. Died, 1558.

ALDOBRANDINI, CLEMENT, son of the preceding, became pope under the name of Clement VII.

ALDINI, TOBIAS, a physician and botanist of Cesena. He was superintendent of the Farnesian garden at Rome, on which account his name was prefixed to the description of it written by Peter Cashell.

ALDINI, A., nephew of Galvani; born at Bologna in 1758; author of "Essai Theorique sur la Galvanisme;" and "Account of late Improvements in Galvanism," published in London.

ALDRED, the first English bishop who visited Jerusalem, lived in the reigns of Edward the Confessor, Harold, and William the Conqueror. On the death of Edward, he crowned Harold, and performed the same ceremony for William. Died, 1068.

ALDRICH, HENRY, born in Westminster, 1647, and educated by Busby. From Westminster-school he went to Christ Church, Oxford, and was elected student, and afterwards canon and dean. He built an elegant chapel to Trinity College, and the beautiful church of All Saints. He had also great skill in music, and composed many services for the church. Dean Aldrich died, 1710.

ALDRICH, ROBERT, a native of Buckinghamshire, was educated at Eton, of which college he subsequently became master and provost. In 1537, he was made bishop of Carlisle; a station for which his learning and piety, which are extolled by Leland, well fitted him. Died, 1555.

ALDROVANDUS, ULYSSES, a celebrated natural historian, born at Bologna, 1532. He was a great traveller, and formed a most superb collection of minerals, plants, animals, &c., by which he ruined his fortune, and died in an hospital, 1605, aged 80.

ALDUS. See **MANUTIUS.**

ALEXANDER, JEROME, a cardinal, born in 1480, distinguished himself in the 16th century as a violent opposer of Luther and the reformation. He died, 1542. His great nephew, of the same name, inherited the ability of his ancestor, and was eminent as a scholar and an antiquary.

ALEMAN, a cardinal of the 13th century. He was degraded from the purple for his opposition to Eugenius IV. The sentence was reversed by Nicholas V.; and after the cardinal's death, in 1400, he was canonized.

ALEMAN, MATTHEW, a Spaniard; author of "Guzman de Alfarache," or the "Spanish Rogue."

ALEMANNI, NICHOLAS, a learned Greek antiquary, born, 1583, and became keeper of the Vatican library at Rome. Died, 1628.

ALEMBERT, JEAN LE ROND D', a celebrated philosopher and mathematician, and an elegant writer, born at Paris, 1717. He had the name of Le Rond from the church near which he was exposed as a foundling. The sciences were greatly enriched by him; and his writings display considerable genius, judgment, and taste. Died, 1783.

ALLEN, JOHN VAN, an eminent Dutch landscape painter. Died, 1698.

ALENIO, JULIUS, a Jesuit of Brescia, who rendered himself distinguished by his zeal in propagating Christianity in China, where he laboured for 36 years, and died, 1648.

ALER, PAUL, a learned French Jesuit, died, 1737. His "Grædus ad Parnassum" has been long in established use in all the public schools of Europe.

ALES, ALEXANDER, a Scotch divine, who opposed the tenets of Luther, which he afterwards eagerly embraced. Died, 1665.

ALESIO, MATTHEW PEREZ D', a painter and engraver at Rome, whose figure of St. Christopher, in fresco, in the great church of Seville, is much admired. Died, 1606.

ALESSI, GALIAS, an architect, born at Perugia, whose works are spread over Germany and the south of Europe; but his fame principally rests on the monastery and church of the Escorial. Died, 1572.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, whose heroism is so universally a theme, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon, by Olympias, daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, and born B.C. 356; the same year in which the temple of Diana at Ephesus was destroyed. Alexander received his education under Lyimachus and Aristotle, and gave several proofs of manly skill and courage while very young; one of which, the breaking-in of his fiery steed, Bucephalus, is mentioned by all his historians as an incident which convinced his father of his future unconquerable spirit. Alexander was much attached to his mother, and sided with her in the disputes which led to her divorce from Philip. While the latter was making preparations for his grand expedition into Asia, he was assassinated by Pausanias; and Alexander succeeded to the throne in his 20th year. His youth at first excited an inclination in several of the states of Greece to throw off the yoke of the Macedonian usurpation; but the hero soon quelled the design, and was acknowledged general of Greece. He then marched into Thrace, and gained several conquests. During his absence Thebes revolted; and when Alexander returned, he took that city by storm, made a dreadful carnage of the inhabitants, and destroyed all the buildings except the residence of Plindar, the poet. This severe example had its effect on the other states; and even Athens distinguished itself by a servile submission to the conqueror. Alexander next turned his arms against Darius, king of Persia; and, at 22, crossed the Hellespont, at the head of 40,000 men. With this force he defeated the Persians at the Granicus, and made himself master of numerous places. At Gordium, where he assembled his army, he is said to have cut the famous knot on which the fate of Asia depended. Shortly after this,

IT IS EASY FOR HIM WHO HAS HIS FOOT OUT OF ADVERSITY, TO ADVISE THOSE WHO ARE TRAVELLING IN THE MINE.

AN IMPUDENT MAN IS ONE WHOSE WANT OF MONEY AND WANT OF WIT HAVE ENGAGED HIM BEYOND HIS ABILITIES.

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he again defeated the king of Persia near Issus, and took immense treasures and many prisoners; among whom were the mother, wife, and children of Darius. This victory was followed by the conquest of Phœnicia, Damascus, and several other states. Alexander next besieged Tyre, which long resisted him, and, in revenge, he committed horrible cruelties on the inhabitants. He then went to Jerusalem, passed into Egypt, subdued it, and founded the city of Alexandria. Darius now collected another army, and was defeated at Arbela, which decided the fate of Western Asia. This great battle was followed by the capture of Susa and Persepolis; the last of which Alexander destroyed at the instigation of his mistress. He now prepared for an expedition to India; and, after a perilous march, reached the Indus, B.C. 327, which he crossed at the part where the city of Attock now stands. Alexander received the submission of several of the petty princes of the country, but was opposed by Porus, who valiantly withstood the invader; and, although conquered and made prisoner, the victor, pleased with his spirit, restored him his dominions, and made him an ally. The conqueror next entered the fertile plains now called the Panjab, took the city of Sangala, and directed his course to the Ganges; from which object, however, he was diverted by the rainy season, and the disaffection of his own troops. He accordingly erected twelve altars of an extraordinary size to mark the limits of his progress, remnants of which are said to be still in existence. Alexander, therefore, retraced his steps to the Hydaspes, on the banks of which he built two cities, Nicaea and Bucephala; and embarked, with his light troops, on board a fleet he had constructed, leaving the main army to march by land. After a severe contest with the Mallis, in which he was wounded and his whole army nearly lost, he proceeded down the river to Patala; and, having entered the Indian Ocean, and performed some rites in honour of Neptune, he left his fleet; giving orders to Nearchus, who had the command, to sail to the Persian Gulf, and thence up the Tigris to Mesopotamia. Alexander then prepared to march to Babylon, towards which capital he proceeded in triumphal progress. Reaching Susa, he began to give way to a passion for pleasure and joviality, and married Statira, the daughter of Darius. At length he reached Babylon, where he gave orders indicating future undertakings of great magnitude; when he was seized with an illness, in consequence of indulging in habits of intemperance, and died of a fever, in the 32d year of his eventful reign, and the 33d of his life, B.C. 323. When required to name his successor, he is said to have replied, "to the most worthy." Pursuant to his own direction, his body was conveyed to Alexandria in a golden coffin, entombed in a sumptuous sarcophagus, supposed to be now in the British Museum.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, emperor of Rome, was born at Acre, in Phœnicia, in 205. The principal public event of his reign was the war with Artaxerxes, king of Persia, over whom he gained a great

victory in person, and on his return to Rome was honoured with a triumph. He next marched against the Germans, who had invaded Gaul; and while there, a sedition broke out in his army, headed by Maximin, and the emperor and his mother were murdered, 235.

ALEXANDER, king of Poland, elected on the death of his brother, John Albert, in 1501, was a prince of a heavy genius and remarkable taciturnity, but courageous and humane. Died, 1506.

ALEXANDER I., bishop of Rome, succeeded Evaristus in the tenth year of Trajan, and suffered martyrdom under Hadrian, in 119. This pontiff is said to be the first who introduced the use of holy water into the service of the Romish church.

ALEXANDER II., elected to the papal throne in 1061, was a man of a humane and tolerant disposition, though the licentiousness of his life and manners caused great scandal. Died, 1073.

ALEXANDER III., succeeded Adrian IV. in 1159; was a pontiff of great ability, and deservedly popular with his subjects. Died at Rome, 1181.

ALEXANDER IV., ascended the papal throne in 1254, and seemed more concerned to preserve and enlarge the privileges of a monastic order, than to correct abuses or encourage improvements. Died, 1261.

ALEXANDER V., originally a Greek monk from Caudia, was raised to the papal throne in 1409 by the council of Pisa. His munificence, during his pontificate, was so unbounded, that he used to say, "When I became a bishop, I was rich; when a cardinal, poor; and when a pope, a beggar." Died, 1410.

ALEXANDER VI., a native of Valencia, in Spain, was raised to the papedom in 1492. As an ecclesiastic, Alexander was in the highest degree ambitious, bigotted, and intolerant; and formed alliances with all the princes of his time only to break them. This pontiff pursued his profligate career till 1503, when he was cut off by the same means he had used for the ruin of others. At a banquet which he and his son, the infamous Caesar Borgia, had prepared for some newly created cardinals, the poison intended for them was by some mistake administered to the contrivers of the plot; and Alexander died the next day in great agony.

ALEXANDER VII. This pontiff expended vast sums in improving and embellishing the city of Rome, and was a great friend to the fine arts and literature. He was born at Sienna in 1559, elected to the papedom in 1645, and died in 1667.

ALEXANDER VIII., the last pope of that name, was elected 1689, at the advanced age of 80; and died two years afterwards. He was unpopular on account of his excessive nepotism.

ALEXANDER I., king of Scotland, son of Malcolm III., ascended the throne in 1107; and merited, by the vigour and impetuosity of his character, the appellation of *The Pierce*. Died, 1124.

ALEXANDER II., son of William the Lion, was raised to the throne of Scotland,

HE THAT WILL LOSE HIS FRIEND FOR A JEST, DERIVES TO HIM A BEGGAR BY THE MARGAIN.

WHEN YOU DOUBT WHETHER AN INTENDED ACTION BE GOOD OR BAD, ABSTAIN FROM IT.

TRUST NOT THE MAN WHO PROMISES WITH AN OATH.

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1214, being then in his 16th year. In 1221, he married Joan, sister of Henry III., of England; by which peace was restored to the two kingdoms. Died, 1249.

ALEXANDER III., son of the preceding, succeeded, 1249, when only eight years of age. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England, and lived upon terms of close friendship with his father-in-law, whom, in his wars with the barons, he assisted with 5000 men. Alexander was accidentally killed while hunting, in 1285.

ALEXANDER, a Sicilian abbot of the 12th century; author of a memoir of Roger, king of Sicily, which is in the collection called "Hispania Illustrata."

ALEXANDER AB ALEXANDRO, a Neapolitan juriconsult of the 12th century. He was much attached to the belles lettres, and is chiefly known by a work entitled "Dies Geniales," an imitation of the *Noctes Atticæ* of Gellius.

ALEXANDER, TRALLIANUS, a Greek physician of the sixth century. His works are considered the best after those of Hippocrates; and are printed both in Greek and Latin.

ALEXANDER, bishop of Alexandria, who opposed Arias, and condemned his errors at the council of Nice, died, 328.

ALEXANDER, bishop of Hierapolis, in the 5th century, who espoused the doctrine that there were two different natures in Christ; for which he was banished by the council of Ephesus.

ALEXANDER, of *Egea*, the tutor of Nero, whom he is said to have corrupted by his instructions.

ALEXANDER DE MEDICI, a licentious duke of Florence, assassinated by Lorenzo de Medici, a relation, at the instigation of Strozzi, a republican, 1537.

ALEXANDER, an English abbot, who supported the rights of his master, Henry III. at the court of Rome, with such boldness, that Pandolphus, the pope's legate in England, excommunicated and imprisoned him. Died about 1217.

ALEXANDER, NOEL, a Dominican, a laborious writer, born at Rouen, 1639, and died at Paris, 1734. His most celebrated work is a Latin Church History, in 26 vols.

ALEXANDER, of Paris, a Norman poet of the 12th century, who wrote a metrical poem called "Alexander the Great," in verses of twelve syllables, which measure has ever since been called "Alexandrine."

ALEXANDER, NEKOSOR, grand duke of Russia, born 1218. The most noted action of his life was a great victory he obtained over the more northern tribes on the banks of the Neva. Died, 1263.

ALEXANDER, SIR WILLIAM, earl of Stirling, an eminent Scottish statesman and poet in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Died, 1640.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, an ingenious artist, born at Maidstone, 1796. He came to London, and studied the fine arts with so much success, that he was selected to accompany the embassy of Lord Macartney to China. On his return, he published a splendid work on the costume of China; and, on the formation of the Royal Military College

at Marlow, Mr. Alexander was appointed drawing-master. At the time of his death, in 1816, he was keeper of the antiquities at the British Museum.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, styled, through courtesy, earl of Stirling, was born at New York, and became a major-general in the service of the United States during the American war. He was a brave officer, but more distinguished by his attention to mathematics and astronomy than by his military talents. He died, 1783.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS, earl of Selkirk, known as the founder of a colony in Canada, and for his writings on politics and statistics. He died in 1820.

ALEXANDER I., emperor of Russia and king of Poland, eldest son of Paul I., was born Dec. 22, 1777; succeeded, March, 1801; and was crowned at Moscow September following; when a ukase was published for diminishing taxes, liberating debtors, prohibiting prosecutions for the recovery of fines, discontinuing the mode of recruiting the army, and granting a free pardon to all deserters. In 1803, Alexander offered his mediation to effect a reconciliation between England and France; and in 1804, a convention was entered into between Russia, England, Austria, and Sweden, for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of the French on the territories of independent states. On the 2d of December the battle of Austerlitz took place, at which Alexander appeared at the head of 50,000 men, but was defeated, and compelled to retreat to his dominions. Ere long, however, he again appeared on the theatre of war, but the scene of it was changed to Poland. On November 26, 1806, was fought the battle of Pultusk; and on the 7th and 8th February, 1807, that of Eylau, neither of which engagements was decisive; but on the 14th June the Russians were completely defeated at Friedland by Napoleon. The result of this victory was an interview between the two emperors, which led to the treaty of Tilsit. The seizure of the Danish fleet by the English occasioned a declaration of war from Russia against this country; but hostilities only extended to the cessation of trade between the two nations. A second meeting of the French and Russian sovereigns took place at Erfurt, Sept. 27, 1808; Buonaparte being anxious to secure the friendship of Alexander previously to his meditated subjugation of Spain. While the former was engaged in this undertaking, the latter made himself master of the Swedish provinces of Finland, in 1809. The interruption of commerce with England now began to be severely felt by Russia; and Alexander determined to throw off the French yoke. On the 23d March, 1812, an imperial ukase was issued, ordering a levy of two men out of every 500 throughout the Russian empire, and all matters of dispute with Great Britain were pacifically arranged. The invasion of Russia which followed, though the most important event in the reign of Alexander, is not one in which he was so far personally concerned as to require a detailed relation here. On joining his army in Poland, February, 1813, Alexander published the famous manifesto,

THE GREATEST BEAUTY OF OUR CONSTITUTION IS, THAT IN ITS VERY PRINCIPLE IT ADMITS OF PERPETUAL IMPROVEMENT.

THE THOUGHTS THAT COME UNBROUGHT, AND AS IT WERE DROPT INTO THE MIND, ARE COMMONLY THE MOST VALUABLE WE HAVE.

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which served as the basis of the coalition of the other European powers against the rapacity of the French emperor. Germany, and then France, became the scene of hostilities; and the capture of Paris, April 30, 1814, was followed by the abdication of Bonaparte, and the restoration of the Bourbons. After the conclusion of peace, Alexander visited England, in company with the king of Prussia; and, on his return to his own dominions, he zealously employed himself in ameliorating the internal condition of his empire. His death took place at Taganrock, in the Crimea, Dec. 1, 1825; and he was succeeded by his second brother, Nicholas, agreeable to a document signed by his eldest brother, Constantine, resigning to him the right of succession. Alexander was a sincere lover of peace; vigilant, brave, and active in war; tolerant to his religious principles; mild and amiable in private life, yet strict in the administration of public justice; a patron of literature and the arts; and though, as a monarch, ambitious of power, yet recognising the spirit of the age, and frequently acting in accordance with liberal principles.

ALEXANDRINI, JULIUS, a physician of Trent, in the 16th century. He was the first who endeavoured to prove the connexion of bodily diseases with the passions; and was the author of several medical works.

ALEXIS, a Greek comic poet, uncle and instructor of Alexander. Of his writings, only a few fragments remain, which are preserved in the collection of poems of the more ancient Greek authors.

ALEXIS, MICHAËLOVITCH, czar of Russia, born in 1630; succeeded his father Michael in 1646; died, 1677. He was the father of Peter the Great, and the first Russian monarch who acted on the policy of a more intimate connexion with the other European states.

ALEXIS, PETROVITCH, only son of Peter the Great, born 1690. This unhappy prince opposed the new policy of his father, and expressed an unalterable attachment to the ancient barbarous usages and customs of his country; for which the czar resolved to disinherit him. Alexis fled to his brother-in-law, the emperor of Germany, and lay concealed for some time at Vienna, until his retreat was discovered by his father, before whom he was conducted as a criminal, and compelled formally to renounce the succession; after this he was tried by secret judges, and condemned to death, 1719.

ALEXIS DEL ARCO, a Spanish painter, born at Madrid, in 1625. He was deaf and dumb; but his reputation, particularly as a portrait painter, was considerable. Died in 1700.

ALEXIUS I., COMNENUS, emperor of the East, born at Constantinople, 1048. He signalized himself in the wars with the Turks and Saracens, was bountiful to his friends and clement to his enemies, a lover of letters, and equally versed in the arts of government and of war. He died, 1118.

ALEXIUS II., COMNENUS, succeeded his father Michael on the throne of Constantinople, in 1180, when only twelve years of

age; and, with his mother, was murdered two years afterwards by Andronicus, who usurped the crown.

ALEXIUS III., ANGELOS, emperor in 1195, gained that station by the basest perfidy towards his brother, Isaac Angelus, whom he confined in prison, and caused his eyes to be put out. His effeminate reign rendered him despicable, and his capital was besieged and taken, 1203, by an army of Venetian and French crusaders, headed by his nephew, Alexius, son of Isaac. The usurper received the same punishment he had inflicted on his brother, and died a few years afterwards in a monastery at Nice; and the conqueror placed his blind father on the throne, with whom he reigned as Alexius IV.; but his elevation was succeeded by a rebellion, and he was deposed, imprisoned, and put to death, 1204.

ALEXIUS V., DUCAS, surnamed MURT-ZUFFLE, from his black shaggy eyebrows, was raised to the throne after the murder of Alexius IV., but deposed by the crusaders, who attacked and took his capital, and he was put to an ignominious death.

ALEYN, CHARLES, an English historical poet. Died, 1640.

ALFARABI, an eminent Arabian philosopher in the 10th century, who obtained much reputation in his day, as being a great traveller, and master of seventy languages. Among his works are several treatises on Aristotle, and an Encyclopedia, the manuscript of which is in the Escorial.

ALFARO Y GAMON, JUAN DE, a distinguished Spanish painter, born 1640. He died in his 40th year, of grief, occasioned by the banishment of his patron, the admiral of Castile.

ALFENUS VARUS, PUBLIUS, a Roman civilian, who became consul, and is mentioned by Horace and Virgil with gratitude.

ALFIERI, VICTOR, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Asti, in Piedmont, in 1749. His first work was a tragedy, entitled "Cleopatra," which was acted at Turin, 1773; this was followed by a farce, called "The Poets;" and within seven years he produced fourteen dramas, besides various other works. At the age of 48, he began to study Greek, and made several translations from that language. His incessant labours at length undermined his constitution, and he died, at Florence, in 1803, unexcelled by any poet of his age and country.

ALFORD, MICHAEL, an English Jesuit, born in London, 1587. He died at St. Omer's, 1637, leaving behind him two celebrated works, "Britannia Illustrata," and "Annales Ecclesiastici Britannorum."

ALFRAGAN, or AHMED BEN FERGAN, an Arabian astronomer of the 9th century; author of an "Introduction to Astronomy," and other scientific treatises.

ALFRAGO, ANDREW, an Italian physician; author of a history of Arabian physicians and philosophers, and other works connected with the East, where he resided for some years. Died, at Padua, 1520.

ALFRED THE GREAT. This monarch was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, and born at Wantage, Berks, in 849. On the death of his brother

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[ALI]

DISTRUST ALL THOSE WHO LOVE YOU EXTREMELY, UPON A VERY SLIGHT ACQUAINTANCE, AND WITHOUT ANY VISIBLE REASON.

Ethelred, Alfred succeeded to the throne of England, 871, in his 22d year, at a time when his kingdom was a prey to domestic dissensions, and to the invasions of the Danes, whom he engaged at Wilton, but, after a hard conflict, was forced to retreat, and conclude a treaty on disadvantageous terms. The Danes soon violated their engagement, and renewed their hostility with such success, that, in 877, the king was under the necessity of laying aside the ensigns of royalty, and concealing himself in the cottage of one of his herdsmen. He afterwards retired to the island of Athelney, and there received information that one of his chiefs had obtained a great victory over the Danes, and taken their magical standard. Alfred then disguised himself as a harper, entered the Danish camp, and gained a knowledge of the state of the enemy. After this, he directed his nobles to meet him at Selwood, with their vassals, which was done so secretly, that the Danes were surprised at Eddington, and completely routed. He now put his kingdom into a state of defence, increased his navy, and brought London into a flourishing state; but, after a rest of some years, an immense number of Danish forces landed in Kent, and committed great ravages; they were, however, soon defeated by Alfred, who caused several of the leaders to be executed at Winchester. Thus he secured the peace of his dominions, and struck terror into his enemies, after 56 battles by sea and land, in all of which he was personally engaged. But the warlike exploits of Alfred formed, perhaps, the least of the services he rendered his country. He composed a body of statutes, instituted the trial by jury, and divided the kingdom into shires and hundreds; was so exact in his government, that robbery was unheard of, and valuable goods might be left on the high roads. His great council, consisting of bishops, earls, aldermen, and thanes, was, by an express law, called together twice a year in London, for the better government of the realm. The state of learning in his time was so low, that, from the Thames to the Humber, scarcely a man could be found who understood the service of the church, or could translate a single sentence of Latin into English. To remedy this evil, he invited men of learning from all quarters, and placed them at the head of seminaries in various parts of his kingdom; and, if he was not the founder of the University of Oxford, it is certain he raised it to a reputation which it had never before enjoyed. Alfred himself wrote several works, and translated others from the Latin, particularly "Orosius's History of the Pagans," and "Boethius's Consolations of Philosophy." He divided the twenty-four hours into three equal parts, one devoted to the service of God, another to public affairs, and the third to rest and refreshment; his revenue, also, was divided into two equal moieties, one dedicated to sacred, the other to civil uses. To Alfred England is indebted for the foundation of her naval establishment, and he was the first who sent out ships to make the discovery of a north-east passage. To crown his great public character, Alfred is described as one

of the most mild and amiable men in private life; of a temper serene and cheerful, affable, kind, and merciful, and not averse to society, or to innocent recreation; he was also personally well-favoured, possessing a handsome and vigorous form, and a dignified and engaging aspect. Died, 900.

ALFRED, surnamed "The Philosopher," an Englishman, was greatly esteemed at the court of Rome, and attended Cardinal Otoboni the legate to England. He wrote five books on the "Consolations of Boethius," and died, 1270.

ALFRED, an English bishop of the 10th century; author of a "History of the Abbey of Malmesbury," a treatise "De Naturis Rerum," &c.

ALGARDI, ALEXANDER, a Bolognese sculptor of the 17th century. There is an admirable group of his, at Bologna, of the beheading of St. Paul.

ALGAROTTI, FRANCIS, an eminent Italian writer, born at Venice, 1712. He was a great connoisseur of the fine arts; and his works are critical and philological. Died, 1764.

ALHAZEN, an Arabian mathematician, who was the first that showed the importance of refractions in astronomy. He died at Cairo, in 1038.

ALI, cousin, son-in-law, and vizier of Mahomet, and one of the main pillars of the true faith. He obtained the name of the *Lion of God*, always *Victorious*; but was opposed in his succession to the caliphate by Omar and Othman, and retired into Arabia, and made a collection of the sayings of the prophet. There he laid the foundation of a new sect, and, after the death of Othman, he was declared caliph, 655; but was murdered four years afterwards in the mosque.

ALI BEG, a man of extraordinary learning and attainments, born in Poland, of Christian parents, but was kidnapped in his infancy by a horde of Tartars, who sold him to the Turks, in whose language and religion he was educated. His skill in languages procured him the post of chief interpreter to the grand signior; while his leisure hours were employed in translating the Bible and the catechism of the Church of England into the Turkish language. The work by which he is principally known to Europeans is an account of the religious ceremonies, &c. of the Turks. Died, 1675.

ALI BEY, a Greek, son of a Natolian priest, born, 1728. He fell when a child into the hands of robbers, who carried him to Cairo, and sold him to Ibrahim, lieutenant of the Janissaries, who reared and adopted him. Ali soon rose to the rank of sangiak, or member of the council; and when his patron was assassinated by Ibrahim, the Circassian, he avenged his death, and slew the murderer with his own hand. This action raised him numerous enemies, and he was obliged to fly to Jerusalem, and thence to Acre; but in time he was recalled by the people, and, being placed at the head of the government, Egypt began to recover its former splendour. In a battle fought against the troops of a rebellious Mameluke, Ali was cut down, after defending himself with a degree of desperate va-

PERSUADE A MAN THAT HE IS A DECEIVER AND A VAGABOND, AND YOU SHALL SEE HIM INSTANTLY CHANGE HIS MANNERS.

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lour that has scarcely ever been exceeded, and died of his wounds eight days afterwards, 1773.

ALI PACHA, (or, more correctly, ALI, pacha of Jannina), a bold, intelligent, and crafty Albanian, was born, at Tepelini, in 1744; and though at the outset of his career he was unfortunate, yet by his extraordinary strength of mind, great abilities, and contempt of danger, united with the basest cruelty and perfidy, he raised himself to princely independence. His father, an Albanian chief, died of grief, in consequence of being stripped of his territories; but his mother, who was remarkable for energy of character, spirited up her son to assume the conduct of a predatory troop of his countrymen. With this band he committed so many depredations, that the adjacent tribes took up arms in their own defence, and carried off his mother and sister, whom they treated with great cruelty. This roused the naturally implacable temper of Ali, and he vowed the extermination of the whole race; which oath, in the sequel, he almost literally executed. He raised a body of 200 men, assumed great authority, and wreaked his vengeance upon the Sultanes, whom he treated with the most horrible barbarity. During fifty years of constant warfare he brought under his sway a wide extent of territory, which the Porte sanctioned his holding, with the title of pacha. He received agents from foreign powers, and ultimately intrigued with England, France, and Russia. The jealousy of the Porte was at length excited, and steps were taken to arrest his progress; but for several years Ali set the Ottoman power at defiance.

The insurrection of the Greeks in 1821 was an event of which he was taking the necessary steps to avail himself, but his fortunes gradually sunk under the power of the Porte. He was surprised by the craft of Hassan Pacha, who had been sent to demand his head. When Hassan declared his errand, Ali replied, "My head is not to be delivered up so easily;" accompanying the words with a pistol-ball, which broke his opponent's thigh. He shot two more dead upon the spot, but fell the same moment. His head was severed from his body, and sent to Constantinople.

ALIAMET, JAMES, an eminent French engraver of the 18th century.

ALIPAC, J., born in 1746, at Valvas; author of several minor poems.

ALISON, RICHARD, one of the ten composers who, by command of Elizabeth, adapted the Psalms to music.

ALIX, PETER, a French abbot of the 17th century; author of a "Dialogue entre Ponte noir et la Pillorie," and other works.

ALKEMADE, CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch antiquary, who published a dissertation on ornaments, a series of coins, a treatise on burial ceremonies, and another on the ancient manners of the Hollanders. He died in 1676.

ALKMAAR, HENRY D', a German poet of the 15th century.

ALLAINVAL, LEONOR SOULAS D', a French abbé and dramatic poet, of considerable merit. He died at Paris, 1753.

ALLAIN DE LA COURTIÈRE, J., born in 1750; author of "The History of Man."

ALLAIS, DENIS VAIRASSE D', a French author of the 17th century. His principal production was a political romance, styled, "A History of the Sevarambians."

ALLAN, DAVID, a Scottish portrait and historical painter of the 18th century, born at Edinburgh. There are several engravings from his pictures. Died, 1796.

ALLAN, GEORGE, F. A. S., son of the above, M. P. for the city of Durham, and a principal contributor to Nicholls' Literary Anecdotes. Born, 1769; died, 1828.

ALLAN, GEORGE, a respectable attorney of Darlington, Yorkshire, distinguished as an antiquary. Died, 1800.

ALLARD, GUY, a French writer, known principally by numerous works upon the genealogical history of Dauphiny. Died in 1716.

ALLATIUS, LEO, a Greek physician and man of letters, librarian of the Vatican at Rome, and professor in the Greek college there. Died, 1669, aged 83.

ALLEGRAIN, CHRISTOPHER GABRIEL, an eminent French sculptor. Died, 1795.

ALLEGRI, ALEXANDER, an Italian satirical poet, who first served in the army, and then became an ecclesiastic. He had a great turn for burlesque poetry; and his principal work, "Rime Placevoli," has gone through several editions.

ALLEGRI, GREGORIO, a celebrated Roman musical composer, whose works are still retained in the pontifical chapel. The chief is the "Miserere," which is always sung on Good Friday. Died, 1640.

ALLEIN, JOSEPH, a nonconformist minister, known chiefly as the author of "An Alarm to unconverted Sinners," which has gone through numerous editions. Born in 1623, at Devizes; died at Bath, 1688.

ALLEN, JOHN, archbishop of Dublin and chancellor of Ireland, cruelly murdered by the son of the earl of Kildare, 1534.

ALLEN, THOMAS, an eminent scholar in the reign of Elizabeth, considered the first mathematician of his day. Born, 1542; died, 1632.

ALLEN, IRA, an American topographer of the 18th century; author of a "History, Natural and Political, of the State of Vermont," published in 1798.

ALLEN, ETHAN, an American general during the war with England. As a military man, he was highly distinguished for courage and address; but he has the unfortunate stigma of being the first American author who advocated infidelity. He died in 1802.

ALLEN, THOMAS, an industrious writer and compiler of antiquarian and historical works; the chief of which were, "The History and Antiquities of Lambeth;" "The History and Antiquities of London, Westminster, and Southwark;" with various county histories. Born in 1803, and died, of cholera, July, 1833.

ALLEN, ANTHONY, a lawyer and antiquary of the 13th century.

ALLERSTAIN, a German Jesuit of the 18th century. He was one of the mission-

OF ALL THE OFFENSIVE WEEDS THAT SPRING UP IN A YOUNG MIND, AFFECTATION IS THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE.

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BEFORE WE PASSIONATELY DESIRE WHAT ANOTHER ENJOYS, WE SHOULD EXAMINE INTO THE HAPPINESS OF ITS PRESENT POSSESSOR.

aries to China, where he died; and was author of some valuable astronomical observations. Died about 1778.

ALLESTRY, RICHARD, born at Uppington, in Shropshire, 1619, was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and originally designed for the church; but during the civil wars, he joined the royal army, and was present at the battle of Keinton. At the Restoration he took orders, and subsequently enjoyed many clerical dignities. Died at Eton, 1680.

ALLEY, WILLIAM, a zealous member of the reformed church, was born at Great Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, made bishop of Exeter in 1560 by Elizabeth, and died, 1570.

ALLEYN, EDWARD, a celebrated actor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, and founder of Dulwich College, was born in London, 1566. He was the first master of his own college, and, dying in 1626, was buried in its chapel.

ALLIONI, CHARLES, a celebrated physician, medical writer, and professor of botany in the university of Turin. Born, 1723; died, 1804.

ALLIX, PETER, a learned divine, born at Alençon, in France, 1644, was minister of the Reformed Church at Rouen and Charenton. On the repeal of the Edict of Nantes, he came to England, was created D. D. at Oxford, and made treasurer of the church at Salisbury. Died in London, 1717.

ALLOISI, BALTHAZAR, a Bolognese historical and portrait painter, who obtained the name of GALANINO. Died, 1638.

ALLORI, ALEXANDER, a Florentine painter, who excelled in naked figures. He died in 1607.

ALLORI, CHRISTOPHANO, called also BRONZINO, the son of the above, was also an eminent painter, chiefly distinguished for his small pictures. Died, 1619.

ALLY (Vizier), ex nabob of Oude, was the adopted son of the former nabob of Oude, Ausuf ab Dowlah, who declared himself successor. The English government, however, deposed him in favour of the brother of Ausuf, but settled on him a pension of £25,000. While engaged with the agents of the East India Company, who had been sent to meet him at Benares for the purpose of making arrangements for his future residence, he gave a signal, on which his armed followers rushed in and treacherously murdered the Company's officers. For a time he made his escape, but surrendered on condition that his life should be spared. Died in prison, 1817, aged only 38.

ALMAGRO, DIZCO D', a Spaniard of low origin, who accompanied Pizarro in the expedition against Peru, in which his valour, profligacy, and cruelty were equally displayed. In 1535, he took Cuzco, the capital of Chili, by storm, and put Atahualpa, the last of the Incas, to a most horrid death; but quarrelling with the brothers of Pizarro about the division of their spoil, a schism ensued, and Almagro was eventually taken prisoner and strangled, 1538.

ALMAMON, or ABDALLAH, caliph of Bagdad, son of Haroun al Raschid, succeeded his brother Al Amin, 814, and died,

833. He founded an academy at Bagdad, to which he invited able professors of languages and sciences, and left behind him a character for clemency and benevolence.

ALMANASOR, JACOB, a caliph of the Saracens in Africa, who, after conquering territory to the extent of 1200 leagues in length, met with such a reverse of fortune, that he became a baker at Alexandria, in the exercise of which business he died, in 1205.

ALMANZOR, surnamed the Victorious, the second caliph of the house of Abbas, succeeded to the throne in 753. During his reign the city of Bagdad was raised from the foundation, and was made the imperial residence.

ALMARUS, abbot of the monastery of St. Austin, Canterbury, made bishop of Sherborne, 1022.

ALMEIDA, FRANCISCO, a Portuguese, appointed in 1505, the first viceroy of India. After a perilous voyage, he crossed the Cape of Good Hope, and proceeded along the coast of Africa, spreading terror and desolation; he reduced several places under the dominion of Portugal, gained some extraordinary victories, and was killed on his return in a quarrel with the natives at the Cape, in 1509.

ALMEIDA, LORENZO, son of Francisco, was also an enterprising commander and navigator, and distinguished himself by many expeditions in the Indian seas. Ceylon was by him made tributary to Portugal. Lorenzo lost his life in an engagement with the Egyptian fleet in the bay of Cambaya.

ALMELOVEEN, THEODORE JANSEN VAN, a physician, born near Utrecht, was a man of deep reading and research, and professor of history, the Greek language, and medicine, at Harderwick. He died at Amsterdam, 1742.

ALMINARA, MARQUIS, Spanish envoy to France from Charles IV.; diplomatist, and the author of an able "Reply to Cevallos," respecting the former's abdication, and of "A History of the Inquisition."

ALMON, JOHN, a political writer and publisher, and the friend of Wilkes, was born at Liverpool in 1738. In 1774 he commenced the Parliamentary Register; he was also the author of a Life of Lord Chatham, and various biographical, political, and literary anecdotes. He died in 1805.

ALOADDIN, commonly called the Old Man of the Mountains, prince of the Assassins, or Assassins. He was the shiek of a Syrian tribe professing the Mahometan religion, and from his followers the word assassin has its derivation.

ALOMPRA, the founder of the Burman empire, a man of obscure birth, but who raised himself to independence and sovereign power, and established a new dynasty about the middle of the 18th century.

ALONZO DE VIADO, a Spanish Liberal, born, 1773; author of a plan for reorganizing the Spanish army, of a treatise on architecture, and several translations.

ALPHERY, MIKEPHER or NICEPHORUS, a Russian prince, who, during the civil dissensions in his country, came to England, was educated at Oxford, and, in 1818, obtained the living of Warley, Huntingdon-

A WISE MAN, EVEN WHEN HIS HAND IS FULL OF TRUTHS, WILL OFTEN CONTENT HIMSELF WITH OPENING HIS LITTLE FINGER.

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shire, whence he was ejected in the civil war. At the Restoration he was reinstated in his living; and, although twice invited to return to Russia, for the purpose of being placed on the throne, he preferred remaining in this country with his flock. He died at Hammersmith, at the age of 80.

ALPHONSO I., or ALONZO ENRIQUEZ, first king of Portugal, son of Henry of Burgundy, count of Portugal. He fought successfully against the Moors, raised his country to a powerful monarchy, and died, 1185, after a reign of 57 years.

ALPHONSO III., the Great, king of the Asturias, born 947, succeeded his father Ordoño, 955, and died at Zamora, 912. He conquered many places from the Moors, was a patron of learned men, and distinguished himself for piety and justice.

ALPHONSO IV., surnamed the Brave, son of king Denis, whom he succeeded, 1321, was an able and impartial sovereign, and died, 1357.

ALPHONSO V., surnamed the Magnanimous, king of Arragon, born, 1384, succeeded his father, Ferdinand the Just, 1416, and died at Naples, 1458, leaving his Neapolitan dominions to his natural son Ferdinand, and those of Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily to his brother Juan, king of Navarre. This monarch was accounted the most accomplished prince of his time: he gave shelter to the Greek literati expelled from Constantinople, and was in other respects a great patron of learning.

ALPHONSO X., called the Wise, king of Leon and Castile, succeeded his father, Ferdinand III., 1251, and died, 1284, aged 81. As a ruler, Alphonso was misguided and unfortunate; but as a patron and an encourager of the sciences, he obtained much reputation. He completed a code of laws, began by his father, still known under the title of "Las Partidas," and preceded the other nations of Europe in substituting the vernacular tongue for the Latin in law proceedings. His favourite pursuit, however, was astronomy, and he employed the most famous astronomers to draw up the celebrated tables called after him the Alphonso Tables, which were first published at Venice, 1483.

ALPHONSUS, TASTADUS, bishop of Avila, a voluminous Spanish writer, who flourished during the 15th century.

ALPINI, PROSPERO, a Venetian physician, born, 1553, and died, 1617. He was the greatest botanist of his day, the first who explained the impregnation and generation of plants by the sexual system, and is the author of many valuable works on his favourite pursuit.

ALSOP, ANTHONY, an eminent English divine and scholar, flourished in the early part of the last century, and died, 1726. His principal work was a selection from *Æsop*, entitled "Fabularum Æsopicarum Delectus," published in 1698.

ALSOP, VINCENT, a nonconformist divine of the 17th century, born in Northamptonshire. He became minister of Witley, in that county, whence he was ejected in 1662, and, at his death, in 1703, was pastor to a dissenting congregation in Westminster.

ALSOP, RICHARD, a native of Middletown, in Connecticut, North America; a miscellaneous writer, and the translator of various works from the French and Italian; among which was the "Natural and Civil History of Chili," from the Italian of Molina. Born, 1759; died, 1815.

ALSTEDIUS, JOHN HENRY, a German philosopher and Protestant divine, born about 1588, and died, 1638; author of some celebrated theological collections, but chiefly known for his *Encyclopædia*.

ALSTON, CHARLES, an eminent Scotch physician and botanist; author of "Tirocinium Botanicum Edinburgense," &c.; and public lecturer at Edinburgh. Born, 1683; died, 1760.

ALSTROEMER, JONAS, a distinguished Swede, born of poor parents at Allings, West Gothland, in 1685. After struggling with poverty for a long time, he visited London, and paying particular attention to the commercial and manufacturing sources of British prosperity, he returned to Sweden in 1723, resolving to carry the plans he had formed into execution. Having obtained a license to establish manufactures in the town in which he was born, it soon became the seat of industry and activity, which afforded an example to the whole kingdom. He established a sugar house at Gottenburgh, and traded to the Indies and the Levant; improved rural economy; cultivated plants proper for dyeing; and improved the wool trade, by importing sheep from Spain and England, and the goat from Angora. For these important benefits, Alstroemer received a patent of nobility, was made Knight of the Polar Star, and honoured with the title of Chancellor of Commerce; the Academy of Sciences chose him a member, and the national states decreed him a statue to be erected to his memory on the exchange of Stockholm. Died 1761.

ALTAEMPS, MARK, a nephew of pope Pius IV., memorable as one of the cardinals in the council of Trent.

ALTER, FRANCIS CHARLES, a German Jesuit and laborious critic; Greek teacher in the school of St. Anne at Vienna, in which capital he died, 1804.

ALTHAMERUS, a divine of Nuremberg; author of various theological works, and a principal promoter of the Reformation in Berne, Switzerland. Died, 1450.

ALTICOZZI, LORENZO, a Jesuit of Cortona, born, 1689; died, 1777. He was the author of several polemical treatises, but chiefly known by his work, "The Sum of St. Augustine."

ALTILIO, GABRIEL, a Neapolitan; author of some Latin poems of great beauty. He was tutor to prince Ferdinand, son of Alphonso II., and was subsequently made bishop of Policastro. Died, 1501.

ALTING, HENRY, an eminent German divine, born at Embden, 1583; died, 1644. He distinguished himself at the synod of Dort, as deputy from the Palatinate, and did much in advancement of the Protestant interest in Germany by his temperate conduct and abilities as a reasoner. Born, 1583; died, 1644.

ALTING, JAMES, son of the above, was

THOUGH EVERY BODY KNOWS THAT AN HOUR IS SIXTY MINUTES, YET FEW SEEM TO KNOW THAT SIXTY THOUSAND FORTIETHS OF TIME MAKE AN HOUR.

WHETHER YOU ATTEMPT LITTLE OR MUCH, LET EVERY HOUR HAVE ITS EMPLOYMENT, IN BUSINESS, STUDY, SOCIAL CONVERSE, OR DIVERSION.

[ALV]

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[AMA]

educated at Groningen, and came to England, where he was ordained a priest of the church by the bishop of Worcester. In 1645, he was chosen Hebrew professor at Groningen, and afterwards professor of divinity. Born, 1618; died, 1679.

ALTING, MENSON, a burghmaster of Groningen, author of the best description of the Low Countries now extant. Died, 1713.

ALTISSIMO, the poetical surname of an Italian poet named Christopher. His surname and a poetic crown were given to him on account of his great popularity as an improvisatore.

ALTMAN, JOHN GEORGE, a Swiss historian and divine, curate of Inns in the same canton, and professor of moral philosophy and Greek at Berne. Born, 1697. Died, 1758.

ALTDORFER, or **ALTORF, ALBERT**, a Bavarian painter, architect, and engraver. He raised himself by his merits to the rank of senator of Ratibon, which city he adorned with many handsome edifices. Born, 1488; died, 1578.

ALURED, an ancient English historian, who flourished in the beginning of the 12th century. His annals are very valuable, and comprise the history of the Britons, Saxons, and Normans, down to his own time, 1129.

ALVA, FERDINAND ALVAREZ, duke of, the descendant of an illustrious family in Spain, was a famous general under the emperors Charles V., and Philip II. He made his first campaign at the battle of Pavia. At the siege of Metz he performed prodigies of valour; and in the war with the pope he was completely successful: but he was as cruel as he was brave. In 1567, Philip sent him to reduce the Low Countries, then in a state of revolt. Here he landed with 10,000 men, and immediately commenced a series of cruelties almost unparalleled in the annals of history, annihilating every remaining privilege of the people. He was subsequently employed against Don Antonio, who had assumed the crown of Portugal, and drove him from that kingdom, the whole of which he reduced to Philip's authority. Died in 1589, aged 74.

ALVAREZ, EMANUEL, a distinguished Portuguese grammarian, born at Mudeira, 1536, and died at the college of Evora, of which he was rector, 1582.

ALVARADO, DON PEDRO, one of the rapacious conquerors of Spanish America, who accompanied Cortes to America. He was appointed to the government of Guatemala, and was slain in 1541.

ALVARADO, ALPHONSO D', a Spanish adventurer, who accompanied Pizarro in his expedition to Peru; and who was equally distinguished for his bravery and his cruelty. Died, 1553.

ALVAREZ, FRANCIS, a Portuguese divine, born at Coimbra, towards the end of the 15th century, and died, 1540, leaving behind him in Portuguese an account of his embassy to David, king of Abyssinia, and a description of Ethiopian manners and customs, which is deemed the first accurate account of Abyssinia.

ALVAREZ, GOMEZ, a Spanish poet. The chief of his works, which were written in

Latin, is a poem on the Order of the Golden Fleece. Born, 1488; died, 1538.

ALVAROTTO, JAMES, a lawyer of Padua, distinguished for his attainments both in the civil and canon law; author of "Commentaria in Libros Feudorum." Born, 1474; died, 1542.

ALVENSLEBEN, PHILIP CHAR., Count d', son of a counsellor of war at Hanover, was a distinguished diplomatist, and in 1791 was placed at the head of the department for foreign affairs at Hanover, in which he gave general satisfaction. The Count wrote a "History of the War from the Peace of Munster to that of Hubertsbourg." Born, 1745; died, 1802.

ALVIANO, BARTHOLOMEW, an eminent Venetian general, whose exertions against the emperor Maximilian, in 1508, caused the republic to decree him triumphal honours. In the siege of Padua by the emperor, and at the battles of La Motte and Altriguano, Alviano displayed the most heroic qualities. His death was occasioned by excessive fatigue while laying siege to Brescia. Born, 1453; died, 1515.

ALXINGER, J. B., born at Vienna, in 1755; author of some admired German poems and translations. Died, 1797.

ALYPIUS, an architect of Antioch, employed by Julius in his attempt to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. He was subsequently banished, on a charge of practising the black art, and died in exile. Alypius wrote a "Geographical Description of the World," published in 1628 at Geneva.

ALYPIUS, bishop of Tagasta, Africa, the friend of St. Augustine, with whom he was baptized at Milan, in 388. He opposed the Donatists and Pelagians with great zeal; and died in 430.

AMADEDDULAT, first sultan of the Buian dynasty, was the son of a fisherman of Dilem, on the Caspian Sea. He rose to distinction in the armies of Makan, sultan of Dilem, and subsequently gained possession of Persia Proper, Persian Irak, and Kerman, of which he assumed the sovereignty, and fixed the seat of his government at Schiraz, in 933. He died, 949, and left his crown to his nephew, Adadeddulat.

AMADEUS V., count of Savoy, succeeded to the sovereignty of that state, 1285, and died at Avignon, 1323. Although a prince of such small dominions, he acquired the surname of Great, from his wisdom and success.

AMADEUS VIII., count of Savoy, elected, 1391, and died, 1451. He was one of the most singular characters of his time; and, from his prudence in keeping peace with his neighbours, obtained the title of the Pacific.

AMADEUS IX., count of Savoy, although undistinguished by deeds of renown, deserves honourable mention as a prince who possessed all the Christian virtues in an eminent degree, and particularly that of charity. He married Yolande, of France, who seconded him in all his good works; and his subjects conferred on him the title of the Blessed. He died, universally regretted, 1472.

AMADUZZI, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a learned Roman of the 18th century; in-

NONE MORE IMPATIENTLY SUFFER INJURIES THAN THOSE WHO ARE MOST FORWARD IN DOING THEM.

THE LOVE OF GAMING WILL CORRUPT THE BEST OF PRINCIPLES, AND ABASE THE BEST OF MEN.

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[AMB]

pector of the printing office of the Propaganda at Rome.

AMATA, FRANCIS, a Spanish lawyer of much reputation, and professor of legal science at Salamanca, but afterwards a counsellor at Valladolid, where he died, 1640.

AMAK, or ABULNAGIE AL BOKHARI, a Persian poet in the fifth century, entertained at the court of sultan Khedar Khan, who instituted an academy of poets, of which he made Amak president. His chief poem is the "History of the Loves of Joseph and Zoleiskah."

AMALARIUS, FORTUNATUS, archbishop of Treves in 810. He established Christianity in Saxony, consecrated a church at Hamberg, and was sent ambassador in 813 to Constantinople by Charlemagne. Died, 814.

AMALTHEUS, ATTILIUS, made archbishop of Athens, by Paul V., who sent him nuncio to Cologne. Died, 1600.

AMALTHEUS, JEROME, an Italian physician and poet of some repute; born, 1507, and died, 1574.

AMALTHEUS, JOHN BAPTIST, brother of the above, was born, 1525; attended the Venetian ambassador to England, and, on his return, was made secretary to pope Pius IV. His Latin poems were printed, 1580; and he died, 1573.

AMALTHEUS, CORNELIUS, another brother of the above, was also eminent in physic and poetry.

AMAND, MARK ANTHONY GERARD, Sieur de St., a French poet, born at Rouen, 1594, and died, 1661. He was one of the first members of the French academy, and distinguished himself in amatory and comic poetry.

AMAR DURIVIER, J. A., born in 1765; author of a great variety of literary works, translations from Gay, Terence, Lucan, &c.

AMARA-SINGHA, a Hindoo author of great antiquity, who compiled a dictionary of the Sanscrit language, part of which was published at Rome, 1798. An entire manuscript copy of the original is in the royal library at Paris, written in the century preceding the birth of Christ.

AMARETTI, Abbe C., a Milanese mineralogist, born in 1743; author of "Viaggio di Trilaghi," "Memoirs of Leonardo di Vinci," &c. &c.. He was a knight of Napoleon's order of the Iron Crown.

AMASEO, ROMULUS, an eminent teacher of the *belles lettres* at Padua, where he had himself completed his education. Removing to Bologna, where he married, he acquired so high a reputation that he was admitted to the citizenship. His celebrity at length caused him to be invited to Rome by Paul III., by whom he was employed in various embassies; and by Julius III. he was appointed secretary of the briefs. He translated Pausanias and the Cyrenus of Xenophon into Latin; and published a volume of his own Latin speeches. Born, 1489; died, 1552.

AMATI, a celebrated violin maker of Cremona, who lived about the year 1600.

AMATUS, a Portuguese Jew, born, 1511, at Castel Bianco. He studied medicine with success at the university of Salamanca,

and afterwards gave lectures on the science at Ferrara, Ancona, and other places. He published two treatises on subjects connected with his profession.

AMAURI, DE CHARTRES, a French visionary of the 13th century, who maintained the eternity of matter, and that religion had three epochs, agreeable to the three persons of the Trinity. His opinions were condemned by the council of Paris, 1209, and some of his followers burnt. To avoid a similar fate, he renounced his errors, but died of vexation.

AMBERGER, CHRISTOPHER, a painter of Nuremberg in the 16th century, was a disciple of Hans Holbein. His principal work is the history of Joseph, in twelve pictures. Amberger was likewise a good engraver in wood. Died, 1550.

AMBOISE, FRANCIS, a French writer, educated in the college of Navarre, and afterwards an advocate in the parliament of Paris, and counsellor of state. He published several poetical pieces in French and Latin, but is chiefly known as the collector and editor of the works of the celebrated Abelard. He died about 1612.

AMBOISE, GEORGE D', a French cardinal and minister of state, born of a noble family, 1460. He became successively bishop of Montauban, archbishop of Narbonne, and lastly of Rouen. Louis XII. made him prime minister, and he soon acquired great popularity by taking off the taxes which had been usually levied on the people at the accession of every new monarch. The king, by his advice, undertook the conquest of the Milanese, which succeeded. Soon after this, he was appointed the pope's legate in France, with the dignity of cardinal, and in that capacity effected a great reform among the religious orders. He died in 1510.

AMBOISE, AMERY D', a famous French admiral, and brother of the above, who gained a splendid victory over the sultan of Egypt, in 1510.

AMBOISE, MICHAEL D', a natural son of Amboise, admiral of France, born at Naples, and died in great poverty, 1547. He was the author of numerous poems in the French language, which he published under the name of the Signior de Chavillon.

AMBROGI, ANTOINE, a Roman Jesuit and poet, was born in 1712. He translated Virgil and some of the works of Voltaire into Italian. Died, 1788.

AMBROGIO, Trasco, one of the most celebrated among the early Italian orientlists, was born at Pavia, in 1469, and died, 1540.

AMBROSE, St., bishop of Milan, was born, 340, at Aries, in Gallia Narbonensis, of which province his father was lieutenant. While yet a youth, he pleaded causes with so much eloquence, that Probus, prefect of Italy, chose him one of his council, and afterwards nominated him governor of Milan, which office he held five years. In 374, Auxentius, bishop of Milan, died; and so fierce was the contest in the election of a successor to the vacant see, that the governor was called upon to quell the tumult. This he attempted by persuasion in the

NOTHING REPAIRS AN ILLITERATE MAN MORE RIDICULOUS THAN TO AFFECT HARD WORDS.

GOLD SHOULD NEVER BE MADE THE GOD OF OUR IDOLATRY, BUT THE AGENT OF OUR REFORMATION.

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great church; and at the conclusion of his address, a voice in the crowd exclaimed, "Ambrose is bishop." This circumstance was considered as of divine direction, and Ambrose was declared to be the object not only of the popular choice, but of divine selection. His first efforts were directed to the extermination of Arianism, which was then making great progress. He also successfully resisted the Pagans, who were attempting to restore their ancient worship. When Maximian invaded Italy, and actually entered Milan, Ambrose remained at his post, to assuage the calamities produced by the invading army. When, in consequence of a tumult at Thessalonica, Theodosius sent an order for a general massacre, Ambrose repaired to the emperor, remonstrated with him on his barbarity, and prevailed on him to promise that the command should be revoked. The mandate was, however, carried into execution, and 7000 persons were slaughtered in cold blood. Shortly afterwards, when Theodosius, in the anguish of self-reproach, was about to enter the great church of Milan, Ambrose met him at the porch, and sternly forbade him to appear in the holy place. The emperor pleaded the example of David:—"You have imitated David in his crime, imitate him in his repentance," was the reply; and Theodosius was compelled, not only to perform a penance, but to sign an edict, which ordained that an interval of thirty days should pass before any sentence of death or of confiscation should be executed. He died at Milan, in 397.

AMBROSI, JOHN, an Italian astronomer, whose *Dialogue on Astronomy* is in the *Index Expurgatorius*.

AMBROSIUS AURELIANUS, king of the Britons. He came from Armorica to assist in expelling the Saxons, who had been invited over by Vortigern; and on the death of that monarch the sovereignty was invested in him. Died, at Winchester, in 508.

AMBROSINI, AMBROZIO, a Ferrarese; author of several oratorios, canzoni, and sonnets; died in 1700.

AMBROSINI, GIULIO, a Mantuan, born in 1580; author of a work on Demonology.

AMEILHON, HUBERT PASCAL, a learned Frenchman, born, 1730; author of "*Histoire du Bas Empire*," of a celebrated work on the Commerce of the Egyptians, and of "*Researches into the Mechanical Arts of the Ancients*." Died, 1811.

AMELIA, ANNE, princess of Prussia, sister of Frederick the Great, born, 1723, and died, 1797. She was distinguished by her taste for the arts, and set to music "*The Death of the Messiah*," by Rameau.

AMELIA, duchess dowager of Saxe Weimar, born, 1739, duchess of Brunswick and Lüneburg. At the age of 17 she married, and in 1757 gave birth to a son, but lost the duke, her husband, the year following. In the discharge of her duties as regent she was most exemplary; and liberally patronized men of learning and genius, among whom were Wieland, Goethe, Schiller, and Herder. Died, 1807.

AMELIA, youngest child of George III. and queen Charlotte; a princess who in

mind and manners was amiable and accomplished, and whose taste for the fine arts was only equalled by her fervent piety and pure benevolence. She possessed in the highest degree the affection of her royal father, and her death is supposed to have had the most serious effect upon the state of his mind. Born, 1783; died, 1810.

AMELOT, N., a French minister of state in 1788, who was accused of persecuting one Latude, as the agent of M. Pompadour, during the ancient regime. For some offence to the republicans, he was imprisoned in the Luxembourg, where his life was saved and prolonged by a young female, who avowed a passion for him; but at length he died in the prison. His victim, Latude, on escaping from the Bastille, brought an action of damages, and recovered from Amelot's heirs.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAYE, NICHOLAS, a French historian of the 17th century. He resided for some time at Venice, as secretary to the French embassy, and wrote a history of its government. He also translated *The Prince* (by Machiavel), and other Italian works into French. Died, 1708.

AMELUNGH, JEROME, a Pisan poet, preceding Tasso in the mock-heroic style, author of "*La Gigantea del Forabosco*," in 1547.

AMENTA, N., an admired Neapolitan poet, born in 1659; author of "*La Costanza*," "*La Forza*," "*La Carlotta*," "*La Gemelle*," comedies, &c. &c.

AMERBACH, JOHN, a printer of Basil, in the 15th century; the first who used the Roman type instead of Gothic and Italian. Died, 1518.

AMERBACH, BONIFACE, son of the above, syndic of Basil; an intimate friend of Erasmus. Died, 1563.

AMERBACH, VITUS, a learned professor at Wittenburg, in the 16th century; editor of the orations of Isocrates and Demosthenes; and translator of selections from Epiphanius and St. Chrysostom.

AMERICUS VESPUCCIUS, or, more properly, AMERIGO VESPUCCI, an eminent navigator, was born at Florence, in 1451. After receiving a liberal education, he was sent by his father to Spain for the purpose of conducting his commercial affairs; and, being at Seville when Columbus was making preparations for his second voyage, he resolved to quit mercantile pursuits, and enter on the career of discovery. His first expedition to the new continent was in 1499, under the command of Ojeda, a year after the discovery and examination of that part of the coast by Columbus. After this he entered the service of king Emmanuel of Portugal, and made two voyages in Portuguese ships; the first in 1501; the second in 1503. The object of this last voyage was to find a westerly passage to Malacca. He arrived at Brazil, and discovered the Bay of All Saints. In 1505, he again entered the service of the king of Spain, but made no more voyages, as appears from memoranda, showing that he was at Seville till 1506, at which time he was appointed principal pilot. His duties were to prepare charts, and prescribe routes for vessels in their voyages to the new world, which

NOTHING LESSENS THE VALUE OF LEARNING MORE THAN AN OSTENTATIOUS DISPLAY OF IT.

THOSE WHO BOAST OF MAKING GOOD BARGAINS, ARE SELDOM TROUBLED WITH TOO MUCH HONESTY.

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soon received his name. This honour certainly belonged to Columbus rather than to Amerigo, for the prior discovery of the continent by the former is not to be questioned. He died in 1516.

AMES, WILLIAM, an English divine of the time of James I. and Charles I. He was author of a vast number of controversial treatises, but is now chiefly known by his "Medulla Theologica," and "Treatise on Conscience." Died, 1633.

AMES, FISHER, an American political writer. In 1788 he became a member of the house of representatives, and distinguished himself as a politician. He retired from professional business in 1796, but was chosen president of Harvard college. The works of Mr. Ames were published at Boston, 1809. Born, 1758; died, 1804.

AMES, JOSEPH, the celebrated historian of British typography, was born at Yarmouth, 1689, and died, 1759. His father apprenticed him to a plane-maker in London; and, after serving out his time, he became a ship-chandler at Wapping, which business, notwithstanding his antiquarian pursuits, he carried on until his death. He early discovered a taste for English history and antiquities; and brought out, in 1749, after a labour of 25 years, "Typographical Antiquities," being an historical account of printing in England, with some memoirs of ancient printers, and a register of the books printed by them from 1471 to 1600; with an appendix concerning printing in Scotland and Ireland to the same time.

AMHERST, JEFFERY, lord, a distinguished British officer, was descended from an ancient Kentish family, near Sevenoaks, where he was born, 1717. He entered into the army in 1731, and became aide-de-camp to lord Igonion, with whom he served at the battles of Rocoux, Dettingen, and Fontenoy. In 1758 he was sent to America, where he captured Louisbourg, and all its dependencies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This was followed by the reduction of Fort du Quesne, Niagara, and Ticonderago, which paved the way for the entire conquest of Canada. For these services, general Amherst received the thanks of parliament, and the order of the Bath. In 1761 he was made governor of Virginia; and, in 1776, created baron Amherst. In 1793, he resigned the commandship-in-chief to the duke of York, and the following year received the rank of field-marshal. He died in 1797.

AMHURST, NICHOLAS, an English political and miscellaneous writer, born at Warden, Kent, 1701, and died, 1742. He was author of the "Terre Filius," a satirical work on the university of Oxford; and published, with the assistance of Pulteney and lord Bolingbroke, the work by which he is most known, entitled "The Craftsman."

AMICO, ANTONIO, a Sicilian priest, and canon of the cathedral of Palermo, distinguished by some considerable works in history and antiquities; for which Philip IV. of Spain, made him historiographer royal. Died, 1641.

AMICO, VITO MARIA, a professor of theology in the 18th century; principally known by his Sicilian antiquities.

AMICONI, GIACOMO, a Venetian historical and portrait painter, who visited England in 1729. He afterwards went to Spain, was appointed portrait painter to the king, and died there, 1752.

AMILCAR, a Carthaginian general, of great valour, was descended from the ancient kings of Tyre; and being early entrusted with military command, he distinguished himself in the wars of Carthage, particularly against the Romans, towards whom he bore an implacable hatred. He was the father of Hannibal.

AMLOT, Father, one of the most learned of the French missionaries to China, born at Toulon, 1718, and died at Peking, 1794, aged 77. This zealous Jesuit, who arrived at Macao in 1750, was invited to Peking, in 1751, by the emperor of China, and remained in that capital 43 years. By continued application he became acquainted with the Chinese and Tartar languages; and, from time to time, remitted to France the result of his labours, which afterwards appeared in several publications.

AMINTA, T., author of the mock-heroic poem, "La Nanea," in 1566.

AMMAN. There were three noted physicians of this name. The first, JOHN CORRAD, a native of Schaffhausen, was born 1669, and died, 1724, at Marmund, in the Netherlands. He was chiefly distinguished by his success in teaching persons born deaf and dumb to speak.—His son, JOHN, was fellow of the Royal Society in London, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, where he lectured on botany and acquired great reputation; he died 1740.—The third, PAUL, was a native of Breslaw, who settled in 1674 at Leipzig, where he gave lectures on physiology, rural history, and botany; he died, 1691.

AMMAN, JUSTUS, a famous engraver a painter at Zurich, in the 16th century, painted with great brilliancy on glass, and excelled chiefly in engraving, both on wax and copper. Died, 1591.

AMMANATI, BARTHOLOMEW, a Florentine architect and sculptor in the 16th century, whose chief performances are the colossal statue of Neptune at Venice, and statue of Hercules at Padua.

AMMIANUS, MARCELLINUS, a Latin historian of the fourth century, born at Aethiopia. He wrote the Roman history the reign of Nerva to the death of Valentinian in 31 books, of which only 18 are extant and died about 390.

AMMIRATO, SCIRIO, an esteemed Italian poet, born in 1531; author of "History of Florence," which he wrote the instance of the Grand Duke Cosmo the "Argomento" to "Orlando Fur" and of numerous prose tracts, political historical. Died, 1601.

AMMON, ANDREAS, a Latin poet at Lucca, in Italy, of whose genius we made frequent and honourable mention. He was sent to England in an official character, by pope Leo X., and was at Latin secretary to Henry VIII. He subsequently became prebendary of St. having previously received some church preferment. Died, 1517.

ALWAYS MARK YOUR VANGUARD PROGRESS, AND NEVER SUFFER A WORKMAN TO LEAVE THE FARMER OF HIS LABOUR TO YOUR DISCRETION.

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AMMONIUS. There were two philosophers of this name, of the peripatetic school; one flourished at Athens about the year 60, and the other taught at Alexandria in the sixth century. The latter was a disciple of Proclus, and obtained great reputation as a preceptor.

AMMONIUS, a surgeon of Alexandria, who invented a method of extracting the stone from the bladder, which procured him the surname of the Lithotomist.

AMMONIUS, LEVINUS, a monk of Flanders, much esteemed by Erasmus for his learning and piety. Died, 1556.

AMMONIUS SACCAS, a philosopher of the third century, founder of the neo-platonic sect, was born of Christian parents at Alexandria, and died about 243.

AMONTONS, GUILLAUME, a French mathematician, born at Normandy, 1663, and died, 1705. He devoted himself to the study of natural philosophy; and constructed a new thermometer, hyroscope, and other philosophical instruments.

AMORE, S. D., a Sicilian poet, born in 1644; author of "L'Augusto," and "Il Sesto," tragedies, &c. &c.

AMORETTI, CHARLES, a mineralogist, born at Oneglia, in the Milanese, 1740, and died, 1816. He became one of the keepers of the Ambrosian library, at Milan, and published, in Italian, "A Tour from Milan to the Three Lakes of Como, Lugano, and Major." He composed also a great number of memoirs and tracts, for which he was rewarded with the decoration of the order of the Iron Crown.

AMORY, THOMAS, a dissenting minister of eminence, born at Taunton, 1701, and died, 1774; leaving behind several volumes of sermons, and also the lives of Grove, Benson, and Chandler.

AMORY, THOMAS, a singular character, was son of counsellor Amory, appointed by William III. secretary for the forfeited estates in Ireland. He led a very reclusive life in his house in Orchard Street, Westminster, carefully shunning company, and never stirring out till the evening. He was the author of "John Bunce," "Memoirs," and other eccentric books. Died, 1799, aged 97.

AMURATH II., emperor of the Turks, was son of Mahomet I., whom he succeeded in 1421. He was an exceedingly warlike prince, and among his numerous victories was that of Varna, in 1444, when the Christians were defeated, and numbered among their slain the king of Hungary, George Castriot, celebrated by the name of Scanderbeg, at length put a period to the career of Amurath, who died of chagrin at his reverses, in 1451.

AMURATH III. succeeded his father, Selim II., in 1575. On his accession, he caused his five brothers to be murdered. Died, 1596.

AMURATH IV. succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1623. He recovered Bagdad from the Persians, in 1637; after which he put 30,000 of his prisoners to the sword. D. 1640.

AMYN AHMED, a learned Persian of the 17th century, who wrote an elaborate work, entitled, "The Seven Climates, or a Geographical Description of the East."

AMYOT, JAMES, bishop of Auxerre, and grand almoner of France, born at Melan, of obscure parents, 1514, and died, 1593. He left the university of Paris at the age of 23, and was recommended to the duchess of Berri, by whose means he became professor of Greek and Latin at Bourges. He was afterwards appointed preceptor to the sons of Henry II., and, while engaged in this employment, he translated the Lives of Plutarch. Charles IX. gave him the abbey of Cornelius de Compeigne, and made him grand almoner of France and bishop of Auxerre.

AMYRAUT, MOSES, a learned French theologian, born at Bourgueil, 1596, and died, 1634, very generally respected, not only for his moderation and abilities, but also for his beneficence and charity. His voluminous works are chiefly theological.

AMYRUTZES, a peripatetic philosopher, born at Trebizond. He was high in favour with the emperor David, and accompanied that prince to Constantinople, whither the Turks carried him after their reduction of Trebizond in 1461. Here he deserted both his sovereign and his religion, and assuming the name of Mahomet II., and embracing the Mahometan creed, he was much employed by Mahomet II.

ANACHARSIS, a Scythian philosopher, flourished about 600 years B.C. He travelled to Athens, where he was much esteemed by Solon, and was the only stranger the Athenians ever admitted to the honour of citizenship. On his return to Scythia he attempted to introduce some of the institutions and customs of Greece; but while in the act of performing a rite to Cybele, he was killed by an arrow.

ANACLETUS, or CLETUS, reckoned by Roman Catholics the third pope, succeeded Sinus as bishop of the church of the Romans in 79, and held that office till his death in 92, when he was enrolled among the saints and martyrs.

ANACREON, a famous Greek lyric poet, born at Teos, Ionia, about the sixth century B.C. He was entertained by Polycrates at Samos, and afterwards lived with Hipparchus, at Athens, whence he returned to Teos, and remained there till the revolt of Histieus, when he removed to Abdera, where he was choked by a grape-stone in the act of drinking. His poems are exquisitely beautiful, lively, and natural. There have been several English translations, but the one in highest esteem is by Moore.

ANARIA, G. L., a noble Calabrian cosmographer, born in 1581; author of a celebrated work on demonology, published at Venice, "apud Aldum," 1589.

ANASTASIUS I., emperor of the East, born in Illyricum, 430, and died, 518. He was elevated to the throne in 491.

ANASTASIUS II., raised to the throne of Constantinople from the condition of secretary, 713, was a man of learning and a zealous Catholic, yet he did not neglect the defence of the empire, then threatened by the Saracens. He was put to death by Leo, who had usurped the crown.

ANASTASIUS I., pope, a Roman, succeeded Siricius in 230, and died, 403. His

THE MAN WHO SAYS HE NEVER FOUND A VIRTUOUS CHARACTER, YOU MAY RELY UPON IT, CANNOT HIMSELF BE VIRTUOUS.

THERE IS A DELICACY IN FEMALE SOCIETY, WHICH SERVES TO CHECK THE ROUSTEROUS, TO TAME THE BRUTAL, AND TO ENHOLDEN THE TIMID.

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epistle to John, bishop of Jerusalem, who had written to him in behalf of Rufinus, a presbyter of Aquileia, is extant, together with Rufinus' apology.

ANASTASIUS II., son of a Roman citizen, succeeded pope Gelasius in 496, and died in 498.

ANASTASIUS III., a Roman by birth, was raised to the papal chair, after Sergius, 911, and died two years afterwards.

ANASTASIUS IV., succeeded Eugenius III., 1153, and died the following year. Ten letters of this pope are preserved in the Collections of Councils by Labbé and Harduin, and in Du Chesne's History of France.

ANASTASIUS, THEOPOLITANUS, bishop of Antioch in the sixth century, banished by Justin the Younger for holding the opinion that the body of Christ was incapable of suffering even before the resurrection. He was afterwards restored to his see by Maritimus, and died, 599.

ANASTASIUS, called **BIBLIOTHECARIUS**, a Roman abbot, of Greek origin, of the 9th century; author of "Liber Pontificalis." He was principal librarian in the Vatican.

ANATOLIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, who contended against pope Leo for the equality of the two churches. Died, 456.

ANAXAGORAS, of Clazomenae, a celebrated philosopher, born B. C. 500. He inherited a considerable estate in his own country, which he relinquished to indulge his thirst for knowledge at Athens, where he applied to the study of poetry and eloquence, and taught philosophy, having had among his pupils Euripides, the tragedian, and Pericles, the orator. His reputation, however, created him enemies, and he was condemned to death on a charge of atheism, but the sentence was commuted into banishment. Anaxagoras then withdrew to Lampsacus, where he taught philosophy undisturbed until his death, which happened in his 72d year, B. C. 428.

ANAXANDRIDES, a Greek comic poet, said to have been the first who introduced love adventures on the stage. He was a native of Rhodes, and starved to death at Athens for libelling the government, A. C. 400.

ANAXARCHUS, a Grecian philosopher of the eclectic sect of Leucippus. He was the friend and companion of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied on his Asiatic expedition, and who admitted him to great freedom.

ANAXIMANDER, the friend and disciple of Thales, of Miletus, born, B. C. 610. He had a considerable knowledge of astronomy and geography, and was the first who noticed the obliquity of the ecliptic: he also taught that the moon receives her light from the sun, and that the earth is globular; and to him is ascribed the invention of the sphere and geographical charts.

ANAXIMENES, the pupil and successor of Anaximander. He maintained that air is the first principle of all things; and Ptolemy attributes to him the invention of the sun-dial.

ANAXIMENES, of Lampsacus, a Greek physician and philosopher, son of Aristotle.

cles. He was one of the preceptors of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied in most of his campaigns, and afterwards wrote the history of his reign, and that of his father Philip.

ANCHIETA, Jos., a Portuguese Jesuit, surnamed the Apostle of the New World, born at Teneriffe, 1538, and died, 1597. At the age of 28, he went to Brazil, where he founded the first college for the conversion of the savage natives.

ANCHWITZ, N., the Cracovian nuncio to the Polish Diet; a man as talented as base; who sold Poland to Russia and her partitionary colleagues, in 1792, and was hanged the year after, in an insurrection of the people.

ANCILLON, J. P. F., a celebrated historian, born in 1766; author of "Tableau des Révolutions du Systeme Politique," &c.

ANCILLON, DAVID, a learned French divine, born at Metz, 1617, and died, 1692. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he retired from Meaux, of which he had been for some time the pastor, to Frankfurt, and thence to Hanau, where he attained to great celebrity by his theological writings and discoveries; and he afterwards accepted a situation in the French church at Berlin. His eldest son, Charles Ancillon, obtained through his influence the office of historiographer to the king of Prussia, and was afterwards made inspector of the French courts of justice. He was a man of much general reading, wrote several treatises, &c., and died, 1715.

ANCKARSTROM, or **ANKARSTROM**, JOHN JAMES, a Swedish military officer, who assassinated king Gustavus III. at a masked ball; for which crime he was scourged on three successive days, had his right hand cut off, and was then decapitated. Born, 1758; executed, 1792.

ANCONA, CYRILLO D', an Italian antiquary, collector of inscriptions, and author of "Itinerarium Illyricum;" born in 1420.

ANCOURT, FLORENT CARTON D', a celebrated French actor and dramatic writer, born at Fontainebleau, 1661, and died, 1726. He was educated in the Jesuits' College at Paris, and was admitted an advocate at the age of 17; but, falling in love with an actress, he married her, went upon the stage, and began to write for the theatres. Retiring from this employment in 1718, to his estate in Berry, he applied himself almost wholly to devotion, and composed a translation of the Psalms in verse, and a sacred tragedy. He was the author of 52 dramatic pieces, of which about one half still keep the stage.

ANCUS MARTIUS, fourth king of Rome, elected on the death of Tullius Hostilius, B. C. 654. During his reign, Rome was enlarged by taking into the walls the Aventine Hill, and occupying the hill Janiculum, beyond the Tiber. He also built the bridge called Subicius, erected a public prison in the forum, extended the territories of Rome quite to the sea, and built the town and port of Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber. Ancus died after a prosperous reign of 24 years.

ANDERSON, ADAM, a native of Scot-

THAT MAN IS HAPPY WHO HATH A TRUE FRIEND IN HIS UTMOST NEED; BUT MORE HAPPY IS HE WHO HATH NO NEED OF A FRIEND.

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land, was for many years a managing clerk in the South-Sea House, a trustee for the settlements in Georgia, and in the court of the Scotch corporation in London. He wrote a work on the Historical and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Commerce; and died, 1765, aged 73.

ANDERSON, JOHN, F.R.S., professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow, and founder of the useful institution in that city bearing his name, was born in 1726, at Roseneath, in Dumbartonshire. His great characteristic was an ardent desire for the instruction of his fellow-men, and he was indefatigable in studying and exemplifying the application of science to mechanical practice; for which purpose, in addition to his academical labours, he taught his *anti-loga-class*, as he called it, twice every week, during the session, to the end of his life. He died in 1796, directing by his will that the whole of his property should be devoted to the establishment of an educational institution in Glasgow, to be denominated Anderson's University, for the use of the unacademical classes; which may justly be considered as the parent of the various Mechanics' Institutions which have of late years arisen throughout the country.

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, an eminent scholar of the 17th century, born at Aberdeen, and afterwards professor of mathematics at Paris; author of various treatises principally connected with his favourite science.

ANDERSON, LAWRENCE, one of the chief promoters of the reformation of religion in Sweden. He was chancellor to Gustavus Vasa; but having engaged in a conspiracy, he passed the years of life left to him by the king's clemency, in retirement. Died, 1532.

ANDERSON, sir EDMUND, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas under queen Elizabeth, to which situation he was promoted in 1582. He sat on the trials of the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, and of Davison, the secretary, for issuing the warrant under which she was executed. Anderson's Reports, folio, 1644, is still a book of authority. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and died, 1605.

ANDERSON, GEORGE, a native of Tundern, Sleswick. During 1644, and the six following years, he spent his time in travelling through the East, and visited the Arabias, Persia, India, China, the Japanese Islands, Tartary, and the Holy Land. The duke of Holstein-Gottorp, on his return, having vainly endeavoured to induce him to commit his adventures to writing, employed his librarian, Olearius, to take down the account from his own mouth as he related them to his highness; the scribe being concealed behind the tapestry of the apartment. This work was afterwards published in Sleswick, 1669.

ANDERSON, GEORGE, a young man of extraordinary talents, born at Weston, Buckinghamshire, in 1760, and died, 1796. His parents were peasants, and he worked as a day-labourer in the fields; his genius, however, overcame every difficulty, and he attained of himself so great a knowledge of the mathematics, as procured him a

clerk's place at the Board of Control, and afterwards the situation of accountant-general. Mr. Anderson published a "General View of the Affairs of the East India Company, since the conclusion of the War in 1764;" and translated from the Greek of Archimedes, "Arenarius, or a Treatise on numbering the Sand."

ANDERSON, JAMES, an advocate at the Scottish bar, eminent for his learning and antiquarian research, born at Edinburgh, 1662, and died, 1798, through an apoplectic stroke. His first work, "An Essay, proving the Independence of the Crown of Scotland," published 1703, procured him the thanks of the Scottish parliament, under whose auspices he subsequently produced a series of the "Charters and Seals of the Scottish Monarchs from the earliest Antiquity down to the Union with England." But the book which gained him the greatest reputation was, "Selectus Diplomatum et Numismatum Scotie Thesaurus."

ANDERSON, ROBERT, M.D., a native of Carnwath, in Lanarkshire; author of numerous works, critical and biographical. Of those most highly valued are the following:—"Lives of the British Poets," in 14 vols., published in 1795; "Works and Life of Tobias Smollett;" and the "Life of Samuel Johnson." Died, 1830.

ANDERSON, JAMES, a Scottish miscellaneous writer, born at Hermiston, near Edinburgh, 1739, and died, 1808. He published a series of "Essays on Planting," which procured him much reputation as an agriculturist; and, in 1780, the University of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In 1783, he removed to Edinburgh, and projected the establishment of the North British Fisheries; for which purpose he was employed by government to survey the coast of Scotland, and received great commendation for his services. Dr. Anderson was the author of a number of publications chiefly on agricultural affairs; he also wrote for the Encyclopedia Britannica, and was a monthly reviewer.

ANDERSON, JOHN, son of a merchant at Hamburg, of which city he himself became principal magistrate in 1725. He was employed in various negotiations to different European courts; and during his residence there, he cultivated an acquaintance with all whom he found distinguished for their literary attainments, and kept up a voluminous correspondence with them after his return. He died, 1749, aged 79. His principal work is, "The Natural History of Greenland, Davis's Straits, and the Countries situated in the Arctic Circle."

ANDERSON, WALTER, D.D., a Scottish clergyman and historian of the last century; chiefly known by his History of the reigns of Francis II. and Charles IX. of France. Died, 1800.

ANDLO, PETER D', a lawyer and professor at Basil, in the 15th century; author of a treatise "De Imperio Romano."

ANDOCIDES, one of the ten Greek orators, whose lives are written by Plutarch; he flourished, B.C. 468.

ANDRADA, ANTHONY D', a Portuguese Jesuit, who discovered in 1624 the country

HE THAT LIVES ACCORDING TO REASON WILL NEVER BE POOR; HE THAT GOVERNS HIS LIFE BY CAPRICE WILL NEVER BE RICH.

IT IS NOT THE PLACE THAT MAKETH THE PERSON HONOURABLE, BUT THE PERSON THAT MAKETH THE PLACE SO.

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of Cathay and Thibet, of which he published an account. He died at Goa, 1634.

ANDRADA, DIEGO DE PAVVA D', a learned Portuguese divine, who distinguished himself at the council of Trent by his talents and eloquence, and wrote an elaborate defence of it against the attack of Charnittius; he died, 1575.—His brother, FRANCIS ANDRADA, was historiographer to the king of Spain, and wrote the History of John III., king of Portugal.—Another brother, THOMAS ANDRADA, an Augustine friar, called by his order Thomas of Jesus, attended Don Sebastian in his expedition against the emperor of Morocco, was taken prisoner, and shut up in a cave by the Moors, in which place he wrote a book called "The Sufferings of Jesus."

ANDRE, C. C., a laborious German author; born in 1763; editor of the "Compendiose Bibliothek," 1789; and many works on history, botany, mineralogy, and geology.

ANDRE, J., born in 1741; one of the most celebrated German composers. Died, 1800. His son, J. A., was the first to apply lithography to the printing of music, 1801.

ANDRE, B., an ex-jesuit, born in 1745; editor of "Gazette Literaire de Wurzburg," and author of many works, chiefly Latin, on Pedagogy, &c. &c.

ANDRE, JOHN, a major in the British service in the American war; who, being led to offer his services to negotiate between the noted general Arnold and general Sir Henry Clinton, was taken prisoner by the Americans within their lines; and, owing to his disguise and the nature of his mission, he was tried and executed as a spy, Oct. 2, 1790. On going to the place of execution, he said, with concern, "Must I die in this manner?" Being told it was unavoidable, he replied, "I am reconciled to my fate, but not to the mode; it will, however, be but a momentary pang." His fortitude excited the admiration, and melted the hearts of all the spectators. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied, "Nothing, but to request that you will witness to the world that I die like a brave man." A monument is erected to him in Westminster Abbey.

ANDRE, YVES MART, a French jesuit, and professor of mathematics at Caen; author of "Traite sur l'Homme," &c. Born, 1673; died, 1764.

ANDREA, CAVAL CANTI, a noble Italian, and voluminous author, remarkable for the copiousness and elegance of his style. He died in 1672, and left a collection of novels, an Italian biography, and many minor poems.

ANDREA, CROCHENI, a Tuscan; author of "Troja Distrutta," a tragedy, and several minor pieces, published in 1663.

ANDREA, SALVADORI, a Tuscan poet, born about 1600; left three volumes of comedies, masks, operas, and poems—"Il Medoro," "La Flora," "Le Fonti di Ardeana," &c.

ANDREADA, FERDINAND, a Portuguese admiral, who, in 1518, commanded the first European fleet that ever visited the coast of China.

ANDREE, JOHN GERHARD REINHARD, an ingenious naturalist of Hanover, born, 1724, and died, 1793. He published a "Tour in Switzerland," and a "Treatise on the several kinds of Earth in Hanover."

ANDREAS, JAMES, a German reformer, born at Wirtemberg, 1528, and died, 1590. He was at the diets of Ratisbon and Augsburg; secretary at the conference at Worms; and afterwards made chancellor and rector of the university of Tubingen.

ANDREAS, JOHN, bishop of Aleria, in Corsica, born, 1417, and died, 1475. He was a zealous promoter of the art of printing, and superintended the impressions of several classical works at Rome.

ANDREINI, FRANCIS, a celebrated comic writer, of Pistoia; author of "Le Bravure del Capitano Spavento," &c. Died, 1616.

ANDREINI, ISABELLA, wife of the preceding, was a celebrated and beautiful improvisatore, comedian, and comic writer. She displayed great precocity of genius, was well versed in philosophy and languages, sang and played with exquisite taste, and was of irreproachable morals. Born at Padua, in 1562; died at Lyons, in 1604.

ANDREINI, JOHN BAPTIST, son of Francis; and author of several dramas and poems; among which is "L'Adamo," a mystery, which suggested (as it is said) to Milton, while at Milan, his Paradise Lost.

ANDRELINI, PUBLIO FESTO, a native of Italy, poet laureat to Louis XII., of France, and professor of poetry and philosophy in the university of Paris. Died, 1518.

ANDREOSI, FRANCIS, an eminent French engineer and mathematician, was born at Paris, in 1633. He assisted Riquet in forming the canal of Languedoc, the sole merit of which stupendous work has been unjustly claimed for him. Died, 1688.

ANDREOSI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, count, a distinguished French military officer and engineer, and eminent also as a diplomatist, was descended from the subject of the preceding article, and born in Languedoc, 1761. He was a lieutenant of artillery at twenty; served with distinction in Italy and Egypt; and had reached the rank of inspector-general of the artillery when Napoleon ascended the throne. He was successively ambassador to London, Vienna, and Constantinople; and received many marks of the imperial favour. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. in 1814, Andreosi was recalled from his embassy to the Porte, and presented with the cross of St. Louis; but on the return of Napoleon from Elba, he again attached himself to his old master; and was one of the commissioners chosen to treat with the allies by the provisional government. He wrote "Histoire Generale du Canal du Midi;" the "Campaign of the Gallo-Batavian Army on the Main and Rednitz," &c. Died, 1828.

ANDREOZZI, G., one of the most celebrated composers of Italy. Born, 1767.

ANDRES, DON JUAN, a Spanish author, celebrated in the controversy respecting the Amalian origin of the mariner's compass; author of a work on the "Origin of Letters," in Italian, and of another in

SAD SIGNS WRITE THE WOES OF THE HEART, AND KIND SPEECHES COMFORT THE OPPRESSED SOUL.

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Spanish, entitled, "Cartas Familiares a se Hermano."

ANDRE DES VOSGES, J. F., born in 1744; author of "Le Tartare;" "Paris," and many translations from English works.

ANDREW, JOHN, a learned bishop of Aleria, in Corsica; and editor of the works of Herodotus, Livy, and other classics. He died, 1493.

ANDREW, bishop of Crete, born at Damascus, and died about 720. He wrote commentaries on the Scriptures, &c., published at Paris, 1644.

ANDREW, of Radabon, an historian of the 15th century, who wrote a chronicle of the dukes of Bavaria, and a history of Bohemia.

ANDREW, of Pisa, a sculptor and architect, born in 1270, and died in 1345. He built several grand structures at Florence and Venice; and also obtained great reputation as a painter, poet, and musician.

ANDREW, of Cyrene, an impostor who, in the reign of Trajan, had the art to deceive his fellow-countrymen, the Jews, into a belief that he was ordained to be their liberator. They accordingly revolted, and horrible cruelties were committed on both sides before they were reduced to obedience.

ANDREWS, HENRY, a self-taught mathematician, born of poor parents at Fries-ton, near Grantham, 1744, and died, Jan. 26, 1820. Having, while in a mental employment, occupied his leisure moments in the study of astronomical science, he attained therein great proficiency, and for more than 40 years was a computer of the Nautical Ephemeris, and the calculator of Moore's Almanack.

ANDREWS, JAMES PETTIT, an English miscellaneous writer, youngest son of Joseph Andrews, Esq., of Newbury, Berks, where he was born, 1737, and died at Brompton, 1797. He received a private education, and was early distinguished by an attachment to literature and the fine arts, to the former of which he may be said to have been professionally attached until his death.

ANDREWS, LANCELOT, an eminent English divine, bishop of Winchester in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., born in London, 1563; died at Winchester House, Southwark, 1626, and buried in the church of St. Saviour, in which an elegant monument was erected to his memory.

ANDREWS, MILES PETER, a dramatic writer, son of a merchant in the city of London, in whose counting-house he was brought up; but having a decided turn for theatrical amusements, and coming into a considerable fortune by the death of an elder brother, he bade adieu to mercantile pursuits, and amused himself by writing for the stage. He died suddenly in 1814.

ANDRIEU, BERTRAND, a medallic engraver, born at Bordeaux, 1761, and died at Paris, 1822; considered as the restorer of the art of engraving medals, which had declined after the reign of Louis XIV.

ANDRIEUX, F. G. T. S., a clever and voluminous French author, dramatist, poet, and politician, born in 1753. He was member of the legislative assembly in 1798; op-

posed to arbitrary power, he advocated warmly the liberty of the press and the system of "Ecoles Primaires." He was one of the projectors and chief contributors of the "Decade Philosophique," and was an active member of the Institute and the Academie Française. Among his dramatic pieces, are "Anaximander," "Les Etourdis," "Le Vieux Fat," and "Le Jeune Homme a l'Epreuve," &c. &c.

ANDRIOLI, M. A., a Veronese physician; author of a work on Platonic Love, 1678.

ANDRISCUS, a man of mean extraction, who, pretending to be the son of Perseus, the last king of Macedonia, took the name of Philip, and was called Pseudo Philippos. Having obtained a signal victory over Juventus, the Roman praetor, he assumed the kingly power; but in the end was conquered, and served to grace the triumph of Metellus, before whom he walked in chains.

ANDROMACHUS, of Crete, physician to Nero; he wrote, in elegiac verse, a description of the Theriaca, a medicine which he invented, and dedicated it to the emperor.

ANDRONICUS, of Cyresthes, a Greek architect, who built the famous octagonal temple of the winds, at Athens, which, till lately, was used as a mosque by the Turks. He is also said to be the inventor of the weathercock.

ANDRONICUS, LVIUS, the oldest dramatic author in the Latin language, who flourished about 240 years B.C. Nearly all his works are lost.

ANDRONICUS, of Rhodes, a follower of Aristotle, and to whom we are indebted for restoring and publishing the works of that philosopher, B.C. 63.

ANDRONICUS, of Thessalonica, a learned Greek of the 15th century, whose reputation was great at Rome and Florence, where he taught. Died, 1478.

ANDRONICUS I., emperor of the East, was the son of Isaac, and grandson of Alexis Comnenus. He was of an active martial mind, and eloquent; but had many vices. On the death of his cousin, the emperor Manuel, in 1183, he was chosen partner in the government with Alexis II., who, being a mere youth, soon fell a sacrifice to his coadjutor's thirst of power; but the people, exasperated at his various cruelties, proclaimed Isaac Angelus emperor, put out the eyes of Andronicus, led him through the streets in derision, and at length stabbed him, aged 73. A.D. 1185.

ANDRONICUS PALAEOLOGUS II., surnamed the Elder, succeeded Michael VIII., in 1259; but was glad to find refuge in a cloister, in 1325, his grandson having driven him from the throne.

ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, JAMES, an eminent French architect of the 16th century, who designed the Pont Neuf, and commenced the building of it in 1576. He was also employed, in 1596, to continue the gallery of the Louvre; but was obliged to quit France during the persecution of the Protestants, and no further account of him is on record.

ANDRY, NICHOLAS, a physician and medical author, of Lyons, in the 17th century; afterwards dean of the faculty of medicine

THOSE WHO GOVERN BEST, WHETHER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR A KINGDOM, SOMETIMES WISELY DROP THEIR PREROGATIVE.

THERE IS A GREAT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A CUNNING MAN AND A WISE MAN, NOT ONLY IN POINT OF HONESTY, BUT ABILITY.

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in the royal college of Paris, where he also filled a professor's chair. He died in 1742.

ANELLO, THOMAS, commonly known as **MASSANIELLO**, a fisherman of Naples, born 1683, when that kingdom was subject to the house of Austria, and governed by a viceroy. The people had borne the yoke with great patience until 1646, in which year a new and oppressive tax upon all kinds of fruit being imposed, occasioned general discontent. At this time, Massaniello, then in his 24th year, earned his livelihood by fishing; and, observing the murmurings that prevailed, he began to entertain an idea of redressing the grievance. He accordingly imparted his design to some companions, who laughed at him; but, when he assured them he was in earnest, they readily promised him their assistance. A riot soon ensued, in consequence of the shopkeepers refusing to trade with the country people; and an officer was sent by the regent to quell the tumult. The multitude, however, grew more incensed at his appearance; and Massaniello, by his harangues, incited them to acts of more daring violence. After burning the toll-house, they marched to the palace of the viceroy, which they entered and rifled; the governor himself escaped with difficulty; and the prince of Bisignano, to whom the people were much attached, quitted the city. Thus left without a head, the multitude chose Massaniello for their leader; a stage was erected in the market-place, on which this new ruler sat to give audience and to administer justice, which he did with equal gravity and impartiality. 150,000 men obeyed his orders, and an incredible number of women, armed like Amazons, were enrolled in the same cause. In this state of things, the viceroy applied to the archbishop, whose mild persuasions had nearly succeeded in restoring order, when an attempt being made to assassinate the new chief, the negotiation was broken off, and the rage of the people burst forth with redoubled fury. Massaniello, however, was prevailed upon to renew the treaty, and to visit the palace, which he did with uncommon pomp, mounted on horseback, dressed in cloth of silver, a plume of feathers in his hat, and a drawn sword in his hand, attended by 50,000 armed followers. On the Sunday following, the terms were ratified at the cathedral church, and every thing had now an auspicious appearance; when, unfortunately for Massaniello, ambition incited him to violate his engagement and to hold a power he knew not how to direct. He became so capricious and tyrannical, that a scheme was laid to assassinate him; and as he fell, his last words were, "Ungrateful traitors!"

ANEURIN, a British poet and chieftain of the sixth century, supposed by some authors to be the same with Gildas, the historian: he took a part in the battle of Catraeth, which he made the subject of a poem; this, and "Odes of the Months," form the whole of his known works; and are to be found in the Welsh Archæology. Died, 570.

ANFOSSI, PASQUALE, an Italian musician, born at Naples, 1736; died, 1795. He

was composer to the theatre at Rome, and afterwards travelled to Paris, where he presented to the Academy of Music his "Inconnue," adapted to French words.

ANGELI, BONAVENTURA, a celebrated historian, of Parma; died in 1576.

ANGELI, PETER, a distinguished modern Latin poet; born at Barga, Tuscany, 1517; died at Pisa, 1596.

ANGELICO, JOHN, an Italian painter; a Dominican; he painted the chapel of Nicholas V., who offered him the archbishopric of Florence, which he refused. Died, 1448.

ANGELIS, STEPHEN DE, an Italian mathematician; he was for some time a Jesuit, but quitted the order, and became a teacher of mathematics at Padua, where he died at the close of the 17th century.

ANGELO, FIORIOZZOLA, a Florentine poet, honoured by Clement VIII's friendship, and much esteemed; died in Rome, 1548: author of "Discorso degli Animal," "I Lucidi," and "La Trinzuzia," comedies, and a great variety of other works. He is chiefly admired by his countrymen for the purity and beauty of his diction.

ANGELO, POLICIANO, born in 1454; author of numerous works, in prose and verse, translations from Greek and Latin; "Rusticus," "Orfeo Favola," &c.

ANGELO, MICHAEL DE BUONAROTTI, the descendant of a noble but reduced family in Tuscany, was born, in 1474, in the territory of Arezzo. He was endowed with extraordinary abilities, being incomparable as a painter, sculptor, and architect; while as a poet he was far above mediocrity. To record his great achievements here would be impossible. As a designer he is allowed to be without an equal, and his knowledge of anatomy was perfection itself. Many of the most splendid edifices in Italy owe their existence to his masterly hand; and as a painter, in his delineation of the grand and the terrible he has never been equalled. After a life of glory, spent in the most exalted pursuits, he died, immensely rich, at Rome, 1564, and was there buried; but the grand duke of Tuscany had his body removed to Florence, and re-interred with princely honours. Sir Joshua Reynolds, in a discourse to the students of the Royal Academy, in 1790, speaking of Michael Angelo, emphatically exclaimed—"to kiss the hem of his garment, to catch the slightest of his perfections, would be glory and distinction enough for an ambitious man!"

ANGELONI, FRANCESCO, an Italian historian, born at Terni, and died at Rome, 1632; principally known by an elaborate work, published in 1685, on the history of Rome, which he illustrated by a reference to ancient medals.

ANGELUCCI, THEODORE, an Italian poet and physician, who held a professorship at Padua, was a member of the academy of Venice, and principal physician at Montagnana, where he died, 1600.

ANGELUS, CHRISTOPHER, a Greek, who, being driven from his own country by the Turks, found an asylum in England in 1608; and, under the patronage of the bishop of Norwich, he was placed in Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Balliol

HE WHO CONFERES A BENEFIT SHOULD INSTANTLY FORGET IT, UNLESS HE WOULD BETRAY AN ILLIBERAL SPIRIT.

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College, Oxford, where he was of great service to the junior students, and where he died, 1638. He published many works in Greek, English, and Latin.

ANGERSTEIN, JOHN JULIUS, a distinguished patron of the fine arts, born at St. Petersburg, 1735; died at Blackheath, Jan. 22, 1822. He came over to England under the patronage of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq., with whom he lived in partnership upwards of 50 years. Mr. Angerstein exhibited much public spirit on several occasions, and was the first who proposed a reward of 2000*l.* from the fund at Lloyd's to the inventor of the life-boats. His celebrated collection of paintings, esteemed inferior to none of the same extent in Europe, was purchased by the English government for 60,000*l.*, and forms the nucleus of a national gallery.

ANGHIERA, PETER MARTYR D', an Italian scholar of a noble Milanese family, born, 1455; died, 1526, at Grenada; leaving several historical works, which are usually quoted under the name of Peter Martyr.

ANGILBERT, ST., the son-in-law of Charlemagne, and afterwards abbot of St. Riquier. He had a great taste for poetry, but nothing remains of him except a history of his monastery. He died, 814.

ANGIOLELLO, JOHN MARIO, a Venetian historian of the 15th century, taken captive by the Turks, and made slave to Sultan Mustapha, whom he attended in an expedition to Persia, 1473, and wrote the history of Mahomet II., in the Turkish and Italian languages; also the history of Usun Cassan. He died about 1530.

ANGOULEME, CHARLES DE VALOIS, duke d', natural son of Charles IX.; born, 1575; and died, 1650. Catherine de Medicis bequeathed to him her estates, but the will was set aside in favour of Margaret de Valois. Charles, however, retained the title of count d' Auvergne, and in 1619 was made duke of Angouleme. He gained great reputation as a military commander, but was twice charged with treason, and the second time condemned to perpetual imprisonment. He was, however, once more pardoned, and employed both in a military capacity and in various embassies; he also wrote his own memoirs.

ANGUIER, FRANCIS and MICHAEL, two sculptors, natives of Eu, Normandy. Francis, the eldest, was keeper of the royal cabinet of antiquities, and executed several great works, particularly the mausoleum of the duke of Montmorency. Michael's best piece was a crucifix over the altar of the church of the Sorbonne. The former died, 1669; the latter, 1666.

ANGUILLARA, GIOVANNI DELL', one of the most esteemed modern Italian poets, born in 1517; author of "Edipo, Tragedia." His translations of the "Esclid" and "Metamorphoses" are standard Italian works.

ANGUISCIOLA, SOPHONISBA, a famous Cremonese painter, born in 1550. Her style as an author is said to have been as admirable as her paintings.

ANICH, PETER, a native of Inspruck, son of a labourer, born, 1723, and died, 1766.

His early genius being discovered by Father Hill, a Jesuit, he gave him instructions, and in a short time he became an able astronomer and mechanic, and constructed various mathematical instruments.

ANICHINI, LEWIS, a celebrated medalist. His chief work is a medal representing the interview of Alexander the Great and the High Priest at Jerusalem, which Michael Angelo pronounced to be the perfection of the art.

ANNA COMNENA, was the daughter of the emperor Alexius Comnenus I., at whose death she conspired to place the crown on the head of her husband, Nicephorus Briennius, but without success. She then turned her attention to literary pursuits, and wrote the "Alexiad," a history of her father's reign. Died, 1148.

ANNA IVANOVNA, empress of all the Russias, daughter of the czar Ivan Alexio-witch; born, 1693; succeeded to the crown on the death of Peter II., 1730; and died, 1740. During her reign, Russia was on a peaceable footing with all her neighbours, without engaging in any of their quarrels, except a war with the Ottoman Porte in 1737.

ANNE, of Austria, queen of France, eldest daughter of Philip III. of Spain; born, 1604; married Louis XIII. of France, 1615, at whose death, 1643, she was declared sole regent during the minority of her son, Louis XIV., who assumed the reigns of government, 1661. Anne then retired, passing the remainder of her life in pious exercises, and died in 1665.

ANNE, of Beaujeu, daughter of Louis XI. of France, and wife of Peter Beaujeu, duke of Bourbon; appointed by her father's will governante during the minority of his son, Charles VIII. This preference excited a civil commotion, which was terminated by the defeat of the insurgent nobles, 1486. The princess held the reigns with much firmness, and in general acted prudently. She died, 1522.

ANNE, of Brittany, queen of France, daughter and heiress of Francis II., duke of Brittany; born, 1476; married to Charles VIII., of France, 1491; and, on his death, 1499, to Louis XII.; and died, 1514. This princess first instituted the order of maids of honour to the queen; first had the prerogative of guards and gentlemen of her own; and was the first who gave audience to foreign ambassadors.

ANNE, of Cleves, daughter of John, third duke of Cleves, and wife of Henry VIII. of England, who divorced her. Died, 1557.

ANNE, queen of Great Britain, second daughter of James II., by his first wife, Anne Hyde, was born in 1664; married to prince George of Denmark, 1683; succeeded to the crown on the death of William III., 1702; and died, 1714, aged 50. The contention of parties during the reign of Anne was extremely violent, in consequence of the hopes entertained by the Jacobites that she would be induced by natural feelings to favour the succession of her brother, the Pretender. Her reign was also much distinguished for learning; and the number of eminent writers who flourished under her, several of whom rose to high stations, has rendered it a sort of Augustan age of

NEITHER CARESS NOR CONTENT WITH A WIFE IN THE PRESENCE OF STRANGERS; THE ONE IS FOLLY, THE OTHER MADNESS.

AN IDLE SAUTERING GIRL WILL BE SURE TO MAKE A MAWKISH WIFE AND A COLD-HEARTED MOTHER.

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English literature, though neither her own disposition nor acquisitions had any share in making it such.

ANNESLEY, ARTHUR, earl of Anglesea, and lord privy seal in the reign of Charles II., born at Dublin, 1614; and died, 1686. At the commencement of the civil wars he joined the royal party, and sat in the parliament at Oxford, 1643; but, having made peace with the republicans, he was sent commissioner to Ulster, 1645. He, however, took an active part in the restoration of the king, for which he was created earl of Anglesea, made treasurer of the navy, and, shortly afterwards, lord privy seal.

ANNESLEY, SAMUEL, an English divine, born in Warwickshire about 1620; died, 1696. At the time of the rebellion, he preached some violent sermons against the crown and church, for which he received the vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate; but, in 1662, he was ejected from it for non-conformity.

ANNETT, PETER, a deistical writer of the 18th century; author of "The Free Enquirer," and other works of a sceptical turn. He was a native of Liverpool, and died, 1778.

ANNIUS, of Viterbo, a Dominican monk, who wrote various books which he pretended were the remains of eminent ancient authors, particularly Manetho, Archilochus, and Xenophon. For a time the imposture succeeded, and they were printed in 1498. Annius died at Rome, 1502.

ANNO, Archbishop of Cologne in the 11th century. He was chancellor to the emperor Henry III.; and regent during the minority of Henry IV.; and from the exemplary conduct he displayed in those situations, as well as from the sanctity of his life, he acquired the title of Saint.

ANQUETIL, LOUIS PIERRE, a celebrated historian, born at Paris, 1728; died, 1808. Having distinguished himself as an able teacher of theology and general literature, he was appointed prior of the abbey de la Roe, in Anjou, director of the college of Seais, and prior of Chateau Renard. During the height of the revolution he was thrown into prison, where he began his "Universal History," which was afterwards published in twelve volumes. At the formation of the French Institute, Anquetil became one of the original members, and obtained a situation under government.

ANQUETIL DU PERRON, ABRAHAM HYACINTHE, brother of the preceding, was born at Paris, 1731; and died, 1808. In order to gratify his taste for oriental literature, he joined the expedition fitting out for India, in 1754, as a private soldier; employed every moment of his leisure in the study of the Sanscrit; and made sufficient progress in that tongue to translate the "Vendidad Sade," a dictionary of the language. On the taking of Pondicherry by the English, he returned to Europe, visited London and Oxford, and conveyed the various MSS. he had obtained to Paris. He was then appointed oriental interpreter in the king's library, with a pension, and devoted himself to the publication of his researches.

ANSALDI, C. J., a celebrated savant, of Piacenza, born in 1700. His best antiquarian treatises are in Latin.

ANSART, ANDREW JOSEPH, a French historian and ecclesiastical writer; born, 1723; died, 1790. He became a Benedictine, but, being appointed to a place of trust in his order, he decamped with the funds, and joined the order of Malta.

ANSCARIUS, bishop of Hamburgh and Bremen, born in France, 801; died, 864. He preached the gospel to the Danes and Swedes, and was very instrumental in converting the northern nations to Christianity.

ANSELM, archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I., born at Aost, Piedmont, 1033; died at Canterbury, 1109, and canonized in the reign of Henry VII. He was originally a monk, and afterwards superior of the abbey of Bec, Normandy. Visiting England several times during his abbacy, he was called to attend William Rufus in a fit of sickness at Gloucester, which led to his appointment to the primacy. But differences arising between the king and the prelate, in consequence of the attachment of the latter to the pope, Anselm left the kingdom, and the king seized his revenues. On the death of William, he however returned to England, and was well received; but a new rupture arising, in consequence of the archbishop's refusing to be re-invested by the king, the dispute was referred to the pope, who decided in favour of Anselm. This was resisted; and at length the pope made a concession, by allowing the English bishops and abbots to do homage to the king for their temporalities, which restored Anselm to favour.

ANSELME, of Paris, an Augustine monk, born, 1625; died, 1694. He was the original compiler of the Historical Genealogies of the House of France.

ANSELME, GEORGE. There were two of this name: the elder, a mathematician of some eminence in the early part of the 15th century, died, 1440. His grandson, who assumed the name of *Nepos*, was a physician at Parma, of which city he was a native, and died, 1528.

ANSON, Lord GEORGE, a celebrated naval commander, was born at his father's seat in the parish of Colwich, Staffordshire, 1697, and died at Moor Park, Hertfordshire, 1762. He entered early into the navy, and was made post-captain in 1724. Being ordered to the South Carolina station, he purchased land, and built a town there, called after his name. In 1739 he was appointed commodore of an expedition against the Spanish settlements in the Pacific Ocean; and sailed from Portsmouth the following year with five men-of-war, a sloop, and two victuallers; doubled Cape Horn in March, 1741, after losing two of his ships; and in June following arrived off Juan Fernandez, with only two ships and two tenders. This place he left in September, took some prizes, burnt Paiza, and continued on the American coast, in expectation of falling in with the annual Acapulco ship, till May, 1742; when, having only his ship, the Centurion, left, he crossed the southern ocean for China, where he stayed several months, and returned in quest of the galleon, which he fell in with, and captured after a smart action. Having

"QUICK AT MEALS, QUICK AT WORK," IS A SAYING AS OLD AS THE HILLS; AND NEVER WAS THERE A SAYING MORE TRUE.

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ALWAYS LOOK PEOPLE IN THE FACE WHEN YOU ADDRESS THEM, AND GENERALLY WHEN THEY ARE SPEAKING TO YOU.

sold his prize in China, he sailed for England, and arrived at Spithead, June 15, 1744, passing in a fog through the midst of a French fleet, then cruising in the Channel. In 1747 he commanded the channel fleet, and captured six French men-of-war, which were conveying a large fleet bound to the East and West Indies. Two of these prizes were the *Invincible* and the *Glory*, which induced the captain of the former to say to the admiral, on giving up his sword, "Sir, you have conquered the *Invincible*, and *Glory* follows you." For these and other services, he was created a peer, and afterwards made Vice-Admiral of England. In 1751 he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, which post he held, except for a short interval, until his death. In 1758, he again commanded the channel fleet, and was appointed admiral, and commander-in-chief of his majesty's fleets, for the purpose of conveying her majesty, queen Charlotte, from Cuxhaven to England.

ANSON, PETER HUBERT, a miscellaneous writer, born at Paris, 1744; died, 1810.

ANSPACH, Her Serene Highness ELIZABETH, Margravine of, was the youngest daughter of Augustus, earl of Berkeley. To a good and highly cultivated understanding, this lady joined the most prepossessing manners, and a large portion of feminine beauty. When little more than sixteen, lady Elizabeth married Mr. (afterwards earl of) Craven, by whom she had seven children; but after living together thirteen years, they separated from mutual feelings of dissatisfaction. Lady Craven made a tour, and took up her residence in the court of Anspach, where she established a theatre, wrote plays, directed the performance, and became a principal personage with the Margrave: the Margravine was generally confined to her chamber by ill health, and shortly after died. Lady Craven remained a visitor at Anspach, and accompanied the Margrave in his excursions to other courts. Six weeks after the death of lord Craven, his widow married the Margrave, and both came to England. The Margrave disposed of his principality to the king of Prussia, and having purchased Brandenburg-house, Hammersmith, it became the scene of fashionable dissipation; the queen, however, refused to receive the Margravine at her drawing-rooms, and no other influence could obtain her admission to the British court. In 1806 the Margravine died, and after that event the Margravine resided generally abroad. At Naples the king gave her two acres of ground, on which she erected a handsome villa, and there continued to reside until her death, which took place in 1828.

ANSTEY, CHRISTOPHER, a poet, was born in 1724; studied at Eton and Cambridge; and on succeeding to some patrimonial property, resided principally at Bath. He blended the avocations of a country gentleman with literary pursuits, and, among many other things, produced that humorous poem, "The New Bath Guide," which obtained a rapid and deserved popularity. Died, 1805.

ANSTIS, JOHN, an antiquary, and the author of various heraldic works, was born

at St. Neots, Cornwall, in 1699, and educated at Oxford. He was member for St. Germans, and in 1713 appointed garter king at arms. Died, 1744.

ANTAR, an Arabian chief and distinguished poet, who lived in the 6th century. His works, which form a portion of the famous *Moallakah*, are devoted to the description of his warlike deeds, and his love for the fair *Abla*. The celebrated Arabian romance, entitled "Antar," by *Asma'i*, affords a perfect idea of the manners, opinions, and superstitions of the early Arabians; and of this there is an English version, entitled "Antar, a Bedouen Romance, translated from the Arabic by Terriek Hamilton," in 4 vols. 12mo.

ANTHEMIUS, a Lydian, eminent as an architect, sculptor, and mathematician. He was employed by the emperor Justinian; and died in 534.

ANTHING, FREDERICK, the companion in arms and biographer of the famous Marshal Suwarrow, was born at Gotha, in Saxony, and died at St. Petersburg, in 1806.

ANTHONY, ST., THE GREAT, the founder of monastic institutions, was born A. D. 231, at Coma, in Heracles, a town of Upper Egypt. In 305, having sold all his property and given the proceeds to the poor, he withdrew into the desert, whither a number of disciples were attracted by his reputation for sanctity; and thus was formed the first community of monks. He afterwards went to Alexandria, to seek the honour of martyrdom, amid the persecutions then raging against the Christians; but as his life was spared, he again retired to the desert; and died at the great age of 105.

ANTHONY, of Burgundy, an illegitimate son of Philip, duke of Burgundy. He served with great credit in Switzerland, and against the Moors in Africa; and was high in the favour of Louis XI. and Charles VIII. of France. Born, 1421; died, 1504.

ANTIGNAC, A., born in 1770; a favourite French *chansonniere*, charged with celebrating both Bonaparte and the Bourbons.

ANTIGONUS, SOCHREUS, a Jew, founder of the sect of the Sadducees, about 300 years, B. C.

ANTIGONUS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, and universally supposed to be the illegitimate son of Philip, Alexander's father. In the division of the provinces after the king's death, he received Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia; to which Lycia was afterwards added. He was the most powerful of those who shared the Grecian empire, and was the first of them who assumed the title of king, which he did 26 years after the death of Alexander. His power at length became so very formidable that a conspiracy was formed against him by Cassander, Lysimachus, and Seleucus; by whom he was ultimately defeated, and slain at the battle of Ipsus, B. C. 301.

ANTIMACO, MARK ANTHONY, a learned Italian author of several Latin poems, and a teacher of Greek at Mantua and Ferrara. He translated much from the Greek, and was a zealous promoter of classical learning. Born, 1473; died, 1552.

A MAN IS NEITHER GOOD, NOR WISE, NOR RICH AT ONCE; TO-DAY HE LEARNS A VIRTUE, TO-MORROW HE CONDEMS A VICE.

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ANTINE, MAUR FRANCOIS D', a French Benedictine monk; author of an Essay on the Art of verifying Dates, &c. Born, 1684; died, 1748.

ANTIOCHUS THE GREAT, king of Syria and Asia. He conquered the greatest part of Greece, of which some cities implored the aid of Rome; and Hannibal, who had taken refuge at his court, encouraged him to make war against Italy; but his measures were not agreeable to the advice of Hannibal, and he was conquered and obliged to retire beyond mount Taurus, and pay a yearly fine of 3000 talents to the Romans. His revenues being unable to pay the fine, he attempted to plunder the temple of Belus in Susiana, which so incensed the inhabitants, that they killed him with his followers, B. C. 187.

ANTIOCHUS, of Ascalon, a philosopher, and disciple of Philo, the Platonist. He was highly esteemed by Cicero for his mode of education, and considered the best public teacher of the Platonic philosophy.

ANTIOCHUS, a monk of Seba, Palestine, who wrote in the seventh century 190 homilies on the Scriptures, still extant.

ANTIPATER, a native of Macedonia, pupil of Aristotle, and the faithful minister of Philip and Alexander. While Alexander was abroad, he left Antipater in the government of Macedonia; and by his prudent management he kept all Greece in order. On the death of his master, in the distribution of his territories, Antipater obtained the European provinces. Not long after the confederate states of Greece attacked him, but he subdued them, and subverted their democratic forms of government, on which he was called the father of Greece. He died B. C. 316.

ANTIPATER, LÆTIUS CÆTIUS, a Roman historian, who lived in the time of Gracchus, and wrote an account of the Second Punic War.

ANTIPATER, of Sidon, a stoic philosopher and poet, much praised by Cicero and Seneca. He lived about 140 B. C.

ANTIPANES, a Greek comic poet, in the time of Alexander, who gained three prizes at the Olympic games.

ANTIPHILUS, a painter, rival of Apelles; celebrated for a fine drawing representing a youth blowing a spark of fire.

ANTIPHON, the Rhamnusian, an Athenian orator, who flourished B. C. 430. He was the first who laid down the rules of oratory, and assisted in establishing the tyranny of the four hundred; for which he was put to death, B. C. 411.

ANTIQUARIOUS, JAMES, a learned Italian scholar of Campanus; he became chief minister to the dukes of Milan, and died, 1512.

ANTISTHENES, founder of the sect of the Cynics, by whose means Melitus was put to death, and Anytus banished, for their persecution of Socrates. He was born at Athens, B. C. 423.

ANTOINETTE, MARIE, of Lorraine, archduchess of Austria and queen of France, born at Vienna, in 1775, was the daughter of the emperor Francis I. and Maria Theresa. To a beautiful person, and a

highly cultivated mind, she added the charms of gentleness and feminine grace; and when she left Vienna for Versailles, to give her hand to the son of Louis XV., king of France, afterwards Louis of unhappy memory, the capital of her native land was filled with sorrow. In 1770, when only 15 years of age, she was married; and when her husband ascended the throne she gained the affections of the people by repeated acts of generosity. It was, however, soon observed that her natural liveliness brought upon her the scandal of her enemies about the court, who attributed the undigested frankness and cheerfulness of her nature to levity and indiscretion. An extraordinary occurrence added fuel to the flame of calumny, while it subjected the name of the queen to a disgraceful law-suit. Two jewellers demanded the payment of an immense price for a necklace, which had been purchased in the name of the queen. In the examination which she demanded, it was proved that she had never ordered the purchase. A lady of her size and complexion had impudently passed herself off for the queen, and at midnight had a meeting with a cardinal in the park of Versailles. Notwithstanding this, the enemies of the queen succeeded in casting a stigma on her; and the credulous and infatuated people laid every public disaster to her charge. On the 5th of October the Parisians rushed to Versailles, and, breaking into the castle on the following morning, they murdered several of the bodyguards, and uttered against the queen the most furious threats. In the middle of the night, a clergyman wrote to her, "Take measures for your preservation; early in the morning, at 6 o'clock, you are to be murdered." She remained tranquil, and concealed the matter. The infuriated mob rushed into her chamber; she fled to the king. To put a stop to the scene of outrage, the king and queen showed themselves with both their children, in the balcony. This spectacle made a momentary impression on the enraged people; but soon the cry resounded from every mouth, "No children! the queen—the queen alone!" She instantly put her son and daughter into the arms of the king, and returned to the balcony. This unexpected courage disarmed the mob; and their threats were followed by shouts of approbation. But the regicidal mania was now arriving at a fearful height, and those events which in the sequel deluged France with blood, were thickening around the royal family with all the fervid gloom of an approaching tempest. At length came the fatal 10th of August, 1792. Prepared for the worst, she exerted all her power to excite the king to meet death sword in hand; but he thought resistance was in vain, and was led, with his consort, before the legislative assembly, where she heard his deposition announced, and then accompanied him to the Temple. There, deprived of every semblance of royalty, and bereft of every comfort, she displayed the magnanimity of a heroine and the patient endurance of a martyr. At length the Convention ordered her to be brought before the revolutionary tribunal. She was charged with having

NOTHING MORE STRONGLY INCULCATES RESIGNATION, THAN THE EXPERIENCE OF OUR INABILITY TO GUIDE OURSELVES.

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disipated the finances, exhausted the public treasury, corresponded with the foreign enemies of France, and favoured its domestic foes. To all these charges, and others still more infamous, she replied with firmness and decision, and a just indignation; and she heard her sentence pronounced with perfect calmness. On the following morning, when she ascended the cart which conveyed her to the scaffold, it was observed that grief had distorted her features, and in the damp, unwholesome prison, she had almost lost one of her eyes. A deep silence reigned, and the people, before so furious, seemed to be filled with shame and awe. When she reached the top of the scaffold, she threw herself on her knees, exclaiming, "O God, enlighten and affect my executioners! Farewell, my children, for ever; I go to your father!" Thus perished the lovely Marie Antoinette, in the 38th year of her age, Oct. 16, 1793.

ANTON, C. GOTLIB, a learned Lusatian noble and magistrate, born in 1751; author of a variety of curious philological, historical, and critical works; among others, a "History of the Ancient Germans;" "On the Origin of the Slavonians;" of the "Order of Templars," &c. &c.

ANTONELLE, PETER ANTONY, Marquis d'; a conspicuous character in the French revolution. He voted for the death of the queen, and for the destruction of the Girondists. He was himself near meeting the fate to which he so readily consigned others, as he was tried for complicity in the conspiracy of Babeuf; but he was fortunate enough to be acquitted, and died at an advanced age, in 1817.

ANTONELLI, NICHOLAS MARIA, count of Pergola, who rose through various ecclesiastical promotions to that of cardinal, was born, 1697, and died, 1767.

ANTONI, SEBASTIANO DROLI, a Vicenzan noble author, born in 1665; author of "The Conspiracy of Brutus," a tragedy.

ANTONIANO, SYLVIO, an Italian poet, made a cardinal by Clement VIII., born at Rome, 1540; died, 1603.

ANTONIDES, or VANDER GOES, JOHN, a Dutch poet, born in Zealand, 1647; died, 1684. He is principally known by his poem in honour of the river Y, which flows through Amsterdam; in which city his works were collected and published, 1714.

ANTONINE, DE FORCIGLIONI, a Romish prelate and saint, born at Florence, 1380; died, 1459, and canonized 1523. He highly distinguished himself at the council of Florence, where he disputed with the Greeks.

ANTONINI, ANNIBAL and JOSEPH, two brothers, natives of Italy, in the 17th and 18th centuries: they wrote in conjunction the history of Lucania; and Annibal was the compiler of an Italian grammar and dictionary.

ANTONINUS PIUS, TITUS AURELIUS FULVIVS, emperor of Rome, was born at Lanuvium, 86; succeeded Adrian, 138; and died, 161. His reign was distinguished by tranquillity, and by such excellent management, as procured him the title of *Pius*.

ANTONINUS, MARCUS ANNIUS AURELIUS, surnamed the Philosopher, born, 121; adopted by Pius Antoninus, whom he succeeded, in conjunction with Lucius Verus, as emperor of Rome; and died, 180. His death occasioned universal mourning throughout the empire; the Roman senate and people voted him a god, and his image was long afterwards regarded with peculiar veneration. This emperor's book of meditations in Greek and Latin has been often printed, and universally admired for the excellence of its morality.

ANTONINUS, a geographical author, the writer of a valuable Itinerary, whose age is unknown. Burton published an excellent commentary on it, as far as relates to Britain.

ANTONIO or ANTONELLO, born at Messina, Sicily, 1496; died, 1475. He is said to have been the first artist who introduced oil painting into Italy.

ANTONIO, NICHOLAS, a Spanish historian, born at Seville, 1617; died, 1664.

ANTONIUS, GODFREY, a celebrated German lawyer, born in Westphalia, and died chancellor of the university of Glessem, where also he was a professor of law, 1618.

ANTONIUS, MARCUS, a brave and eloquent Roman consul, who was afterwards appointed governor of Cilicia, and subsequently censor. He was one of the greatest orators among the Romans; and, according to Cicero, it was owing to him that Rome became a rival in eloquence to Greece. He was slain during the disturbances raised by Marius and Cinna, B.C. 67.

ANTONIUS, MARCUS, the celebrated triumvir, born, B.C. 86, was son of Marcus Cretius, by Julia, a lady of the Caesarian family, of distinguished merit. Anthony, on the death of his father, soon wasted his whole patrimony, then went into Syria, and assisted in the restoration of Ptolemy to the throne of Egypt; thence he proceeded to join Caesar in Gaul, and on his return to Rome was made questor. When Caesar made himself master of that city, he appointed Anthony to the government of Italy, and afterwards master of the horse. Anthony was also the colleague of Caesar in the consulship; and, at the death of the latter, strove to get possession of the sovereign power, by ingratiating himself with the people and the army. In order to check his ambition, the patriots took the part of Octavius, the heir of Caesar; and Anthony, being defeated in his endeavours to gain Macedonia and Syria, and also in an attempt upon Cisalpine Gaul, fled to the Alps, and afterwards formed with Lepidus and Octavius the second triumvirate; to which combination Cicero fell a sacrifice. Anthony was greatly instrumental to the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi; he then went into Asia, where he bowed to the all-conquering charms and blandishments of Cleopatra; and, after his defeat at Actium, put an end to his own existence, B.C. 30, aged 36.

ANTONIUS, ÆLIUS NEBRISSENSIS, a Spanish writer, born at Lebrisa, 1442; died, 1523. He was an eminent professor at the university of Salamanca, and wrote the History of New Spain, and other works.

THERE IS NO STATE OF LIFE IN WHICH A WIFE'S INDUSTRY IS NOT NECESSARY TO THE HAPPINESS OF HER FAMILY.

IT IS WITH POSTMASTERS AS WITH MUSHROOMS; THEY SHOOT UP AND FLOURISH FOR A DAY, AND ON THE MORROW ARE CONDEMNED TO THE FIDDLE-POE.

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ANTONY, of Bourbon, son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, born 1527; married Joan d'Albrat, queen of Navarre, 1548, who brought him in dower the principality of Bearn, and the title of king of Navarre; and died from a wound received in the shoulder at the siege of Rouen, 1562.

ANTONY, ST., of Padua, a learned Franciscan monk, was born at Lisbon, 1185; died at Padua, 1231; and was canonized. His works were printed at the Hague, 1641.

ANTONY, of Pratovecchio, Tuscany, an eminent Italian lawyer, in the 15th century.

ANVARI, a Persian poet, born at Chormasa. He was well versed in astrology, and composed several books on that science; but having failed in a prediction, he retired from the court of the sultan Sangiar, and died at Balke in 1206.

ANVILLE, JEAN BAPTISTE BOURQUIGNON D', first geographer to the king of France, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, of the Antiquarian Society of London, and adjoint-geographer to the Parisian Academy of Sciences; born at Paris, 1697; died, 1782. D'Anville devoted his whole life to geographical studies, and the numerous valuable maps and works he published left him without a rival. Among the best of his works are the "Atlas of Ancient Egypt;" "Orbis Veteribus Notus;" and "Orbis Romanus." He published 78 treatises and 211 maps, all of which are distinguished for their accuracy and perspicuity.

ANYSIUS, or ANISO, GIOVANNI, an Italian poet of some celebrity, born at Naples about 1472; died, 1540.

ANYTA, an ancient Greek poetess, some of whose compositions are preserved in a collection of eminent female poets, published at Hamburg, 1734.

ANYTUS, an Athenian rhetorician, who prevailed on Aristophanes to ridicule Socrates in a comedy, and finally, in conjunction with Melitus, procured his condemnation. When the people discovered their error, Anytus was banished, and stoned to death at Heraclea.

APACZAI, JOHN, a native of Apatza, Transylvania, who studied the oriental languages at Utrecht, and afterwards taught mathematics and natural philosophy in the university of Wittenburg. Died, 1659.

APEL, or APELLES, JOHN, a German lawyer, and one of the earliest preachers of the Reformation; born at Nuremberg, 1486, and died there, 1536.

APELBOOM, a Dutch poet of some celebrity, who died about 1790.

APELLES, the most celebrated among the painters of antiquity, was born, as Pliny affirms, in the Isle of Cos, though other writers name Ephesus as his native place. He lived in the time of Alexander the Great, who would suffer no other artist to paint his picture.

APELLES, a native of Syria, in the second century; the founder of an heretical sect, who denied the prophets, the law of Moses, and the resurrection.

APELLICON, a peripatetic philosopher, to whom the world is indebted for the works of Aristotle, which he collected and bought

at a vast expense, about 90 years B. C. They were afterwards seized by the dictator Sylla, and carried by him to Rome.

APER, MARCUS, a Gaul by birth, and one of the finest orators of the first century: he died about 65.

APHTHONIUS, of Antioch, a rhetorician of the third century, who wrote a treatise entitled "Progymnasmatum Rhetorica," the best edition of which was published at Amsterdam, 1645.

APIAN, PETER, a German mathematician and astronomer, born in Misnia, 1495; died, 1582. Apian was the first who discovered that the tails of comets are always projected in a direction from the sun, and records his observations upon five which appeared in the years 1531, 1532, 1533, 1538, and 1539.

APICIUS, a noted epicure in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. It is recorded of him that he spent 2,500,000l. sterling in providing for the luxuries of his table; but, finding his finances reduced to 250,000 crowns, he poisoned himself for fear of starving. There were, however, two other epicures of the same name; one who lived in the time of Sylla; and the other, whose extravagance and gluttonous propensities were less enormous, contemporary with Trajan.

APION, a learned grammarian and historian, born at Oasis, Egypt, in the first century, and was a professor at Rome in the reign of Tiberius. In his "Antiquities of Egypt," he attacked the Jews, and was answered by Josephus.

APOLLINARIUS, CAIUS SULPITIUS, a native of Carthage, was professor of grammar at Rome in the second century.

APOLLINARIUS, CLAUDIUS, bishop of Hierapolis, Phrygia, about 177, who wrote an apology for the Christian religion, addressed to Marcus Aurelius.

APOLLINARIUS, a presbyter of Alexandria in the fourth century, who wrote a history of the Hebrews in Greek heroic verse. He had a son who became bishop of Laodicea, and wrote a treatise against paganism, which he sent to Julian. He died about 382.

APOLLODORUS, a grammarian of Athens, flourished B. C. 104. Three books of his on the origin of the gods are extant.

APOLLODORUS, a famous painter at Athens, B. C. 408. Pliny mentions two pictures by him, one of a priest of Apollo at the altar, and the other of the shipwreck of Ajax.

APOLLODORUS, a celebrated architect, was born at Damascus, and lived under Trajan and Adrian. He was employed by the former in building the great stone bridge over the Danube, and other structures; but, falling into disgrace with Adrian, he lost his life through that emperor's caprice.

APOLLONIA, a female Christian martyr, who, at a very advanced age, fell a sacrifice to intolerance at Alexandria, 248.

APOLLONIUS COLLATIUS, a monk and poet of Navarre in the 15th century, who published an epic on the siege of Jerusalem, and other pieces.

APOLLONIUS, DYSCOLUS, a grammarian of Alexandria in the second century, who wrote a work on Syntax: a collection of historical curiosities is also ascribed to

WITHOUT FIRMNESS, NOTHING THAT IS GREAT CAN BE ENDURING; NOTHING THAT IS DIFFICULT IS WITHOUT HAZARD; AND NO ACCOMPLISHMENT.

THE HEART HAS NO AVENUE SO OPEN AS THAT OF FLATTERY; WHICH, LIKE SOME ENCHANTMENT, LAYS ALL ITS GUARDS ASLEEP.

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him. There was another grammarian of this name, who lived in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, and compiled a Lexicon Homericum, printed at Paris, 1773.

APOLLONIUS, of Perga, a mathematician of Alexandria, about 340 years, B.C. He composed several curious geometrical works, of which his book on conic sections alone exists.

APOLLONIUS, RHODIUS, so called from the city of Rhodes, in which he presided over a school of rhetoric, was a native of Alexandria, and afterwards became keeper of the celebrated library there, in which situation he remained until his death, B.C. 240. He wrote a poem, in four books, on the expedition of the Argonauts.

APOLLONIUS, TYANEUS, a philosophic empiric of Tyana, in Cappadocia; born about the Christian era. He visited Rome, where Vespasian became his dupe; but Domitian sent him to prison. He soon obtained his release, and died about the end of the first century.

APOLLONIUS, a Roman senator and Christian martyr, who lived in the reign of Commodus, and probably suffered death about 186.

APONO, or **ABANO**, **PETER DE**, an astrologer and physician, born at Abano, near Padua, 1250; died, 1316. He made himself celebrated by a work entitled, "Co ciliator Differentiorum Philosophorum et precipue Medicorum."

APOSTOLIUS, **MICHAEL**, a learned Greek of the 15th century, who compiled a collection of the sayings of wise men, and another of proverbs.

APPIAN, an ancient historian, born at Alexandria, whence he went to Rome, in the reign of Trajan, and became an eminent pleader. He wrote the history of Rome in Greek.

APPIANI, **ANDRE**, a celebrated Milanese painter, born in 1750. His pieces are found in most of the palaces of Milan; but his master-piece, in fresco, adorns the cupola of Santa Maria de S. Celso. Died, 1818.

APREECE, or **RHESE**, **JOHN**, a learned antiquary, born in Wales in the early part of the 16th century, and died in the reign of queen Mary. One of his works, entitled "Fides Historiæ Britannicæ," is preserved in manuscript in the Cottonian collection.

APROSIO, **ANGELICO**, an Augustine monk, born at Genoa, 1607; died, 1681. He wrote a number of books, but is best known by a work, entitled "Bibliotheca Aprosiana."

APTHORP, **EAST**, a learned divine, born in New England, 1732, and died at Canterbury, 1816. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts sent him out as one of their missionaries to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in which state he resided for a short time, and then returned to England, and obtained the living of Croydon, Surrey, about 1763. In 1779 he took the degree of D.D., and was appointed to the rectory of St. Mary-le-bow, London; but, in 1793, he resigned his living on obtaining the valuable stall of Finsbury, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

APULEIUS, **LUCIUS**, a Platonic philosopher in the second century, born at Ma-

daura, Africa. He composed several books, the chief of which is a romance, entitled "The Golden Ass," which has been translated into almost all the modern European languages.

AQUAVIVA, **ANDREW MATTHEW**, duke of Atri, Naples, born about 1456, was celebrated both as a scholar and a soldier, and died, 1528.

AQUAVIVA, **CLAUDE**, born at Naples, 1542, became general of the order of Jesuits, and died, 1615.

AQUAVIVA, **OCTAVIO**, a prelate of great reputed piety and learning, died archbishop of Naples, 1612.

AQUILA, of Sinope, Pontus, an architect and mathematician in the time of Adrian, by whom he was employed in the rebuilding of Jerusalem, where he embraced the Christian religion, but was afterwards excommunicated for practising astrology, and turned Jew.

AQUILANO, **SERAFINO**, an admired Italian poet, born at Aquila, Abruzzo, 1466, and died, 1500.

AQUILANUS, **SEBASTIANUS**, a Neapolitan physician of Padua; died, 1543.

AQUINAS, **ST. THOMAS D'**, called the *Angelic Doctor*, descended from the counts of Aquino, in Calabria, Naples, was born 1224; died, 1274; and canonized, 1323, by John XXII. His writings, which were held in the highest estimation, gave rise to a sect called, after him, Thomists.

AQUINO, **CHARLES D'**, a Neapolitan Jesuit, born, 1654; died, 1740. He was an eminent teacher of rhetoric at Rome.

AQUINO, or **AQUIN**, **LOUIS CLAUDE D'**, a distinguished musician, born at Paris, 1694; died, 1772. At the age of six, he performed on the harpsichord before Louis XIV.; at eight, the celebrated Bernier declared he could teach him no more; and at twelve, he became organist of a church at Paris.

AQUINO, **PHILIP**, a learned Jew of the 17th century, born at Avignon, converted to the Christian faith, and received baptism at Aquino, Naples, whence he derived his name. He was celebrated for his skill in the Hebrew language; and was entrusted by Le Jay with the care of printing and correcting the Hebrew and Chaldee text of his Polyglot Bible.

ARABSCAH, a Mahometan historian, who wrote a History of Tamerlane, and a treatise on the divine unity. He was a native of Damascus, where he died, 1460.

ARABELLA STUART, commonly called the lady Arabella, was the only child of Charles Stuart, earl of Lennox, the brother of Henry lord Darnley, father to James VI., of Scotland, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Cavendish. This innocent victim of jealousy and state policy, while an infant lost her father, and thus became heiress to a large estate. Several matches were projected for her at home and abroad; and her cousin, king James, was inclined to marry her to lord Esme Stuart, whom he had created duke of Lennox, and whom, before his marriage, he considered as his heir; but this union was prevented by queen Elizabeth, who held the lady Arabella under

THOUGH REMORSE SOMETIMES SLEEPS DURING PROSPERITY, IT WILL SURELY AWAKE IN ADVERSITY.

ANXIETY IS THE POISON OF HUMAN LIFE: IT IS THE PARENT OF MANY SINS, AND MORE MISERIES.

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restraint, and regarded her with a jealous eye. On the death of that queen, an abortive conspiracy was formed for setting up Arabella Stuart in opposition to her cousin James. In 1610, she was privately married to Mr. William Seymour, grandson of the earl of Hertford; by which union she fell under the royal displeasure, was placed in confinement at Lambeth, and her husband sent to the Tower. Shortly afterwards they separately made their escape; Mr. Seymour got safe to the Continent, but the lady Arabella was overtaken, shut up in the Tower, and passed the remainder of her life in close and melancholy confinement, which finally deprived her of her reason; and she died September 27, 1615, aged 38.

ARAGON, TOLLIA D', a poetess of the 16th century; descended from an illegitimate branch of the royal family of Spain; and highly celebrated for her wit, beauty, and various accomplishments.

ARAJA, FRANCISCO, a Neapolitan musician and composer in the 18th century, who entered the service of the Empress Catherine of Russia, and produced at St. Petersburg "Cephalo et Procris," the first opera written in the Russian language.

ARAM, EUGENE, a man no less notorious for his studious habits and great attainments, than for the crime which brought him to an untimely end, was the son of a gardener, and a native of Ramskill, in Northdale, Yorkshire. Though destitute of the advantages of education, and working at his father's humble trade, such was his desire to obtain knowledge, that he soon made considerable progress in the mathematics; then applied so sedulously to the Latin tongue, as to read the Roman classics; and afterwards studied Greek with great success. Thus qualified, in 1734 he became usher in a school at Knaresborough, where he married. In 1744 we find that he taught Latin and writing in London, and transmitted the acts of parliament to be registered in Chancery; and, in 1757, he assisted in the free-school at Lynn. During this period he studied history, antiquity, heraldry, and botany, wrote poetry, and became proficient in the Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldean languages. In the following year he was apprehended at Lynn for the murder of one Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker, of Knaresborough, which took place thirteen years before, and for which he was tried at York, Aug. 8, 1759. He made a most skilful, argumentative, and eloquent defence, but was found guilty. The next morning he confessed the crime, attributing it to his suspicion of Clarke's having a criminal intercourse with his wife. Having ineffectually endeavoured to commit suicide in the night, by wounding himself in the arm, he was conveyed in a state of stupor to the gallows, and afterwards hung in chains in Knaresborough Forest. The singular discovery of Clarke's mysterious murder, and its commission by a man of Aram's otherwise irreproachable character, learned acquirements, and scholastic habits, together with his remarkable defence, were of course calculated to excite a high degree of interest—an interest, indeed, not likely to subside, when we recollect that the me-

lancholy tale has served as a basis for the enchanting fictions of a novelist and the exquisite pathos of a poet.

ARANTIUS, JULIUS CÆSAR, a Bolognese physician and anatomist; born, 1520; died, 1589.

ARATOR, a Latin poet of the fifth century, born in Liguria, and patronized by Pope Vigilius, to whom he presented the Acts of the Apostles in Latin verse.

ARATUS, a Cilician poet and astronomer, born about 300 B.C. His poem, entitled "Phænomena," was translated by Cicero into Latin; and St. Paul quotes a passage from it in his speech to the Athenians.

ARATUS, of Sicyon, son of Cilnius, born B.C. 273. His father fell in a tumult excited by Abantidas; and the escape of young Aratus, then only seven years of age, arose from his taking refuge in the house of the tyrant's sister, who humanely preserved him, and caused him to be brought up privately at Argos. On arriving at maturity, he determined to restore the liberty of his country, which he did without bloodshed. By his activity, he also brought about the Achaean league, and recovered Corinth from Antigonus of Macedon. He wrote Commentaries of his own transactions and times; and died, B.C. 216.

ARAZZO, C. M., a Syrian historian, born in 1590.

ARBAUD, FRANCIS, Sieur de Porcheres, one of the first members of the French Academy. Died, 1640.

ARBOGAST, LOUIS FR. ANT., a French geometrician, professor of mathematics at Strasburgh, associate of the Institute, deputy to the National Convention, and member of many learned societies. Died, 1803.

ARBOGASTES, a Frank by birth, and a soldier of fortune, who raised himself by his merit to the title of count, under Gratian, after whose death he entered into the service of Valentinian the Younger and Theodosius; by the latter of whom he was sent into Gaul to oppose Victor, son of Maximus, whom he defeated and killed. Arbogastes then ingratiated himself with the army, who raised him to the post of general, without consulting the court; but, after the departure of Theodosius for Constantinople, he filled every post with his creatures, and reduced Valentinian to dependence upon his will. The young emperor was shortly afterwards found dead; and Arbogastes, not choosing to assume the purple himself, being a barbarian by origin, set up the rhetorician Eugenius, whom he had raised to the rank of master of the offices. Theodosius immediately prepared for war against the usurper, whom he totally defeated. Arbogastes escaped to the mountains, where he wandered for some time, and at length put an end to his life, about 395.

ARBRISSEL, ROBERT D', founder of the abbey of Fontevraud, was born in the village of Arbrissel, Brittany, about 1047; died, 1117; and was buried in his own abbey.

ARBUCKLE, JAMES, a Scotch poet, born at Glasgow, and died in the north of Ireland, where he had settled as a school-master, 1794.

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THE FUMES WHICH ARISE FROM A HEART BOILING WITH VIOLENT PASSIONS, NEVER FAIL TO DARKEN AND TROUBLE THE UNDERSTANDING.

ARBUISSON, DE VOISON DE, a French engraver of eminence; author of a work, "Sur la Force des Projections des Volcans."

ARBUTHNOT, ALEXANDER, a Scottish divine, and a zealous reformer, was born in 1538, and died in 1583. He edited Buchanan's History of Scotland, and was a strenuous champion for the Reformation.

ARBUTHNOT, JOHN, a celebrated writer and physician in the reign of queen Anne, was born at Arbuthnot, near Montrose, and educated at Aberdeen. He was appointed physician in ordinary to the queen, and admitted a fellow of the college. He engaged with Pope and Swift in many of their literary schemes, particularly in the satire under the title of "Martius Scriblerus." In 1727, Dr. Arbuthnot published "Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures," which valuable work was followed by an "Essay concerning Aliments," &c., and another on the "Effects of Air on Human Bodies." So excellent a character did he bear with his contemporaries, that Swift thus pithily describes him: "He has more wit than all our race, and his humanity is equal to his wit." He died in 1735.

ARCERE, ANTHONY, a learned Frenchman, who applied to the study of the oriental languages, made a tour into the East, and returned richly furnished with manuscripts; but died of a fever, 1699, aged 35.

ARCERE, LOUIS STEPHEN, a French ecclesiastic, poet, and historian of the 16th century; chiefly known by his works on Rochelle and Amiens.

ARCESILAUS, a Greek philosopher, the founder of the second or middle academy, was born at Pitane, in Æolia, B.C. 316. He maintained that "man knows nothing," and rejected as false and delusive the testimony of the senses.

ARCHELAUS, king of Macedon, natural son of Perdiccas II., whom he succeeded, after murdering his brother Alcetas. He liberally encouraged literature and the arts, entertained and patronized Euripides and Zeuxis. He died about A.C. 396.

ARCHELAUS, a Greek philosopher, the disciple and successor of Anaxagoras at Lampascus, but removed afterwards to Athens, where he had Socrates for a pupil.

ARCHELAUS, a geographer; author of a treatise on all the countries conquered by Alexander, in whose time he lived.

ARCHELAUS, a Christian divine, bishop of Mesopotamia, who flourished under Probus, about 278, and was a zealous champion for the Catholic faith against the Manichæans.

ARCHIAS, AULUS LICINIUS, a native of Antioch, chiefly known from the eloquent orations made by Cicero, to defend his right to the citizenship of Rome.

ARCHIDAMUS III., king of Sparta, son of Agelæus, whom he succeeded B.C. 361, and, in the sacred war, gave assistance to the Phocians. He was slain in a battle with the Messapians, after a reign of fifteen years.

ARCHIGENES, a Greek physician of the pneumatic sect, who flourished in the times of Domitian and Trajan. His works are frequently referred to by Galen.

ARCHILOCHUS, a Greek satirist, born in the Isle of Paros, B.C. 660. The invention of the iambic metre is attributed to him; and so virulent were his poems, that they were prohibited by the Spartan government.

ARCHIMEDES, the most celebrated mathematician among the ancients, was a native of Syracuse, and related to king Hiero. He was equally skilled in the sciences of astronomy, geometry, mechanics, hydrostatics, and optics; his aptness in solving problems had become proverbial in Cicero's days, and his singular ingenuity in the invention and construction of warlike engines, is much dwelt upon by Livy. The combination of pulleys for raising immense weights, the endless screw, &c., were invented by him; but his genius for invention was never more signally displayed than in the defence of Syracuse, when it was besieged by Marcellus; for among other astonishing novelties, he produced a burning glass, composed of reflecting mirrors, by which he fired the enemy's fleet. At length, however, the city was taken by storm, and Archimedes, then in his 74th year, was among the slain. B.C. 212.

ARCHINTO, OCTAVIUS, a Milanese nobleman, born about the end of the 16th century, and died, 1636; he was employed in several political offices, and received from Philip III. of Spain the title of Count de Barata.

ARCHINTO, CHARLES, a learned Milanese of noble family, born in 1669, founded an academy for the sciences and mechanics in his native city, which he enriched with an extensive library, &c.

ARCHON, Louis, an antiquary, chaplain to Louis XIV., born at Auvergne, 1645; died, 1717; author of a "History of the Royal Chapel of France."

ARCHYTAS, a Pythagorean philosopher and mathematician of Tarentum, flourished about 400 B.C. He was one of the first who applied the theory of mathematics to practical purposes.

ARCHENHOLZ, JOHN, a Swedish historian, born at Helsingfors, 1693; died, 1777; he published various works, principally relating to the history of his own country.

ARCHENHOLZ, JOHN WILLIAM VON, a very voluminous German author; born, 1743; died, 1812. His two most important works are "Annals of British History," 20 vols., and a "History of the Seven Years' War."

ARCO, NICHOLAS, Count D', a Latin poet, born at Arco, in the Tyrol, 1479; died, 1546.

ARCON, J. C. ELEANORE LEMICAUD D', a French officer, born at Pontarlier, 1733; died, 1800. He became general of a division, inspector of fortifications, member of the Institute, and senator; and was the inventor of the famous floating batteries used at the siege of Gibraltar in 1782.

ARCONS, CESAR DE, born in Gascony, and died, 1681; was advocate in the Parliament of Bourdeaux, and published several treatises on philosophy and theology.

ARCO, PHILIP AUGUSTUS, Chevalier D', a supposed natural son of the Count de Toulouse, born at Paris, and died, 1779; he

HOW OFTEN IS THE SMILE OF GAIETY ASSUMED, WHILST THE HEART ACHES WITHIN! THOUGH FOLLY MAY LAUGH, GUILT WILL STING.

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wrote several works on history, &c., and at the close of his life retired to Gentilly, where he devoted the remainder of his days to religion.

ARCUDIUS, PETER, a Greek priest, born in the isle of Corfu, and died, 1635: he wrote several pieces in defence of the Romish Church, and was sent by Clement VIII. to Russia, to settle some religious differences.

ARCUDI, ALEXANDER THOMAS D', a Dominican of Venice, who wrote several works, chiefly biographical, of which the "*Glossaria Letterata*" is the principal: he died, 1720.

ARCULPHUS, a French divine of the seventh century, who visited the Holy Land, and wrote an account of his travels.

ARCY, PATRICK, a military writer of the 16th century, was born at Galway. He entered into the military service of France in 1739, and served with distinction in Germany and Flanders. Died, 1779.

ARDERN, JOHN, an English surgeon of Newark-upon-Trent, to whom the credit of being the reviver of surgery in this country in the 14th century has been given.

ARDENE, ESPRIT JEAN D', a French author, born at Marseilles, 1664; where he died, in 1748.

ARDENE, JOHN PAUL, brother of the preceding, was a priest at Marseilles, and superior of a college; but more celebrated as a florist than as an ecclesiastic. On that pleasing subject he wrote some esteemed works; and also, "*Letters on Physic*," for the practice of ecclesiastics. Died, 1769.

ARDERNE, JAMES, an English divine, made dean of Chester by Charles II., and died, 1691.

ARDINGHELLI, MARIA, a Neapolitan author, of noble origin, born in 1730. He was distinguished in algebra and the physical sciences.

AREAGATHUS, a Greek physician, who lived B.C. 369, and practised with repute at Rome; but having introduced the use of caustics and the knife, he was banished.

ARENA, ANTHONY DE, a French writer of the 17th century, chiefly known by his poem on the war of Provence, carried on by Charles V.; died, 1544.

ARENA, JAMES DE, a learned civilian and writer in the 13th century. He was professor of law at Padua and Bologna, and wrote Commentaries on the Digest and the Code.

ARENA, JOSEPH DE, an officer in the French service, born in Corsica; arrested at the opera, Aug. 10, 1801, and executed Jan. 31 following, for an attempt on the life of Buonaparte, then first consul.

ARENDT, MARTIN FREDERIC, a celebrated traveller, whose object was the cultivation of science, was born at Altona, in 1760. He commenced his travels in 1798, visiting the northern parts of Europe, and making researches into the antiquities of the countries through which he passed. He afterwards travelled through Spain, Italy, and Hungary; and it was his practice to carry all his papers with him, live on the charity of others, and sleep in the open air. Died, 1824.

ARESI, PAUL, bishop of Tortona, Milan, born, 1574; died, 1644. He taught theology, philosophy, and rhetoric, at Rome and Naples, and wrote some philosophical and religious pieces.

ARETEUS, a Greek physician in the time of Vespasian: his works are held in great esteem.

ARETIN, A. and J. G., brothers, born in 1769 and 1771; authors of several German works on the fine arts, "*Magazin des Arts du Dessin*," &c.

ARETIN, J. C., Baron, born in 1773; a laborious German bibliographer, curator of the Royal Library at Munich, and member of the most famous German academies. Among his works are: "*Historical and Literary Memoirs*;" a "*History of the Jews of Bavaria*;" "*On the Effects of Printing*;" and many curious treatises on mnemonics, a universal language, the divining rod, &c. He edited the "*Anno*" in 1806, and published the "*Nouvel Indicateur Littéraire*," at Tubingen, in 1808. Died, 1824.

ARETINO, CHARLES, born in Tuscany, in the 15th century. He was secretary to the republic of Florence; and eminent both as a Greek scholar and a Latin poet. Died in 1470.

ARETINO, FRANCIS, a learned civilian of Italy in the 15th century.

ARETINO, GUIDO, a native of Arezzo, Tuscany, who lived in the 11th century, and is celebrated for having invented the musical gamut.

ARETINO, LEONARD, an Italian historian, born at Arezzo, 1370; died, 1443. He was secretary to several popes, and afterwards to the republic of Florence; added a Supplement to Livy on the Punic War, and wrote the History of Italy, &c.

ARETINO, PETER, an Italian satirical writer of great celebrity, was born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, in 1492; and who, though occasionally as just as he was severe, may fairly be considered one of the most universal and reckless libellers that ever lived. Yet although he was so licentious a writer, that his very name is expressive of indecency and profligacy, he wrote many works of devotion, and gave the preference to the latter, whenever they accorded with his interest. His "*Ragionamenti*," a bitter satire on the scandalous lives of the nuns, married women, and mistresses of the cardinals, &c., was every where read with disgusting avidity. A multitude of satires, on all the European sovereigns, earned him the title of "*Scourge of Princes*." By some he was bribed to silence; by others, punished. Licentiousness stains the wit of all his works, comedies, satires, sonnets, &c. &c. He died in 1557.

ARICI, CESAR, an Italian poet, born in 1785; author of an admired didactic poem, called "*La Coltivazione degli Ulivi*."

ARION, a Lesbian poet of the seventh century, B.C.; the inventor of Dythrambics; of whom numerous fables have been written. Of his writings, all that remains is a "*Hymn to Neptune*."

ARETIUS, BENEDICT, an ecclesiastic of Berne, Switzerland; eminent as a botanist and theologian. Died, 1574.

FEAR IS A BAD QUALITY: BUT NEVER TO PRODUCE IT IN OTHERS, IS THE GREATEST OF FILIBUS.

FEAR AND GRIEF ARE COWARDS; GIVE WAY, AND THEY FISH ON; RESIST, AND THEY RETIRE.

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ARGAIZ, or ARGAEZ, GREGORY DE, a Spanish Benedictine, in the 17th century, who published at Madrid an ecclesiastical History of Spain, which he attributed to St. Gregory, bishop of Grenada, but which was afterwards proved to be a forgery.

ARGALL, RICHARD, an English poet in the reign of James I., patronized by Dr. John King, bishop of London.

ARGELLATI, PHILIP, a printer of Bologna, of which city he became a magistrate, was born in 1685. From Bologna he removed to Milan, to superintend the printing of Muratori's "Scriptores Italicarum Rerum," under the auspices of the emperor Charles VI., who granted him a pension, and made him one of his secretaries.

ARGELLATI, FRANCIS, son of the above, author of a work entitled "Decamerone," written in imitation of Boccaccio. Died in 1754.

ARGENS, JOHN BAPTISTE DE BOYER, Marquis de, a French miscellaneous writer, son to the solicitor-general of the Parliament of Aix, in which city he was born, in 1704. He at first chose the profession of arms, and was wounded at the siege of Kell, 1734, but afterwards turned his attention to literary pursuits; went to Holland, and was invited by Frederick William, king of Prussia, to his court, who made him one of his chamberlains. Died, 1771.

ARGENSOLA, LUPERCIO LEONARDO D', a Spanish poet, born at Balbastro, Arragon, in 1565, was secretary of war at Naples, under the viceroy there. He was the author of three tragedies and various poems. Died, 1613.

ARGENSOLA, BARTHOLOMEW D', brother of the preceding, was chaplain to the empress Maria of Austria, and the writer of some historical works of merit, viz., a "History of the Conquest of the Molucca Islands," "Annals of the Kingdom of Arragon," &c. Died, 1731.

ARGENSON, MARK RENE LE VOYER DE PAULMY, Marquis d', a distinguished statesman in the reign of Louis XIV., born at Venice, 1652; died, 1721. He was lieutenant-general of the police in Paris, and the first who introduced lettres-de-cachet: he was subsequently chancellor; but finally retired under some disgrace to a monastery, in which he died.

ARGENTAL, CHARLES AUGUSTIN DE FERRIOL, Count d', a French writer of the 18th century, to whom some writers attribute the novel, entitled, "Mémoires du Comte de Comminges." Died, 1788.

ARGENTERO, G., a celebrated Piedmontese physician, born in 1553: he translated Galen.

ARGENTIER, JOHN, an Italian physician, born at Quiers, Piedmont, 1513; died at Turin, 1572.

ARGENTRE, CHARLES DUPLESSIS D', a learned French prelate, born, 1673; died, 1740: he became doctor of the Sorbonne, almoner to the king, and bishop of Tulle.

ARGENVILLE, ANTOINE JOSEPH DE-BALLIER D', a native of Paris, in which city his father was a bookseller. He was one of the members of the French academy, engaged in the compilation of the Eucyclo-

pédie, and a corresponding associate of most of the European literary societies. He died, 1766.

ARGILLATA, PETER DE, a physician and professor of logic at Bologna; died, 1423: his surgical observations, in six books, passed through many editions, and are very valuable.

ARGOLI, ANDREW, a mathematician, born at Tagliacozzo, Naples, 1576; died, 1633. He was professor of mathematics at Padua, with the title of Chevalier of St. Mark.

ARGOLI, JOHN, son of the above, was a poet of some celebrity, and also an archaeological writer. He was professor of jurisprudence at Bologna; and died about 1660.

ARGONNE, NOEL, BONAVENTURE D', a French Carthusian monk of the 17th century. His "Melanges d'Histoire et de Littérature," published under the name of Vigneul de Marville, is a very clever collection of anecdotes, accompanied by striking and just remarks. Argonne is also favourably known as the author of "Traité de la Lecture des Peres de l'Eglise."

ARGOTA, JEROME CONTADOR D', a Portuguese monk, born at Colliars, 1676; died, 1749. He was a member of the Portuguese academy of history, and author of several works on antiquities, &c.

ARGUELLEDA, RAYMOND, born in 1768: a liberal deputy of the Spanish Cortes. He was the chief framer of the Spanish Constitution, published at Cadiz in 1812.

ARGUELLES, AUGUSTUS, a Spanish patriot, born in 1775; joined the constitutional revolution which broke out at Cadiz in 1812, and drew up the official report of that event. He was suddenly arrested by Ferdinand VII., and sent to the gallees for ten years, by the king's arbitrary authority. He refused subscriptions from the English, on the ground that they had deserted or betrayed Spanish liberty.

ARGUES, GERARD D', a mathematician, born at Lyons, 1597; died, 1661. He wrote several treatises on Perspective, Conic Sections, Stone-cutting, &c.

ARGUSTIN, D'ANTONIO, a Spanish antiquarian, born at Saragossa, in 1517; author of "Dialogos de las Medallas."

ARGYROPYLUS, JOHN, one of the learned men who, in the 15th century, under the patronage of the Medici, contributed to the revival of Greek learning. In addition to his exertions as a teacher and lecturer, he published translations from Aristotle, and a commentary on the Ethics of that philosopher.

ARI FRODE, an Icelandic scholar of the 11th century; and the earliest of the Northern historians. Of his numerous writings only the Schedæ and Landnámabók remain.

ARIOSTI, ATTILIO, a Bolognese composer, who gave lessons to Handel, with whom and Bononcini, he composed the well known opera of Muzio Scevola.

ARIOSTO, LUDOVICO, one of the most celebrated of the Italian poets, was born at Reggio, in Lombardy, and even in his childhood evinced his poetic genius. At Ferrara, where he was educated, he greatly disti-

IT IS FAR MORE EASY TO SUPPRESS THE FIRST IMPURE DESIRE, THAN TO SATISFY ALL THAT FOLLOW.

THOSE WHO ARE MOST IN LOVE WITH THE WORLD, ARE THE MOST SENSIBLY JILTED BY IT.

[ARI]

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gushed himself; but his studies were directed less towards the law, for which profession he was intended, than towards literature. The cardinal Ippolito d' Este became his patron; but seems to have valued him rather as a scholar and man of business than as a poet: for when Ariosto presented a copy of his immortal Orlando, the cardinal inquired, "Where did you pick up this trumpery, master Ludovico?" Ariosto's writings were very numerous and various, but the "Orlando Furioso" is the basis of his fame. Born, 1474; died, 1533.

ARIOSTO, GABRIEL, brother of the above; very inferior to him in genius, but a respectable Latin poet. His works were published at Ferrara, in 1582.

ARIOSTO, HORACE, son of the last named; author of a poem entitled *Alphæus*, several comedies, and a defence of the Orlando against the criticism of Pellegrini.

ARISI, FRANCIS, an eminent advocate of Cremona; author of various works, of which the most valuable is his "*Cremona Literata*." Born, 1637; died, 1743.

ARISTÆNIUS, a Greek writer of the fourth century. He is praised by Ammianus Marcellinus; but is only known now by two books of *Amatory Epistles*, of some elegance.

ARISTARCHUS, a critic and grammarian, a native of Samothrace, who flourished about a century and a half *B.C.* Having settled at Alexandria, he was made tutor to the son of Ptolemy Philometer. His criticisms were so severe that his name has become proverbial. He died at Cyprus in his 72d year; as some assert, by voluntary starvation.

ARISTARCHUS, the Samian, a Greek philosopher, supposed to have flourished about four centuries *B.C.* He is said to be the first who knew of the earth's rotatory motion on its own axis; and a work of his, of which an edition in Greek and Latin was published by Dr. Wallis, in 1688, treats of the magnitude and distance of the sun and moon.

ARISTEAS, a Jew, in the employment of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He is said to have assisted in the Septuagint translation of the Bible; and a history of it is attributed to him, but on no satisfactory grounds.

ARISTIDES, an Athenian patriot, whose unending integrity procured him the name of "The Just." He was a great admirer of the laws of Lycurgus, and opposed to the leading democracy of the party headed by Themistocles. At the battle of Marathon he was next in command to Miltiades, and bore himself with great intrepidity. This caused him to be made archon in the following year; but his rigid integrity in this station led to so strong an opposition by the popular party, that he was ostracized. He was recalled from banishment to oppose the Persians under Xerxes, and, both at Salamis and Plataea, exerted himself to the utmost to serve and save his country. A still higher proof was given of his love of justice by his efforts, though ineffectual, to save his rival, Themistocles, from banishment; and by the fact, that though he had borne all the highest offices of the state he was very poor at his death, which took place in 467 *B.C.*

ARISTIDES, ÆLIUS, a native of Adrian, in Mysia; an orator of great practice and ability during the reigns of Antoninus, Aurelius, and Commodus. An edition of his works was published in two 4to. volumes, Oxford, 1722.

ARISTIDES, a Christian philosopher, of Athens, in the second century. Jerome praises his "Apology for the Christian Faith," but none of his writings are known to be extant.

ARISTIDES, a painter of Thebes in the third century *B.C.*, famous for his power of representing the passions.

ARISTIDES, QUINTILIAN, a Greek musician, who, about the year 130, wrote a treatise on the music of his country.

ARISTIDES, of Miletus, an historian often mentioned by Plutarch; but his works were replete with licentious tales.

ARISTIPPUS, founder of the Cyrenaic sect of philosophers, was born at Cyrene about four centuries *B.C.* He became a pupil of Socrates, but his mode of life was so effeminate as to induce that great man to compose the lecture on pleasures, which is preserved in the *Memorabilia* of Xenophon. Excellent as that lecture is, it had little effect on Aristippus; who, both in lecturing and living, made pleasure the chief good.

At Corinth he was the companion of the courtesan Lais; and, at Syracuse, he was favoured by the tyrant, Dionysius, to whom, in common with many other philosophers, he paid his court. He established a school of philosophy at Cyrene, which continued for about a century, when it was merged into the sect of Epicurus.

ARISTO, of Chios, a stoic philosopher, *B.C.* 260, who held logic to be useless and physics incomprehensible.

ARISTO, an Aristotelian philosopher, of Ceos, *B.C.* 230. A work of his, entitled "*Amatory Similes*," is cited by Athenæus.

ARISTOGITON, a citizen of Athens, *B.C.* 516, who was executed, after being horribly treated, for conspiring with his friend Harmodius to slay the tyrants Hippias and Hipparchus. Hipparchus they succeeded in slaying; and Hippias, who put Aristogiton to death, was expelled the state about three years afterwards, when the statues of Aristogiton and Harmodius were placed in the forum, and it was decreed that no slave should ever bear the name of either.

ARISTOMENES, a Greek, son of Nicomedes, a descendant of the regal family of Messene, whose exertions caused the Messenians, in conjunction with the Arcadians and Argives, to commence the second Messenian war, *B.C.* 685, in order to shake off the yoke of Sparta. The Messenians, however, were unsuccessful, and went over to Sicily, where they founded the city of Messina.

ARISTOPHANES, a dramatic poet of Athens, contemporary with Socrates, Plato, &c. in the 5th century, *B.C.* His comedies were marked by a severity of satire which made him at once feared and popular; and his description of Athenian manners was so exact, that when Dionysius, of Syracuse, wished to study the language and manners of Athens, Plato sent him the comedies of Aristophanes as the readiest means of doing

THE END OF PHILOSOPHY IS TO BRING THE PERSON, AND THEREBY MAN, FROM EVERY CONDITION OF LIFE.

TRUTH OFTEN SUFFERS MORE FROM THE HEAT OF ITS DEFENDERS, THAN FROM THE ARGUMENTS OF ITS OPPONENTS.

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80. Like most satirists, Aristophanes was unjustly personal, and his comedy of "The Clouds" was written in obvious desire to ridicule Socrates. He is said to have written fifty-four comedies, but of these only eleven remain, of which the critics deem "Plutus" the most perfect. Though his wit was debased by licentiousness, and his satire by personality, his style was beautiful. The time of his death is unknown.

ARISTOTLE, the great founder of the peripatetic sect of philosophers, was born at Stagira, in Thrace, B.C. 384. At the age of 17, he became a pupil of Plato, who called him the "mind" of his school. The fame of his abilities having reached Philip of Macedon, that prince made him tutor to his son, Alexander the Great; and he so carefully attended the young prince, that Philip rebuilt the town of Stagira, which he had razed, and restored the expelled inhabitants to their town and privileges. When Alexander set out on his expedition to Asia, Aristotle returned to Athens, and obtained leave to occupy the Lyceum as a school of philosophy, where he established the sect called, from his habit of walking as he lectured, the *peripatetic*. Envy of his abilities caused him to be accused of impiety, and he retired to Chalcis, remarking, in allusion to the judicial murder of Socrates, that he did not wish to see the Athenians a second time guilty of crime against philosophy. He remained at Chalcis till his death, in the 63d year of his age, B.C. 323. His writings are numerous and various; and of the art of logic, especially of the syllogism, he was almost be called the inventor. Both in physics and metaphysics he had many erroneous opinions, but that was the fault of his age rather than of his individual intellect; and looking at the extent of his writings, and the value of by far the greater portion of them, we must hold him to rank very high indeed among the most intellectual of mankind.

ARISTOXENUS, a philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotle. His works are said to have been very numerous, but none have come down to us except his *Harmonic Elements*, which is considered to be the oldest musical treatise existing.

ARIUS, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria in the fourth century. Having maintained that the Son and the Father were essentially distinct, and that the Son was created out of nothing by the will of the Father, Alexander the bishop, in opposition to whose preaching he broached this doctrine, called a council, in which the doctrine was condemned, and Arius, and those who sided with him, excommunicated. He was, after much discussion, recalled from banishment by the emperor Constantine, and was just about to be received again into the pale of the church, when he died suddenly. Of his writings, only two epistles are extant; and though there is a sect called "Arian," its doctrines are far more modified and less startling than those held by Arius.

ARKWRIGHT, Sir RICHARD, the inventor of machinery, by which our cotton manufactures have been increased to an almost incredible extent, was born at

Preston, Lancashire, in 1732; and his first employment was that of a barber. Notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in his way at first by poverty and want of mechanical skill to reduce his inventions to practice, and afterwards by the unprincipled invasion of his rights by rival manufacturers, he realised a very large fortune; and his machines, but little improved upon, have been the cause of almost innumerable fortunes to be made by others. Mr. Arkwright was not knighted, as many suppose on account of his inventions, but on the occasion of presenting an address as high sheriff of the county of Derby, congratulating George III. on the failure of the attempt made on his life by Margaret Nicholson. Died, 1792.

ARLAND, JAMES ANTHONY, a Genevese painter of great merit. His last work was the "Amour of Jupiter with Leda," which, from some whim unexplained, he destroyed by cutting it to pieces. A copy of it was sold in the artist's lifetime for 600 guineas. Born, 1688; died, 1743.

ARLOTTO, MAINARDO, a facetious Florentine of the 15th century, and of whose witticisms a collection has been frequently printed, was a parish minister in the bishopric of Fiesole; who, though regarded as a religious buffoon by some, was as benevolent as he was jocose and witty. Born, 1395; died, 1463.

ARMELLINI, MARIAUD, a learned Dominican, born at Ancona, was the author of "Bibliotheca Benedictino Casinensis," and other works. Died, 1737.

ARMFELDT, GUSTAVE MAURICE, COMTE D', a Swedish statesman of some note. He was frequently involved in difficulties, but he surmounted them all, and at his death held several important offices in Russia. Died, 1814.

ARMINIUS, or HERMANN, who by his intrepidity and success, acquired the title of "the Deliverer of Germany," was the son of Segimer, a chief of the Catti. Having been sent to Rome as a hostage, he was there educated, served in the Roman army, and for his valour was raised to citizenship and knighted. But his attachment to his native country induced him to revolt, and he became one of the most powerful leaders of the discontented German nations. He drew Varus, the Roman commander on the Rhine, into that ambuscade in which he and nearly all his troops were slain, and completely baffled Germanicus; but after having for years withstood the vast power of Rome, Arminius was assassinated by one of his own countrymen, in the 37th year of his age, A.D. 21.

ARMINIUS, JAMES, or HARMENSEN, a Dutch divine, was the founder of the sect of Christians called Arminians, whose distinguishing tenets are, that the merits of Christ extend to all mankind, and that the grace necessary to salvation is attainable by all. This striking opposition to the doctrines of Calvin, caused Arminius and his followers, who in Holland are called Remonstrants, to be much persecuted. He was learned, pious, eloquent, and the advocate of toleration. Born, at Oudewater, in Holland, 1560; died, 1620.

THINGS HAVE SO MANY DIFFERENT ASPECTS, THAT THE MOST CONSISTENT MAN MUST BE LIABLE TO CONTRADICT HIMSELF.

HE THAT IS EMPLOYED TO PREY AT EVERY THING HE SEES AMISS, WILL NEVER HAVE A QUIET HOUR WHILE HE LIVES.

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ARMSTRONG, JOHN, a poet and physician, was born at Castleton, in Roxburghshire, in 1709. In 1760 he was appointed physician to the army in Germany; in 1771 he made the tour of Italy, with Fuseli the painter; and died in 1779. His chief work is the poem on "The Art of Preserving Health," which was very deservedly popular, and is, in fact, one of the best didactic poems in our language. His medical works and short poems had but limited success even in his own time. He lived on terms of intimacy with the wits and poets of the day, and contributed to Thomson's *Castle of Indolence* the beautiful stanzas descriptive of the diseases resulting from indolence.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, a physician and medical writer, celebrated for his researches concerning the causes and phenomena of febrile diseases, was born, at Bishopwearmouth, Durham, in 1764. He took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, in 1807, and was chosen physician to the Sutherland Dispensary in 1811; but finding that his professional works had blazoned his fame in the metropolis, he resigned his situation in 1816, and commenced practice in London. In 1821 he engaged with Mr. E. Grainger in the formation of a medical school in Webb-street, Borough, where he delivered lectures on the practice of physic. In 1826 he joined Dr. Boott and Mr. E. Bennett in establishing a new school of medicine in Dean-street, Soho, but shortly after relinquished his connexion with it. He died in 1829, of phthisis pulmonalis. Few men were ever more anxiously devoted to the duties of their profession than Dr. Armstrong, and few have been so successful in their elucidation of medical science. His works are numerous, and highly valuable.

ARNALD, RICHARD, an English divine, author of "A Commentary on the Apocryphal Books." Died, 1756.

ARNALL, WILLIAM, a political writer during the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole. His chief work was the "Free Briton," in which the measures of Walpole were indiscriminately defended. He was a man of much talent, but great imprudence; for though he is said to have received 11,000*l.* in less than five years, he died in great poverty at the early age of 26, in 1741.

ARNAUD, DE MEREUIL, a Provençal poet of the 13th century. His chief productions were amatory songs and sonnets. Died, 1220.

ARNAUD, FRANCIS, a French divine and man of letters. He chiefly wrote for journals. Died, 1784.

ARNAUD, FRANCIS T. M. BACULARD D', a French writer of the 18th century; author of numerous poems, plays, and prose fictions. He was favourably noticed by Voltaire, and Frederic, king of Prussia.

ARNAUD, GEORGE D', a French critic, whose works are very numerous and erudite. He gave promise of critical excellence; but was cut short in his learned career by death at the early age of 29. Born, 1718; died, 1747.

ARNAULD, ANTHONY, a French lawyer, attorney-general to Catherine de Medicis; author of "Avis au Roi Louis XIII. pour

bien regner," and other works. Born, 1550; died, 1619.

ARNAULD, ROBERT, eldest son of the preceding, author of *Memoirs of his own time*, and translator of the *Confessions of Saint Augustine*. Born, 1589; died, 1674.

ARNAULD, ANTHONY, doctor of the Sorbonne, was brother of the preceding, and the 20th child of their parents. He deeply engaged in controversy with both Jesuits and Jansenists; and in addition to his numerous controversial and theological works, he wrote much in the *belles lettres* and philosophy. Born, 1612; died, 1694.

ARNDT, CHRISTIAN, logical professor at Rostock, in Germany; author of "Observations on the right use of Logic in Divinity," &c. Born, 1623; died, 1683.

ARNDT, JOSHUA, brother of the above, and his successor in the chair at Rostock; author of a "Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Antiquities," and other valuable works. Born, 1626; died, 1685.

ARNDT, C. GOTTLIEB VON, Imperial Russian councillor, assistant to the empress Catherine II. in her literary employment, and author of a learned work on "The Origin of European Dialects," published in 1816. He died at Heidelberg in 1829.

ARNDT, CHARLES, son of the last-named, Hebrew professor at Rostock; author of *Philological Discourses*, *Bibliotheca Politico Heraldica*, &c. Born, 1673; died, 1781.

ARNDT, JOHN, a native of Anhalt; author of a treatise *On True Christianity*. Born, 1555; died, 1621.

ARNE, Dr. THOMAS AUGUSTINE, a celebrated composer of music. At the early age of 18, he produced an opera entitled "Rosamond," and shortly afterwards composed the music for a masque, entitled "Alfred," written by Thompson and Mallet. On the masque of *Comus* being adapted to the stage, Arne's music for it obtained him so high a reputation, and such constant employment, that a mere catalogue of the various works he was subsequently the author of, would demand a far larger space than we can afford. His sister was the celebrated Mrs. Cibber. Born, 1704; died, 1779.

ARNE, MICHAEL, son of the preceding, and, like him, a musical composer; author of the music of *Alcmena* and of *Cymon*.

ARNIGIO, BARTHOLOMEW, an Italian poet, was originally a blacksmith, but at 18 years of age he devoted himself to literature, and distinguished himself so much, that the university of Padua gave him the degree of doctor. As a physician, which profession he followed, he was far less distinguished than as a poet. His works are numerous. Born, 1523; died, 1577.

ARNOBIUS, an African rhetorician at Sicca, in the third century. He embraced the Christian religion, and published a defence of it, which has been frequently reprinted.

ARNOLD, a Lombard monk of the 12th century, who made himself obnoxious to the court of Rome by preaching against the pluralities of the clergy. His opinions were condemned in a council, at which Pope Innocent II. presided; and Arnold took refuge in Switzerland. Under Pope Adrian IV. he

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NEITHER WEALTH NOR POWER WILL LAY THE HEAD OR HEART AT REST; BUT A QUIET CONSCIENCE AND THE SINCERITY OF A CANDID MIND.

again got involved in difficulties, and was put to death in 1153.

ARNOLD, CHRISTOPHER, professor of poetry, history, and rhetoric, at Altorf, and author of a treatise on the testimony of Josephus respecting Christ, and numerous other works. Born, 1627; died, 1686.

ARNOLD, BENEDICT, an American general, who during the early part of his career devoted his best energies to promote the cause he had espoused, and who afterwards disgraced himself by treacherously betraying it, was bred a surgeon; but on the commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and the colonies, he entered into the service of the latter, and was chosen a captain of a company of volunteers at Newhaven. He soon rose to the rank of colonel, and commanded an expedition to Canada. He afterwards distinguished himself by his bravery, when commanding a flotilla on Lake Champlain, and on other occasions, and was promoted to the rank of general. He subsequently entered into negotiations with general Clinton, to whom he proposed to surrender a post of great consequence, with which Washington had entrusted him. But the capture of the officer [See André] sent by general Clinton, caused the plot to be discovered, and Arnold hastily escaped to the royalist quarters. He was employed under general Clinton against his former comrades, and had the rank of brigadier-general, when he retired to England, where he died, in 1801.

ARNOLD, JOHN, an English watch-maker, and author of many inventions towards the accurate mensuration of time. Born, 1744; died, 1799.

ARNOLD, DR. SAMUEL, a musical composer of eminence. He edited the works of Handel, and composed the "Prodigal Son," and other excellent oratorios. His opera of the "Maid of the Mill," still keeps the stage. Born, 1739; died, 1802.

ARNOLD, THOMAS, an English physician, eminent for his skill in the treatment of mental insanity. He was the author of "Observations on the Management of the Insane," "A Case of Hydrophobia successfully treated," &c. Born, 1742; died, 1816.

ARNOLD, CHRISTOPHER, a German peasant, whose energy and natural genius enabled him to become one of the most accomplished astronomers of his age. The only work he left was entitled "Signs of Divine Grace, exhibited in a Solar Miracle." Born, 1646; died, 1695.

ARNOLD, JOHN, a miller, celebrated in consequence of the interference on his behalf of Frederic the Great of Prussia. Believing that Arnold had been wronged of territorial land, by the decision against him of a law-suit, Frederic reversed the sentence, and imprisoned the judges.

ARNOLDE, RICHARD, a citizen of London in the 16th century, and author of a work entitled "Arnolde's Chronicle," containing much valuable information.

ARNOT, HUGH, an eminent Scottish writer. He was educated for the bar, but illness rendering him unfit for so laborious a profession, he devoted himself to literature. His "History of Edinburgh," and col-

lection of celebrated criminal trials, show him to have possessed very considerable abilities. Born, 1749; died, 1786.

ARNOUL, an eminent French prelate of the 12th century; author of various works in prose and verse, to be found in the *Spicilegium* of D'Acheri, and the *Bibliotheca Patrum*.

ARNOULT, an eminent Parisian actress and wit. She was admired by D'Alembert, Rousseau, and other literati of her time. Born, 1740; died, 1802.

ARNOULT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Jesuit and author. The most valuable of his works is "Le Precepteur," which was the model of Dodsley's Preceptor. Born, 1689; died, 1753.

ARNULPH, or ERNULPHUS, bishop of Rochester in the reign of Henry I.; author of "Textus Roffensis," an account of the charters, &c., of his cathedral. Died, 1124.

AROMATRI, JOSEPH, an Italian physician; author of "Riposte alle considerazioni di Alessandro Tassoni Sopra le rime del Petrarca." Born, 1586; died, 1660.

ARPINO, JOSEPHINO, an Italian painter, patronized by pope Gregory XIII. Born, 1580; died, 1640.

ARRIA, a Roman lady, who, when her husband, Cæcilius Pætus, was ordered to put himself to death, for rebellion against the emperor Claudius, perceiving him hesitate, plunged a dagger into her bosom, exclaiming, "My Pætus! it is not painful."

ARRIAN, a Greek historian, who took up his residence at Rome in the second century. He was patronized by the emperor Adrian; and the younger Pliny admired him so much as to address to him no fewer than seven of his epistles. The historical writings of Arrian were numerous, but two of them only remain entire, viz., seven books on the expedition of Alexander, and a book on the affairs of India: the latter being a sequel to the former. There are some historical fragments of Arrian in Photius. In addition to the above, we have, of Arrian's writings, "Enchiridion," a moral treatise, an epistle to Adrian, &c.

ARRIBAVENE, JOHN FRANCIS, an Italian poet of the 16th century; author of "Maritime Eclogues," &c.

ARRIGHETTI, PHILIP, an ecclesiastic of Florence; author of a life of St. Francis, and translator of the Rhetoric and Poetics of Aristotle into Italian. Born, 1582; died, 1662.

ARRIGHETTO, or ARIGGO, HENRY, a Florentine poet and ecclesiastic of the 12th century. His poems are still popular for their pathos and elegance of style.

ARRIGHITTI, a Jesuit of the 18th century; author of a work on the Theory of Fire.

ARROWSMITH, AARON, an eminent geographer and hydrographer. His maps and charts are very numerous, and held in high estimation; and his tract, entitled "A Companion to the Map of the World," contains much valuable information. Born, 1750; died, 1823.

ARSACES I. the founder of the Parthian monarchy, and of the dynasty of the *Arscides*, flourished in the third century B. C. in revenge for an ungrateful insult offered

WOUNDS MAY BE BOUND UP, AND WORDS FORGIVEN; BUT HE WHO BETRAYS THE SECRETS OF HIS FRIENDS, LOSES ALL CREDIT.

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to his brother by the governor of a province, he raised the standard of revolt in Parthia against Selescus; and, having succeeded in emancipating his countrymen, they elected him their king. He reigned prosperously for 38 years.

ARSENIUS, a Roman deacon of the fourth century, and tutor to Arcadius, son of Theodosius. The emperor coming into his study, and seeing the pupil sitting and the master standing, ordered his son to rise, and receive his lessons in a becoming posture, which so irritated the prince, that he directed an officer to dispatch Arsenius: but the officer gave him information of the prince's baseness; on which he fled into Egypt, where he died at the age of 95.

ARSILLI, FRANCESCO, an Italian physician of the 16th century; author of a poem "De Poetis Urbanis." Died, 1540.

ARTALIS, JOSEPH, a Sicilian gentleman, who distinguished himself for courage at the memorable siege of Candia; author of "La Pasife," an opera, and numerous poems. Born, 1628; died, 1679.

ARTAXERXES I. surnamed Longimanus, was the third son of Xerxes, king of Persia. He slew his brother Darius on suspicion of his being guilty of the murder of his father. Artaxerxes then ascended the throne B. C. 465, and in his time peace was restored between Persia and Athens, after a war of 51 years. He died B. C. 424.

ARTAXERXES II., surnamed Mnemon, was the eldest son of Darius Nothus, and began his reign B. C. 404. He died at the age of 94, after reigning 62 years.

ARTAXERXES III. succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, B. C. 359. He murdered two of his brothers, and afterwards put to death all the remaining branches of the family. In Egypt he slew the sacred bull Apis, and gave the flesh to his soldiers; for which his eunuch, Bagoas, an Egyptian, caused him to be poisoned, and after giving the carcass to the cats, made knife handles of his bones. This happened B. C. 338.

ARTAXERXES BEBEGAN, or **ARDASHIR**, the first king of Persia, of the race of Sassanides, was the son of a shepherd. On the death of his grandfather he solicited the government, but being refused, he retired to Persia Proper, where he excited the people to revolt. He defeated and slew Ardavan and his son. He married the daughter of Ardavan, who attempted to poison him, for which she was sentenced to death. The officer, however, to whom the execution was committed, concealed the queen, who was in a state of pregnancy, and she was afterwards delivered of a son. The secret being discovered to the king, he applauded the conduct of the officer, and acknowledged the child as his heir. He died, A. D. 240.

ARTAGA, STEPHEN, a Spanish Jesuit of the 18th century; author of a treatise on Ideal Beauty; a history of Italian theatrical music, &c. Died, 1799.

ARTEDI, PETER, a Swedish physician and naturalist. After his death, his "Bibliotheca Ichthyologica," and "Philosophia Ichthyologica," were edited by Linnæus. Born, 1705; accidentally drowned, 1735.

ARTEMIDORUS, DALDIANUS, an Ephesian; author of a Treatise on Dreams. He lived in the reign of Antoninus Pius.

ARTEMIDORUS, also an Ephesian; author of a geographical work, of which only some fragments remain. He flourished in the first century B. C.

ARTEMISIA, queen of Cairn, and one of the allies of Xerxes at the famous battle of Salamis.

ARTEMISIA, another queen of Cairn, whose splendid monument to her husband, Mausolus, was the origin of the word mausoleum. Died, 351 B. C.

ARTEMON, the inventor of the battering ram and the testudo, was a native of Clazomene, and contemporary with Pericles.

ARTEVELLE, JAMES, a rich brewer, of Ghent, who by his wealth, eloquence, and talents, acquired unbounded influence over his countrymen. Having compelled the count of Flanders to take refuge in France, he formed an alliance with Edward III. of England, and strove to transfer the Flemish sovereignty to the Black Prince. Killed, in a popular tumult, at Ghent, in 1345.

ARTEVELLE, PHILIP, son of the preceding, was chosen by the Flemings as their leader when they revolted against their count in 1382; but after having made himself master of Bruges, he was defeated and killed at the battle of Rosbecq in the same year.

ARTHUR, a British prince, whose history is so interwoven with romance, that it is difficult to separate the one from the other. He is stated to have succeeded to the rule of Britain, A. D. 516; and to have been slain in combat with his nephew, Mordred, in 542.

ARTIGAS, DON JOHN, born at Monte Video, in 1760; first entered the Spanish service; quitted it, and was foremost among those who fought for independence. He subsequently, however, became an object of suspicion to the government of Buenos Ayres; and, being declared a traitor, took up arms, and possessed himself for some years of the territory called the Banda Oriental; but having sustained a defeat he was compelled to seek refuge in Paraguay, where he died in 1826.

ARTIZENIUS, HENRY, professor of rhetoric and history at Nimeugen; author of a treatise "De Nuptiis inter Fratrem et Sororem," &c. Born, 1702; died, 1759.

ARTIZENIUS, JOHN HENRY, son of the above, professor of law at Utrecht; author of a work "On the Jurisprudence of the Netherlands," and editor of the works of Arator, &c. Born, 1734; died, 1797.

ARTIZENIUS, ORHO, paternal uncle of the last named, professor of the Belles Lettres at Amsterdam, author of a dissertation "De Milliarum Aureo," &c. Born, 1703; died, 1763.

ARTUSI, GIOVANNI MARIA, an ecclesiastic of Bologna; author of "The Art of Counterpoint," and other musical works.

ARUNDEL, MARY, countess of, a learned lady of the 16th century. She translated the apothegms of the seven wise philosophers from the Greek into Latin.

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ARUNDEL, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. and V., terribly memorable as a persecutor of the Lollards and Wickliffites, and for having been a chief party in procuring the horrible act *De Heretico Comburendo*. Born, 1353; died, 1413.

ARUNDEL, THOMAS HOWARD, earl of, whose classical taste and public spirit deserves the highest praise, lived in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; but left England at the beginning of the civil wars, and died at Padua, in 1646. The celebrated Arundelian marbles, which were presented to the university of Oxford by his grandson, were, with many other valuable relics of antiquity, brought from the Levant at the expense of this munificent nobleman.

ARUNDEL, BLANCHE, daughter of the earl of Worcester, and wife of lord Arundel; is memorable for having defended Wardour Castle against the parliamentary army, under Sir Edward Hungerford. Born, 1583; died, 1649.

ASAPH, ST., a British monk, author of the *Life of Vortigern*, &c. It is from this saint, who flourished about the close of the fifth century, that the Welch see has its name.

ASCHAM, ROGER, a learned Englishman of the 16th century. He had the honour of directing the studies of queen Elizabeth. Of his writings, the most valuable is his treatise, entitled, "The Schoolmaster." Died, 1586.

ASCHAM, ANTHONY, a friend of Cromwell, by whom he was sent, in 1650, as envoy to Spain, where he and his interpreter were assassinated by some royalist exiles. He was author of a "Discourse on the Revolutions and Confusions of Governments."

ASCLEPIADES, a Greek physician; author of "Commentaries on Hippocrates," &c. Died, b. c. 63.

ASCOLI, LECCO DR, a Bolognese mathematician of the 14th century; burned to death at Florence, on an accusation of heresy, in 1358.

ASDRUBAL, the son-in-law and successor of Amilcar, the father of Hannibal, in the command of the Carthaginian army in Spain. He extended their conquests in that country, and built New Carthage, now Carthagena. After governing there for eight years, he met his death by assassination, b. c. 220.

ASELLI, or ASELIUS, CASPAR, an Italian anatomist of the 17th century. He first discovered the system of vessels called lacteals.

ASGILL, SIR CHARLES, a military officer, who was to have suffered death by order of Washington, in retaliation for the death of the American captain Hardy, but was spared at the intercession of the queen of France. Died, 1823.

ASGILL, JOHN, an English barrister, and member of parliament in the 17th century, who was expelled from parliament on account of his writings, which were denoted blasphemous. He fell into poverty, and, for about 30 years, remained a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench. Died, 1783.

ASH, JOHN, L.L.D., an Anabaptist divine; author of a well known English dictionary. Born, 1724; died, 1778.

ASHLEY, ROBERT, an English barrister of the 17th century; author of a "Relation of the Kingdom of Cochín China," &c.

ASHMOLE, ELIAS, a celebrated English antiquary of the 17th century. Misled by the notorious Dr. Lee, he dabbled for a time in alchemy; but fortunately for both his fame and fortune he abandoned that delusive pursuit, and executed his admirable "History of the Order of the Garter." Having purchased the curiosities of Tradescant, the famous gardener, he presented them, and subsequently his books and MSS. to the university of Oxford; and thus laid the foundation of the valuable Ashmolean Museum. Born, 1617; died, 1692.

ASHTON, CHARLES, a learned divine and critic of the 18th century; author of some criticisms in the "Bibliotheca Literaria," and "Origen de Oratore," &c. Born, 1665; died, 1752.

ASHWELL, GEORGE, an English divine of the 17th century; author of several religious works. Born, 1612; died, 1693.

ASKEW, ANNE, one of the victims of the horrible persecutions in the time of Henry VIII. She was burned to death, having previously undergone the torture of the rack, in 1646.

ASKEW, ANTHONY, a physician and scholar of the 18th century; author of an appendix to the Greek Lexicon of Scapula, &c. Born at Kendal, 1723; died, 1784.

ASPASIA, a Greek courtesan, whose beauty and accomplishments had so powerful an influence, that she numbered even the grave and moral Socrates among her acquaintance. To marry her, the great Pericles divorced his wife; and the Peloponnesian war is said to have originated in Aspasia, from anger at an affront she had received from the Megarians.

ASPINWALL, WILLIAM, an American physician, was born, in 1743, in the state of Massachusetts, and took his degree at Harvard college, where he was educated. In the war of independence he was appointed a surgeon in the army; and at the battle of Lexington he fought as a volunteer. He was greatly instrumental in promoting inoculation for the small-pox; yet when vaccine inoculation was introduced, he warmly patronised and adopted the practice, although it greatly reduced his professional emoluments. As a physician he enjoyed a high reputation. Died, 1823.

ASPREMONT, FRANCIS, Viscount d', the famous governor of Bayonne, who, when commanded by Charles IX. to massacre the Calvinists, heroically replied, "Sire, among the citizens and soldiers I have found men devoted to your majesty; but not a single executioner."

ASELYN, JOHN, a Dutch painter; who chiefly excelled in battle-pieces and historical paintings. Born, 1610; died, 1650.

ASSEMANI, JOSEPH SIMON, archbishop of Tyre; author of "Bibliotheca Orientalis Clementino Vaticana," &c. Born, 1687; died, 1768.

HISTORY IS A ROMANCE THAT IS BELIEVED; ROMANCE, A HISTORY THAT IS NOT BELIEVED.

ENVY IS A DISTEMPER, RATHER THAN A VICE; FOR NO ONE WOULD FEEL ENVY IF HE COULD HELP IT.

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ASSEMANT, STEPHEN, nephew of the preceding; keeper of the Vatican library, and author of "Acte Sanctorum Martyrum."

ASSER, a Rabbi of the fifth century; one of the compilers of the Babylonian Talmud. Died, 427.

ASSERIUS MENEVENSIS, a learned ecclesiastic, the tutor, friend, and biographer of Alfred the Great, by whom he was made bishop of Sherborne. His "Annals" contain, at once, the fullest and most authentic account of the life of his august sovereign and friend. Died, 909.

ASTELL, MARY, the daughter of a merchant at Newcastle, and a woman of very considerable talent as a polemical disputant. She obtained great popularity among the high church party as one of the most strenuous impugnors of the principles of Locke. Born, 1668; died, 1731.

ASTLE, THOMAS, an eminent archæological writer; author of a treatise "On the Origin and Progress of Writing," &c. &c. Died, 1803.

ASTLEY, PHILIP, author of "Remarks on the Profession and Duty of a Soldier," "A system of Equestrian Education, &c.," but better known as the founder, and for many years the manager, of the Amphitheatre, near Westminster Bridge. Born, 1742; died, 1814.

ASTON, Sir ARTHUR, a brave commander of the royalist troops in the reign of Charles I., who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Edge-hill, &c. He was governor of Drogheda in 1649, when it was taken by Cromwell, and is said to have had his brains beaten out with his own wooden leg.

ASTON, Sir THOMAS, a brave and loyal subject, who, in the civil wars, raised a troop of horse for the king's service; and was high sheriff of Cheshire, in 1635. He was killed while attempting to escape after being captured by the republicans, in 1645.

ASTORGA, Marquis, a Spanish grandee, declared a traitor by Napoleon in 1808.

ASTORI, JOHN ANTHONY, a Venetian scholar of the 17th century; author of numerous dissertations on Greek and Roman literature.

ASTORINI, ELIAS, a Neapolitan professor of mathematics; author of a translation of Euclid, and a Dissertation on the life of the Pætus, &c. Died, 1792.

ASTRUC, JOHN, an eminent French physician of the 17th century; author of the "Natural History of Languedoc," some medical treatises, &c. Born, 1684; died, 1768.

ATAHUALPA, sometimes written ATABALIPA, the last inca of Peru, who was barbarously put to death by the Spaniards, in 1532.

ATAIDE, DOM LOUIS D', a Portuguese noble and military officer, who was appointed viceroy of India in 1569, at a period when all the native powers were combined to expel the Portuguese. His efforts to quell the revolt were successful, and he returned; but on being sent out a second time, he died at Goa, 1580.

ATANAGI, DENIS, an Italian author and editor, of the 16th century. Among his works are a "Treatise on the Excellence of

History;" an edition of the Rhetoric of Aristotle, &c.

ATHANASIUS, ST., one of the fathers of the Christian church, was a native of Egypt, and successor of Alexander in the bishopric of Ale. andria. His defence of the doctrine of the Trinity against Arius and his followers involved him in much difficulty and suffering, which he bore with extraordinary patience and fortitude. Of his numerous writings the most valuable are "The Abridgment of the Scriptures," and "The Life of St. Anthony." The creed called by his name is supposed to have been written long after his death. Born, 296; died, 373.

ATHELSTAN, an illegitimate son of Edward the Elder, and his successor on the throne of England, in 925.

ATHENAGORAS, an Athenian philosopher of the 2d century. He became a convert to Christianity, and Clement of Alexandria was among his pupils. He wrote an "Apology for the Christians," and a treatise "On the Resurrection of the Dead."

ATHENÆUS, a learned grammarian, born at Naucratis, in Egypt, in the third century. The only work of his now extant is "The Deipnosophists, or the Table Talk of the Sophists."

ATHENÆUS, of Byzantium, an engineer in the time of the emperor Gallicus; author of a treatise on the Machines of War.

ATHENAI, Empress of the West, the daughter of an Athenian sophist, but whose learning and beauty induced Theodosius the Younger to marry her, and she took the name of Eudoxia. The emperor, however, became jealous of her, and she was banished to Jerusalem, where she died, in 460. Among her writings was a poetical translation of part of the Old Testament.

ATHIAS, JOSEPH, a Jewish printer of Amsterdam in the 17th century; editor of the Bible in Hebrew, English, Spanish, and German.

ATHOL, JOHN MURRAY, Duke of. In 1711 he petitioned parliament, complaining of his father's transfer of the sovereignty of the Isle of Man to the English Crown in 1763, for the sum of 70,000*l.*, and an annuity of 2,000*l.* during the lives of him and his duchess, and praying for a bill to amend it. The question was lost in consequence of a counter-petition from the island; but the duke was named captain-general, and governor-in-chief of the Isle of Man, from Feb. 4, 1793. In 1805 he presented another petition, which met with great opposition on the part of the inhabitants of the island. However, a grant of one-fourth of the Customs was made to the duke, in hereditary succession, with an increase of the annuity. He died in 1830, aged 75.

ATKINS, Sir ROBERT, a distinguished lawyer and patriot, who aided in the defence of Lord William Russell, and conducted that of Sir W. Williams, speaker of the House of Commons, when prosecuted for signing the orders to print Dangerfield's narrative of the Popish plot. He also distinguished himself by his opposition to the arbitrary measures of James II., and at the Revolution was made chief baron of the Exchequer. He subsequently

THERE IS NOTHING DONE SO WELL IN HASTE OR IN PASSION, BUT WHAT MAY BE DONE BETTER WITHOUT EITHER.

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was made speaker, which office he held till 1693. Born, 1621; died, 1709.

ATKYN, Sir ROBERT, son of the above, author of "The Ancient and present State of Gloucester." Born, 1646; died, 1711.

ATKYN, RICHARD, of the same family with the above; author of the "Origin and Growth of Printing." Died, 1677.

ATRATUS, HUGO, an English cardinal of the 13th century; a skillful mathematician and natural philosopher; author of "Canones Medicinales," &c.

ATTAIGNANT, GABRIEL CHARLES DE L', a French ecclesiastic and poet; author of "Pièces Dérabées à un Ami," &c. Born, 1697; died, 1779.

ATTARDI, BONAVENTURE, provincial of the Augustines in Sicily and Malta, in the 18th century; author of "Bilancia della Verità," &c.

ATTENDOLO, DARIUS, a military officer of the 16th century; author of a "History of Duelling," Poems, &c.

ATTENDOLO, JOHN BAPTIST, a secular priest and poet of Naples; author of "Observations on the Poetical Works of Petrarck," &c. Died, 1592.

ATTERBURY, FRANCIS, an English prelate, and a preacher of consummate abilities, was born in 1662, at Milton Keynes, near Newport Pagnell, and was educated at Westminster School, whence he was sent to Christchurch, Oxford. In 1691 he took holy orders, and in 1693 was made chaplain in ordinary to the king, and lecturer at St. Bride's. In these situations, and as preacher at Bridewell, he attracted much notice by the eloquence of his discourses; but his constant advocacy of high church principles exposed him to the attacks of Hoadly, and often of others of less repute. In 1700 he began a controversy on the powers and rights of convocations, in which he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the party with which he sided, that he received the degree of D. D., and the thanks of the lower house of convocation. On the accession of Queen Anne, he was made her chaplain in ordinary, and shortly afterwards he received the deanery of Carlisle. His rise henceforth was rapid: he was successively made preacher at the Rolls Chapel, a canon of Exeter, dean of Christchurch, bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster, which last preferment he owed to the recommendation of Lord Oxford. Hitherto his course had been invariably prosperous; but the death of Queen Anne altered the whole complexion of his circumstances. His high church principles were sufficiently well known; and it is asserted that he was imprudent enough to boast, that if a sufficient guard could be obtained, he would proclaim the Pretender, and that too in full canonicals. Be this true or false, it is certain that he took several occasions to render himself obnoxious to George I., and was sufficiently active in correspondence with the friends of the Pretender to involve himself in a "Bill of Pains and Penalties." He died an exile, at Paris, in 1731.

ATTERBURY, LEWIS, LL.D., elder brother of the above; author of some ser-

mons, tracts against Popery, &c. Born, 1656; died, 1731.

ATTICUS, son of Julius Atticus, and a descendant of the family of Mithridates, acquired so much reputation as a teacher of eloquence at Athens, that he was invited by Titus Antoninus to superintend the education of his adopted sons Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. He subsequently became consul, prefect of the free cities of Asia, &c. He employed his great wealth in public works; but at the close of his life he retired to Marathon, his native place, where he died, A. D. 185.

ATTICUS, TITUS POMPONIUS, a Roman knight, whose vast wealth enabled him to aid men of all parties, while his prudence prevented him from siding with any of them in their public measures. He thus escaped injury amid the contentions of Cinna and Marius, Cæsar and Pompey, and in the horrible times of the Triumvirate. Of the ability and influence of Atticus, we may form some opinion from the correspondence between him and Cicero. He is said to have written "Annals" of great value; but it is for his prudence, his wealth, and, above all, his friendship with Cicero, that he is now remembered. Died, B. C. 33, aged 77.

ATTILA, king of the Huns, surnamed the Scourge of God. His ruling passion was war; and the Romans learned to tremble at his name, so terrible were the injuries he inflicted on them. On the last occasion of his invading Italy, he spread terror and desolation over all Lombardy, and the fugitives thence founded the afterwards mighty city of Venice. Died, 453.

ATTIRET, JOHN FRANCIS, a French Jesuit and painter. Being appointed missionary to Pekin, he acquired great favour with the emperor Kien Long, of whose gardens he wrote a very amusing account. Born, 1702; died, 1768.

ATWOOD, GEORGE, F.R.S., an eminent mathematician; author of a "Dissertation on the Construction and Properties of Arches," and many other valuable works on mechanical and mathematical science. Born, 1745; died, 1807.

AUBAT, ABBE, *censeur royal* in 1784; a sarcastic French fabulist, whom Voltaire pronounces first after La Fontaine.

AUBAIS, CHARLES DE BASCHI, Marquis d'; author of a work on historical geography, &c. Died, 1777.

AUBERT, WILLIAM, Sieur d'Massoulignes; advocate of the Parliament of Paris, and author of "Histoire des Guerres des Chrétiens contre les Turcs, sous Godefroy de Bouillon," &c. Born, 1533; died, 1601.

AUBERT DU HAYET, an active military officer of the French republic. After much service in the army, he was sent as ambassador to Constantinople, where he died, aged 37, in 1797.

AUBERY, ANTHONY, a French lawyer of the 17th century; author of a "History of Cardinal Richelieu," &c. His works are valuable for their facts, but mean in style.

AUBERY, LOUIS DE MAURIER, a French historian of the 17th century; author of "Memoirs for the History of Holland," &c.

WHEN ROGUES FALL INTO THE SNARE THEY PREPARE FOR OTHERS, THEY JUSTLY BECOME DOUBLY OBJECTS OF CONTEMPT AND RIDICULE.

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AUBIGNE, THEODORE AGRIPPA D', a French Calvinist of good family, remarkable for his attachment to Henry IV., and for the honesty with which he spoke the truth to that king even when it was least agreeable. He spent the latter part of his life in retirement at Geneva. Died, 1630.

AUBIGNE, CONSTANT D', son of the above, and father of the notorious Madame de Maintenon. His moral character was very inferior to that of his father; but as an author, his Universal History, and his satires, poems, memoirs, &c., do him considerable credit.

AUBLET, J. B. C. F., an able French botanist; author of "Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane Française." Born, 1720; died, 1778. It was in honour of him that Linnaeus gave the name of Verbena Aubletia to a species of vervain.

AUBREY, JOHN, an eminent English topographer and antiquary of the 17th century. He left a vast number of MSS., evincing great research; but he only published one work, entitled, "Miscellanies," a collection of popular superstitions. Many of his MSS. are in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. Died, about 1700.

AUBRIET, CLAUDE, a French painter of natural history subjects. Died, 1740.

AUBRIOT, HUGES, a French merchant, mayor of Paris, and superintendent of finance to Charles V. He was imprisoned for heresy, but the populace, who had risen against the taxes termed Mailloins, released him, and he escaped to Burgundy. It was from him that the French reformers had the name of Huguenots.

AUBRY DE MONTDIDIER, a French knight of the time of Charles V., who, according to tradition, was basely murdered, in 1371, by his companion in arms, Richard de Macaire. The murder was discovered by means of a dog of the deceased, who showed the most hostile disposition to the murderer. The king compelled Macaire to fight with his accuser, the dog, in order to decide the case; and the murderer was conquered. From this story the drama of "The Dog of Montargis" has been taken.

AUBRY, JOHN BAPTIST, a French prior, who was deprived of his situation at the revolution; author of "Questions Philosophiques sur la Religion Naturelle," &c. Born, 1735; died, 1809.

AUBRY, MILE., a figurante of the French opera, who, in 1793, publicly personated the "Goddess of Reason" at Paris.

AUBRY, C. L., a Parisian librarian, and profound mathematician, born in 1746; author of a work addressed to the Legislative Body in 1799, "On Weights and Measures;" and another, "On the Decimal System."

AUBRY, JOHN FRANCIS, a French physician of the 18th century; author of "Les Oracles de Coe," a review of the practice of Hippocrates, and other ancient physicians.

AUBRY DUBONCHET, N., a deputy of the Tiers Etats in 1789; and author of several works on political economy.

ACBRY, F., one of the French Committee of Public Safety in 1794, who aimed at counter-revolution. He deprived Buonaparte, after the siege of Toulon, of military em-

ployments, and reduced him to great distress; the latter revenged himself afterwards, by preventing his re-entry into France after his deportation to Cayenne, on the return of some of his fellow-victims.

AUBRY DE GOUGES, MARIE-OLYMPIE, a female republican, celebrated for her beauty and talents, born in 1755. She founded the popular female societies called Tricoteuses, and was a perfect enthusiast in her political opinions. At length she was put to death by Robespierre's party, in consequence of their licentious and cruel profligacy having urged her to denounce them in a pamphlet called the "Trois Unes." She died with heroic spirit. She is the author of the "Memoires of Madame de Valmont;" of "L'Esclavage des Negres," a melodrama; "Le Mariage de Chérubin," a comedy; and "Moliere chez Ninon," an episodical piece, &c.

AUBUSSON, PETER D', surnamed the Buckler of the Church, after having served with great distinction under the emperor Sigismund against the Turks, entered the order of St. John of Jerusalem, became grand-master, and, in 1480, compelled Mahomet II. to raise the siege of Rhodes. Died, 1503.

AUCHMUTY, SIR SAMUEL, a distinguished English general. He served with great zeal and ability in North and South America, and when commanding in India, reduced to the dominion of Great Britain the rich settlements of Java and Batavia. On his return to Europe, he was appointed to the command in Ireland, where he died in 1822.

AUCKLAND, WILLIAM EDEN, Lord, an able negotiator, was the third son of Sir Sir Robert Eden, of West Auckland, Durham. He was appointed under-secretary of state in 1772; went to Ireland in 1780 with Lord Carleton, as chief secretary; in 1788 was ambassador to Spain; and in the year following was ambassador to Holland. He wrote "The Principles of Penal Law;" "The History of New Holland;" and numerous other valuable works. Born, 1744; died, 1814.

AUDE, JOSEPH, knight of Malta, born in 1755; secretary to the Neapolitan philosophical minister, Carraccioli, and subsequently to the French Piny, Buffon, whose life he published in 1788. He is the author of several dramas: "Le Helene Anglaise," "Le Retour de Camille," "Le Nouveau Riccio," and some melodramas; "The Exiles of Siberia," &c.

AUDEBERT, GERMAIN, a French lawyer of the 16th century; author of "Roma," Venetia," and other Latin poems. Died, 1598.

AUDEBERT, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated French engraver of natural history, born in 1739. The spirit of his engravings of monkeys, snakes, birds, &c. is inimitable. Died, 1800.

AUDIFREDI, JOHN BAPTIST, a famous Italian astronomer, born in 1714; author of "Demonstrazione delle Stazioni della Cometa, 1769," &c.

AUDIFFREEDY, THERESE, born in Guinea in 1757. When returning thither, at 18, from Bourdeaux, she was subjected, through

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the effect of her youthful beauty, to the rejected love of the captain of the vessel, but was relieved from his offered violence by Sonnini and the Chevalier Audiffredy, the latter of whom she married; and becoming one of the richest proprietors in Cayenne, she saved Pichegru, and the numerous deported victims of the 18th Fructidor, from being starved to death.

AUDIGUIER, VITAL D', a French nobleman; author of a "Treatise on the true and ancient usage of Duels." Died, 1630.

AUDINOT, founder of the Theatre Audinot, and the inventor of melodramas, was born at Nancy, about 1750. He was a favourite actor in, as well as author of, many of the latter. He died at Paris, in 1801.

AUDLEY, THOMAS, chancellor of England during part of the reign of Henry VIII., and disgracefully subservient to the evil will of that king. Died, 1544.

AUDRAN, the name of a family of French artists; of whom the following are the most eminent—CHARLES AUDRAN, the elder, was born at Paris, in 1594; and died in 1673. His works are numerous and excellent.

—CLAUDE, a nephew of the preceding, was born, at Lyons, in 1639, and studied under his uncle. He was employed by Le Brun in painting part of the pictures of Alexander's battles, at Versailles, and became professor of painting in the royal academy of Paris, where he died in 1684.—GIRARD, the brother of the last-mentioned, and the most celebrated of the family, was born, at Lyons, in 1640; studied under Le Brun at Paris; and engraved that artist's pictures in a mastery style. He died in 1703.—CLAUDE, nephew of Girard, was born, at Lyons, in 1685. He was celebrated for ornamental designs; appointed king's painter; and died in 1734.—JOHN, brother of Claude, was born in 1667; studied engraving under his uncle; and died, at Paris, in 1756.

AUDRAN, P. G., was born in Dauphiny, about 1779; and made professor of Hebrew at the College de France, in 1790. This scholar taught himself Hebrew by the synoptical and analytical method first applied by Dumasais and De Gebelin to grammatical science; and was the author of a "Grammaire Hebraique."

AUDREIN, YVES M., a French ecclesiastic, who joined Robespierre, declared for the revolution, and proposed his "Plan d'Education," to withdraw the education of youth from the priesthood. In 1800, while proceeding to his bishopric, he was dragged out of his carriage by the Chouans, and assassinated.

AUGE, DANIEL AUGENTIUS, a French author of the 11th century. He translated portions of St. Macarius and Synesius from the Greek, and wrote numerous dialogues on oratory, &c.

AUGER, ATHANASIUS, a learned abbe, and professor of rhetoric at the college of St. Rouen, was born at Paris, in 1734. He published several political works, (among others, "Catechisme du Citoyen Francois," &c.) in favour of the revolution. His learned publications are numerous: "Constitution des Romains;" "De la Tragedie Grecque;" the complete works of Isocrates, Lysias, Xenophon, &c. Died, 1792.

AUGER, LOUIS SIMON, born at Paris in 1772, was a man of extensive learning, being the conductor of several Journals, and one of the principal authors of the Universal Biography. He committed suicide in 1829.

AUGEREAU, PIERRE FRANCOIS CHARLES, duke of Castiglione, and a marshal of France, was born at Paris, in 1737. Having entered the army early in life, he distinguished himself, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general in 1794. At the battles of Castiglione and Arcole, in 1796, his personal bravery was eminently conspicuous; and, in short, through all the campaigns of Napoleon, from that time till the memorable retreat from Russia in 1813, he displayed great skill, and filled the most important stations: receiving as a reward for his services the baton of a field marshal and a dukedom. On the abdication of the emperor, he was among the first to offer his allegiance to the Bourbons, for which he was amply rewarded; yet, it is said, he was equally ready on Napoleon's return from Elba to serve his old master, who, however, rejected his services, and declared him a traitor. He died in 1816.

AUGURELLO, GIOVANNI AURELIO, an Italian poet and professor of the *belles lettres*; author of "Chrysopoeia," and other poems, Latin and Italian. Born, 1440; died, 1524.

AUGUSTIN, St., bishop of Hippo, and one of the fathers of the Christian church, was born at Tagaste, in Africa, A. D. 354. He was in his youth attached to the Manichean doctrines, and of very loose morals; but his conversion from his errors was complete and permanent; and he wrote with great zeal, and very voluminously, against all the sects which the church held to be heretical. He died in 430.

AUGUSTIN, ANTHONY, a Spanish prelate of the 16th century; author of some treatises on law and on medals. Died, 1586.

AUGUSTIN, or AUSTIN, St., styled the Apostle of the English, was sent by pope Gregory I. at the head of 40 monks to preach the gospel in England. He landed in 597; and so rapid was his success, that the pope made him archbishop of Canterbury, Kent being the first scene of his invaluable labour. Elated by the success of his mission, he endeavoured to bring the Welsh bishops, who were descendants of the British converts of the second century, under the jurisdiction of the church of Rome, to which they had never submitted; but they asserted their independence, and 1200 monks of Bangor were soon after put to the sword by Ethelfrith, king of Northumberland, at the instigation, it is said, of the offended prelate. He died early in the seventh century, but the year of his death is variously given.

AUGUSTULUS, ROMULUS, the last emperor of the West, was raised to the throne by his father, the patrician Orestes, who deposed Julius Nepos, in 478; but his reign was little more than nominal, and of very short duration; being soon afterwards conquered and dethroned by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, who spared his life, and allowed him a pension.

AUGUSTUS, CAIUS JULIUS CESAR OCTAVIANUS, a Roman emperor, was the son

JUSTICE IS THE BADGE OF VIRTUE, THE STAFF OF PEACE, AND THE MAINTENANCE OF HONOUR.

IT IS NO PART OF WISDOM TO BE MISERABLE TO-DAY, BECAUSE WE MAY HAPPEN TO BE SO TO-MORROW.

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of Calus Octavius and Accia, niece of Julius Caesar, who, on the death of his father, which happened when he was only four years old, adopted him as his son. When Caesar was assassinated, Octavius (for by that name he was called before his accession to the throne), was in Epirus, whence he immediately returned to secure his inheritance, and entered into an alliance with Antony and Lepidus, though he at first was inimical to the former. The triumvirate thus formed shed the best blood of Rome; and Octavius was fully as guilty as either of his associates. At length Lepidus was deposed, Antony hurried to ruin and death, and Octavius, then 36 years of age, became emperor, with the title of Augustus. As emperor, his course was wise and beneficent; literature and the arts flourished under his auspices; good laws were enacted; and he was in many respects deserving of the lavish praise heaped upon him by the writers of that time. Born, B. C. 63; died, A. D. 14.

AULISIO, DOMINIC, a Neapolitan professor of civil law, but more celebrated as a jurist and for his great proficiency in general science and the *belles lettres*. He was author of "Commentaries on Civil Law," a "History of the Rise and Progress of Medicine," &c. Born, 1639; died, 1717.

AULNAGE, F. H. S. DE, a Spanish writer, born in 1739; author of a work on ancient pantomime, and of "Histoire Generale des Religions," &c.

AULUS GELLIUS, a grammarian in the reigns of Trajan and Marcus Aurelius; chiefly remembered for his "Noctes Atticae."

AUNGERVILLE, RICHARD, or RICHARD DE BURY, was the tutor of Edward III., by whom he was made bishop of London, Lord High Chancellor, Lord High Treasurer, &c. He was a munificent patron of learning, and the author of a learned work, entitled, "Philobiblion." Born, 1281; died, 1345.

AUNOY, Countess of, a lively French authoress of the 17th century. Died, 1705.

AURELIAN, LUCIUS DOMITIUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of a peasant, and born in Pannonia, about the year 220. Having throughout an active life greatly distinguished himself as a skilful, valiant, and successful general, he was chosen emperor on the death of Claudius II. in 270. He drove the barbarians from Italy, conquered Tetricus, who had assumed the purple in Gaul, and vanquished the celebrated Zenobia, of Palmyra, and carried her a prisoner to Rome; but while on his march towards Persia, in 275, he was assassinated by his mutinous troops.

AURELIO, Louis, an Italian monk of the 17th century; author of an account of the Bohemian rebellion. He also abridged the Universal History of Turseilinus, and other works. Died, 1637.

AURENGZEBE, the Great Mogul, or emperor of Hindostan, was the third son of Shah Jehan. His early life was marked by gravity and seeming devotion, but these were merely the disguise of an ambitious and crafty spirit. He deposed his father, put to death two of his brothers, and the son of the elder of them, and assumed the sovereign authority. Ill, however, as he

obtained his power, he used it with skill and courage. He subdued Golconda, the Carnatic, Visapour, and Bengal, and routed the pirates who had infested the mouth of the Ganges. His achievements obtained him the respect of European as well as Asiatic powers. But the close of his life was embittered by the rebellious conduct of his sons, who aimed at deposing him, as he had deposed his father. Born, 1618; died, 1707. After the death of Aurengzebe, the might and splendour of the Mogul empire rapidly declined.

AURIA, VINCENTIO, a Sicilian author of the 17th century. His principal work is a history of eminent Sicilians. Born, 1625; died, 1710.

AURIGNI, GILES DE, a French lawyer and poet of the 16th century; author of a poem, entitled, "Tuteur d'Amour," and some other works of no great value.

AUSEGIUS, a French abbot of the ninth century, who made a collection of the capitularies of Charlemagne and his son Louis, which has been several times reprinted. Died, 834.

AUSONIUS, DECIUS MAGNUS, a Roman poet of the fourth century; son of Julius Ausonius, a physician of Bourdeaux. He early gave proof of genius, and was appointed tutor to Gratian, son of the emperor Valentinian; and when his pupil came to the throne, he made him Praetorian prefect of Gaul, and subsequently raised him to the consulship. His poems are various both as to subject and merit; but though they contain much that is beautiful, they are but too frequently deformed by licentiousness.

AUSTEN, JANE, the authoress of "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility," and other prose fictions, was the daughter of a clergyman in Hampshire. Born, 1775; died, unmarried, 1817.

AUSTREA, D. JUAN, a Spanish admiral, born in 1545; remembered as the conqueror of the Turks at Lepanto.

AUVERGNE, THEOPHILUS MALO DE LA-TOUR D', a distinguished soldier, citizen, and scholar of the French republic, was born in 1743, at Carhaix, in Lower Brittany. He first served in the army during the American war; and when the French revolution broke out, he was living in retirement, on his half-pay. This called him again into active life; and he was entrusted with the command of 8000 grenadiers, and distinguished himself in various successful enterprises on the Spanish frontier. In 1795 he returned to his studies; but, in 1799, he once more took the field, generally serving in lieu of a friend's only son, who had been drawn as a conscript. Bonaparte rewarded his bravery by bestowing on him the honourable title of First Grenadier of France; but he did not long retain it, being killed at the battle of Neuburg, in 1800. He was well versed in history, and an eminent linguist; author of a Franco-Celtic Dictionary, and various other philological works of merit.

AUVERGNE, ANTHONY D', a French musician and composer of the 18th century, who composed the first comic opera ever performed in France. Died, 1797.

DISSIMULATION CORRUPTS THE EARLY SIMPLICITY OF YOUTH, AND BLASTS THE FAIREST BLOSSOMS OF GENIUS.

AVALOS, FERDINAND, Marquis of Pescara, a brave Neapolitan soldier, and the author of a "Dialogue on Love," which he wrote while a prisoner of war, and dedicated to his wife, the beautiful Vittoria Colonna. Born, 1489; died, 1525.

AVALOS, ALPHONSO D', Marquis del Vasto, nephew of the preceding, was born at Naples, in 1502, and obtained the command of the imperial army at his uncle's death, for the brilliant valour he displayed at the siege of Pavia. Died, 1546.

AVAUJ, CLAUDE DE MESNE, Comte d', a celebrated French diplomatist, and an accomplished scholar. Died, 1650.

AVELLANEDA, ALPHONSUS FERNANDEZ DE, a Spanish writer, who, to the great annoyance of Cervantes, wrote a continuation of the first part of Don Quixote.

AVELLONE, F., an Italian dramatic writer, born in 1756, whose pieces are numerous, and many of them successful: "Lanterne Magique," "Jules Willenvel," &c.

AYERANI, BENEDICT, a Florentine, was learned and voluminous prose writer and poet. Born, 1645; died, 1707.

AYERANI, JOSEPH, brother of the above; author of various scientific treatises, and of a defence of Galileo.

AVENTINE, JOHN, a native of Bavaria; author of the "Annals of Bavaria," and of a curious work, entitled, "Numerandi per digitos," &c. Born, 1486; died, 1534.

AVENZOAR, or EBN ZOAR, an Arabian physician of the 12th century, born at Seville; author of a medical compendium, entitled, "Al Theiser."

AYERDY, CLEMENT CHARLES DE L', controller-general of France in the 18th century; author of "Code Penal," and other useful works. He was guillotined in 1794, on a charge of having caused the scarcity of wheat which then afflicted France.

AYERROES, or AVEN ROSCH, an Arabian philosopher and physician of the 12th century. His talents caused him to be made chief ruler of Morocco by the caliph, Jacob Almanzor, but being accused of heresy by the Mahometan priests, he was imprisoned and otherwise persecuted. Again, however, he acquired both the royal favour and the popular confidence, and died at Morocco, in 1196, in possession of the highest honours below the sovereignty. He was author of a paraphrase of Plato's Republic, and several other works.

AVESBURY, ROBERT, of an English writer of the 14th century; author of a history of Edward III.

AVIANO, JEROME, an Italian poet of the 16th century.

AVICENNA, otherwise **EBN-SINA**, an Arabian philosopher and physician of the 11th century. Of his numerous works the most valuable are his "Commentaries on Aristotle." He died in great poverty, 1037.

AVIENUS, RUFUS FESTUS, a Latin poet of the fourth century.

AVIGNY, C. J. L., a national French poet, born at Martinique, in 1780; author of "Jeanne D'Arc," "Le Depart de La Perouse," and some successful dramas, "La Lettres," "Les Deux Jockeys," "Doria," &c. His best prose production is on the

progress of the British power in India, inserted in Michard's "Histoire de Mysore."

AVILA Y ZUNIGA, LOUIS D', a distinguished diplomatist, warrior, and historian, under Charles V. He wrote "Commentaries" on the wars of his sovereign, who so much admired them, that he deemed himself more fortunate than Alexander, in having such an historian.

AVILA, JOHN D', a Spanish priest, who for the space of forty years journeyed through the Andalusian mountains and forests, enforcing by his precepts and example the doctrines of the Gospel; on which account he acquired the appellation of the Apostle of Andalusia. Died, 1560.

AVILER, AUGUSTINE CHARLES D', a French architect of the 17th century; author of some valuable works on architecture.

AVIRON, JAMES LE BATHELIER, a French lawyer of the 16th century; author of "Commentaries on the Provincial Laws of Normandy."

AVISON, CHARLES, a composer and musician; author of "Essays on Musical Expression," &c. Died, 1770.

AVITUS, MARCUS MARCIUS, raised to the empire of the West on the death of Maximus, in 455, but deposed after a reign of only fourteen months.

AVOGADRO, LUCIA, an Italian poetess, whose early talents won the praise of Tasso. Died, 1568.

AVRIGNY, HYACINTH ROBILLARD D', a French Jesuit and historical writer, was born at Caen in 1675, and died in 1719.

AYALA, PETER LOPEZ D', a learned, brave, and eloquent Spanish statesman, was born in Murcia, in 1332. After serving under four Castilian monarchs, both in the council and the field, and distinguishing himself also as a man of erudition, he died in 1407.

AYALA, a Dutch physician who practised at Antwerp in the 16th century; author of a "Treatise on the Plague," "Carmen pro vera Medicina," &c.

AYESHA, daughter of Abubeker, and favourite wife of Mahomet. On the death of her husband she resorted to arms to oppose the succession of Ali; but though conquered by him she was dismissed in safety, and died in retirement at Mecca, in 677. The Mussulmen venerate her memory, and designate her the prophetess.

AYLMER, JOHN, bishop of London in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was a ready, but not very rigidly principled writer; and was more disposed to intolerance than is consistent with the character of a true Christian. Born, 1521; died, 1594.

AYLOFFE, Sir JOSEPH, an able antiquary of the 18th century. He was keeper of the state papers, and author of "The Universal Librarian," besides numerous other works. Born, 1708; died, 1781.

AYMON, JOHN, a Piedmontese priest of the 17th century. He abjured Papacy for the doctrines of Calvin, but returned to his original faith and had a pension from the cardinal de Noailles. Availing himself of his intimacy with the librarian of the royal collection at Paris, he stole some MSS., one of which, an account of the synod of Jeru-

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salem in 1672, he published in Holland. He wrote a "Picture of the Court of Rome," and some other works.

AYRAULT, PIERRE, a French lawyer of the 16th century; author of a treatise "De Patrie Jure," occasioned by the seduction of his son by the Jesuits, and other works. Born, 1536; died, 1601.

AYRTON, EDMUND, a composer of cathedral music, and one of the directors of the Commemoration of Handel. Born, 1734; died, 1808.

AYSCOUGH, SAMUEL, an industrious literary character of the last century. He contributed largely to the British Critic and other periodicals; and compiled a variety of laborious indexes, of which, his Index to Shakespeare is the principal. He was curate of St. Giles's, and lecturer at Shoreditch. Born, 1745; died, 1804.

AYSCOUGH, GEORGE EDWARD, son of the dean of Bristol, by a sister of the first Lord Lyttleton. He was the author of a volume of travels on the continent, and the tragedy of Semiramis. Died, 1779.

AYSCUE, Sir GEORGE, a distinguished admiral in the time of Cromwell, and one of the coadjutors of Blake in his famous action with the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp. At the restoration he was made rear-admiral of the Blue; and being captured in Albemarle's action off Dunkirk, remained many years a prisoner.

AYTON, Sir ROBERT, a native of Fifeshire, in Scotland, a poet of considerable merit, was born in 1570. He wrote in Greek, Latin, and French, as well as English. Died, 1638.

AZAIS, P. H., born in 1766; author of a "Systeme Universel," and the editor of

several literary and political works, "Le Mercure," "Aristarque," &c.

AZARA, DON JOSEPH NICHOLAS D', a Spanish grandee, born in Arragon, 1721; ambassador, first to Rome, and next to France; a good writer in Spanish, Italian, and French; a ripe antiquarian, and a great patron of the fine arts. His "Suite de Pierres Gravées," published in Spain, is much esteemed. He translated into Spanish "Middleton's Life of Cicero;" "Bowles's Natural History of Spain;" "Seneca;" and "Bodon's Horace." He died suddenly, by his fire-side, in 1804.

AZARA, FELIX D', a Spanish naturalist and traveller of the 18th century; author of a "Natural History of Paraguay," and other valuable works. Born, 1746; the time of his death is uncertain.

AZNAR, count of Gascony, distinguished for quelling an insurrection of the Navarrese Gascons, in 824; but being discontented with Pepin, king of Aquitaine, for whom he put down the insurgents, he subsequently, in 831, seized on a part of Navarre, and became the founder of the kingdom of that name. Died, 836.

AZUNI, DOMINIC ALBERT, a Sardinian, born in 1760. He was the author of "System Universel du Droit Maritime de l'Europe," &c., a work of the highest merit, written in the purest French. Made president of the Genoese board of trade by Napoleon, he fell with his patron, and retired to private life. Died, 1827.

AZZO, PORTUUS, an Italian jurist of the 13th century; author of "A Summary of the Codes or Institutes." He is said to have been executed for killing a man in a personal conflict.

B.

BAAH DIN, MAHOMET GEBET AMALI, a Persian doctor; author of "A Summary of Canon and Civil Law," which he wrote by order of Abbas the Great, and in his name.

BAAN, JOHN D', a Dutch portrait painter who was employed in England under the patronage of Charles II. Died, 1702.

BAAN, JAMES, son of the above, and of the same profession. Died, 1700.

BAARSDORP, CORNELIUS, physician to the emperor Charles V.; author of "Methodus Universæ Artis Medicæ." Died, 1563.

BAART, PETER, a Fleming of the 18th century; author of Flemish Georgics," &c.

BABA, a Turkish impostor of the 13th century, who affected to have a mission from Heaven. He had many followers in Natolia, which country he overran; but his success was only temporary, and his sect sunk into obscurity.

HABACOUSCHI, a mufli of the city of Caffa, in Mauria, who died in the year of

the Hegira, 783. His real name was Abdrahman Mosthafa; and he was author of a work, entitled "The Friend of Princes."

BABEK, KHOREMI, a Persian impostor, surnamed the Impious, who, in the early part of the ninth century, appeared as the apostle of a new religion. For twenty years he baffled all the attempts that were made to put him down; but at length he was taken prisoner, and suffered a cruel death, in 837.

BABIN, FRANCIS, a French divine and professor of divinity at Angers; editor of "The Conferences of the Diocese of Angers." Died, 1734.

BABINGTON, ANTHONY, a gentleman of good family and fortune in Derbyshire, who was detected in a conspiracy to assassinate queen Elizabeth; for which he was executed in 1586.

BABINGTON, GERVAISE, a bishop of Worcester, at the end of the 16th and be-

THE UNGRATEFUL REJOICE BUT ONCE IN THE FAVOURS THEY RECEIVE, THE GRATEFUL ALWAYS.

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ginning of the 17th centuries. He was a learned and pious man, and a considerable benefactor to the library of Worcester cathedral. He successively held the bishoprics of Landaff, Exeter, and Worcester.

BABINGTON, DR. WILLIAM, an eminent physician, and lecturer on medicine and chemistry at Guy's Hospital, was born in 1737; and after a long life of usefulness in his profession, of which he was a distinguished ornament, died in April, 1833, aged 76. He was the author of "A New System of Mineralogy," besides some other scientific treatises.

BABEUF, FRANCIS NOEL, a violent partizan of the French revolution. He assumed the name of Gracchus, and conducted a journal called "The Tribune of the People;" but his share in a conspiracy being proved, he was condemned to be guillotined, which he avoided by suicide, while under sentence in prison, 1797.

BABRIAS, or BABRIUS, a Greek poet, frequently quoted by Suidas.

BABUR, or BABR, MOHAMMED, a sovereign of the Mogul empire, in Western Tartary and Khorassan, who ascended the throne in 1494, and who, in 1525, invaded and conquered Hindostan. He died in 1530, and his posterity reigned over India for two centuries and a half. Babur was the great grandson of Tamerlane.

BABYLAS, bishop of Antioch, put to death in the persecution of Decius, A.D. 251.

BACAI, IBRAHIM BEN OMAR, author of lives of eminent men, &c. Died, 635 of the Hegira.

BACCAINI, BENEDICT, professor of ecclesiastical history at Modena, and author of various learned works. Born, 1637; died, 1721.

BACCALARY SANNA, VINCENT, marquis of St. Vincent, an able commander and statesman under Charles II., and Philip V. of Spain; author of "Memoirs of Philip V." &c. Died, 1736.

BACCHIS, sometimes called **BALUS**, a king of Corinth, who ruled with such moderation and equity, that to commemorate him his successors were called Bacchidae.

BACCHUS, king of Mauritania, son-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he betrayed into the hands of the Romans under Sylla.

BACCHYLIDES, a Greek lyric poet, who flourished about 450 years B.C. He was the cotemporary and rival of Pindar; and Horace is said to have imitated him in some of his Odes.

BACCIO, ANDREW, an Italian physician of the 16th century; author of several treatises on poisons, antidotes, &c.

BACCIO, FRANCISCO BARTOLOMEO, an eminent portrait and historical painter, was born at Savignana, near Florence, in 1469. He is considered the inventor of the jointed fig. figure, used by painters; and is the first who painted draperies with grace and correctness. Died, 1517.

BACELLAR, ANTHONY BARBOSA, a Portuguese poet, historian, and civilian; but who is chiefly remembered for a work in defence of the house of Braganza, which paid his way to fortune, and established him as a favourite at the court.

BACH, JOHN SEBASTIAN, a German musician of first-rate merit. He is said to have equalled Handel as an organist; and as a scientific composer he has attained a celebrity rarely excelled. Born, 1683; died, 1754.

BACH, CHARLES PHILIP EMANUEL, and **JOHN CHRISTIAN**, the two most eminent of the eleven sons of Sebastian; all of whom followed their father's profession.

BACHAUMONT, FRANCIS LE COIGNREUX DE, a French lawyer and poet, co-author with Chapelain of a lively and spirited piece, in prose and verse, entitled, "A Journey to Montpellier." Born, 1624; died, 1702.

BACHAUMONT, LOUIS PETIT, a French writer; author of a voluminous work, entitled, "Secret Memoirs towards a History of the French Republic of Letters," &c. Died, 1771.

BACHELIER, NICHOLAS, a French sculptor, pupil of Michael Angelo. Several of his productions are in the cathedral of Toulouse, his native city. Died, 1554.

BACHELIER, JOHN JAMES, a French painter, born in 1724, was director of the royal porcelain manufactory of Sèvres, and the discoverer of an encaustic composition for the preservation of marble statues. That his love for the arts was great and disinterested, may be fairly inferred from the fact of his devoting a fortune of 60,000 francs to the establishment of a school for gratuitously teaching the art of drawing. Died, 1803.

BACHER, GEORGE FREDERIC, a German physician of the 18th century; author of "Treatises on Dropsy," a disease which he was very skilful in treating.

BACHER, A. A. P. F., son of the preceding, and of the same profession; author of a work on law, and a contributor to the Journal de Medicine. Died, 1807.

BACHOVIVS, REINIER, a German civilian of the 16th century; author of a catechism in vindication of Calvinism.

BACHOVIVS, REINIER, son of the above; professor of civil law at Heidelberg; author of a treatise "De Actionibus," &c.

BACHMEISTER, H. L. C., a miscellaneous writer, born at Hernhorn, in the principality of Nassau-Dillenburg, in 1736; author of "An Abridgment of the Geography of the Russian Empire;" "A Collection of Memoirs relating to Peter I.;" "The Russian Library," 11 vols., &c. Died, 1806.

BACICI, JOHN BATTIST GAULI, an Italian painter, chiefly of scriptural subjects and portraits. Born, 1639; died, 1709.

BACKER, JAMES, a Dutch historical painter of great ability. Born at Antwerp, in 1530; died, 1560.

BACKER, JACOB, a portrait and historical painter. Born at Harlingen, 1609; died, 1651.

BACKHOUSE, WILLIAM, an English astronomer and alchemist; author of "The Complaint of Nature," "The Golden Fleece," &c. Died, 1662.

BACKHUYSEN, RUDOLPH, or LUDOLPH, an eminent painter, whose sea-pieces are worthy of the highest praise. He studied nature attentively in all her forms, and gave to every subject such transparency and luster.

HE WHO RECEIVES A GOOD TURN, SHOULD NEVER FORGET IT; HE WHO DOES ONE, SHOULD NEVER REMEMBER IT.

EVERY MAN COMMITTING A TRESPASS, IS THE PRISONER OF JUSTICE AS SOON AS HE HAS DONE IT.

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tre, as placed him above all the artists of his time, except the younger Vandervelde. Indeed, it is said to have been his frequent custom, whenever he could procure resolute mariners, to go to sea in a storm, in order to store his mind with images of the angry elements, and to work incessantly on his return while they were vividly impressed on his memory. Born at Embden, 1631; died, 1709.

BACKLER D'ALBE, baron **AUBERT** **LOUIS**, an eminent French military geographer and engineer; author of a "Chart of the Theatre of War in the first Campaigns of Buonaparte in Italy," &c. Born at St. Pol, 1761; died at Paris, 1824.

BACON, ROBERT, an English friar; dignity lecturer at Oxford; author of "The Life of St. Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury," &c. Died, 1248.

BACON, ROGER, a celebrated English friar and philosopher. He was born at Ilchester, Somersetshire, in 1214, and received an education at Oxford and Paris. He was ardent in his pursuit of knowledge, that he expended 2000*l.* in the course of 20 years. His attainments caused him to be much persecuted by his ignorant contemporaries, who imputed them to magic. Several of his works remain in MSS., but the chief of them are collected in one folio volume, entitled, "Opus Majus." Considering the time at which he lived, he was unquestionably a very great man; for though his natural philosophy is in some particulars erroneous, it is quite clear that he at least approximated to the discovery of the telescope, the camera obscura, and gunpowder; and he not only detected the error of the calendar, but actually suggested the reformation afterwards made in it by pope Gregory XIII. Died, 1292.

BACON, Sir NICHOLAS, keeper of the great seal, and privy counsellor to queen Elizabeth. He was the first lord keeper that ranked as lord chancellor. Born, 1510; died, 1579.

BACON, ANNE, second wife of the above; a lady remarkable for her intimate acquaintance with both the ancient and modern languages. She translated "The Sermons of Origen" from the Italian, and "Bishop Jewel's Apology for the Church of England" from the Latin. Born, 1528; died, 1600.

BACON, FRANCIS, an eminent statesman, and still more eminent philosopher, son of the lord keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, by his second wife. During the reign of Elizabeth he made no great progress, but on the accession of James I. he was knighted, and made one of the king's counsel. In the following year he was made solicitor-general; and during the fourteen years following he continued to rise till he became high chancellor of Great Britain, baron Verulam, and viscount St. Alban's. His fall was as sudden as his rise had been great: being accused of corruption in his office, he was dismissed and heavily fined; and though he was subsequently noticed by Charles I., he spent the remainder of his life in study and retirement. It is rather as a philosopher than as a statesman that he demands our admiration. His works are invaluable, and too numerous to be mentioned here; but if

none of them existed but his "Novum Organum Scientiarum," he would have earned himself a deathless name. Born, 1561; died, 1626.

BACON, ANTHONY, elder brother of the chancellor, a skilful politician, and a friend of the earl of Essex. As he spent the greater portion of his time abroad, and was much devoted to learned pursuits, he became personally acquainted with most of the foreign literati, and was also honoured with the friendship of Henry IV. of France.

BACON, Sir NATHANIEL, half brother of the chancellor. He possessed great ability as a landscape painter. Died, 1615.

BACON, PHANUEL, an English divine; author of some dramas, and a poem, entitled, "The Artificial Kite." Died, 1783.

BACON, JOHN, an eminent English sculptor, and the inventor of a method of making statues in artificial stone. His chief works are a bust of George III., in the hall of Christ-church, Oxford; lord Chatham's monuments in Guildhall; and Westminster Abbey, and those of Dr. Johnson and Mr. Howard in St. Paul's. Born, 1740; died, 1799.

BACON, or BACONTHORPE, JOHN, called the resolute doctor, an English monk; author of a "Compendium of the Law of Christ," &c. Died, 1346.

BACQUE, LEO, bishop of Pamiers; author of a Latin poem on the education of a prince. Born, 1600; died, 1694.

BACQUERRE, BENEDICT DE, a physician of the 17th century; author of "Senum Medicus."

BACQUET, a French advocate; author of various law treatises, of which an edition, in 2 vols., was published at Lyons, in 1744. Died, 1597.

BACTISHNA, GEORGE EBN, a Christian physician at the court of the caliph Almanzor.

BACTISHNA, GABRIEL, son of the above, and physician to Haroun al Raschid.

BADCOCK, SAMUEL, an English divine and author of no mean celebrity; but chiefly known by his critiques in the Monthly Review. Born, 1747; died, 1788.

BADEN, JAMES, professor of Latin and eloquence in the university of Copenhagen; author of a Danish and German Dictionary, a translation of Tacitus, &c. Born, 1735; died, 1805.

BADEN, RICHARD DE, chancellor of Cambridge in 1326, when he founded University Hall. That building being burnt down, a new edifice was erected by the daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, who gave it the name it still bears of Clare Hall.

BADENS, FRANCIS, a portrait and historical painter, born at Antwerp, 1571; died, 1603.

BADIA, DOMINGO, a Spanish traveller, was born in 1766. Being well skilled in Arabic, he determined on travelling in the East; and having submitted to a well-known Mussulman rite, he was personally qualified for the task, and assumed the name of Ali Bey. Under this disguise he visited Tripoli, Egypt, Mecca, and Syria undiscovered, and was everywhere re-

BIRTH IS LIKE A FLAME OF LUCIFER, THAT BURNS THROUGH A COLUMN OF CINCINN, AND GIVES UP A MOMENT.

CIVILIZATION KEEPS UP A KIND OF DAY-LIGHT IN THE MIND, AND FILLS IT WITH A STEADY AND PERPETUAL SERENITY.

HE THAT REFUSETH TO BUY GOOD COUNSEL CHEAP, SHALL BUY REPENTANCE DEAR.

[BAG]

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[BAI]

celved with favour, as a true believer. It is now known that he was employed as a political agent by the Prince of Peace, at the instigation of Buonaparte; and on his return to his native country he espoused the French cause there. After the battle of Vittoria, he took refuge in France, and died there in 1824.

BADILE, ANTONIO, an Italian painter, celebrated for the accuracy and colouring of his portraits, but deriving still greater honour from having two such disciples as Paul Veronese and Baptista Zelotti. Born, 1480; died, 1560.

BADUEL, CLAUDE, a French Protestant divine; author of some theological treatises, &c. Died, 1661.

BADUKSCHI, a Persian poet, whose moral poems are still extant.

BAERSIUS, or VEKENSTIL, HENRY, a printer and mathematician of the 16th century. He resided at Louvain, and there published, in 1528, "Tables of the Latitudes and Longitudes of the Planets," &c.

BAERSTRAT, a Dutch painter, chiefly of sea pieces. Died, 1667.

BAFFI, WILLIAM, an English navigator of the 17th century, famous for his discoveries in the Arctic regions, was born in 1584. He visited West Greenland in 1612, again in 1615, and made a voyage to Spitzbergen in 1614. In 1623 and 1624 he ascertained the limits of that vast inlet of the sea, since distinguished by the appellation of Baffin's Bay.

BAF KARKAH, or ABU ZOHAL, an Arabian commentator on Euclid.

BAGDEEDIN, MAHOMET, an Arabian mathematician of the 10th century; author of a treatise "On the Division of Superficies," of which there is a Latin version, by John Dee.

BAGE, ROBERT, an English novelist, was born at Derby, in 1728; and died at Tamworth, in 1801. During the greater part of his life he followed the occupation of a paper maker. "Mount Kenneth," "Barham Down," "The Fair Syrian," &c., owe their existence to him.

BAGFORD, JOHN, a book collector and antiquary. Several of his letters are in the British Museum. Born, 1651; died, 1716.

BAGGER, JOHN, a very learned Dane, bishop of Copenhagen, and author of several treatises in Latin and Danish. Born, 1646; died, 1693.

BAGGESEN, EMANUEL, a Danish poet. He usually wrote in the German language; and his chief productions are a pastoral epic, entitled, "Parthenaise, oder die Alpenreise," and a mock epic, entitled, "Adam and Eve," but his songs and short poems are very numerous and popular. Born, 1764; died, 1835.

BAGLIONE, GIOVANNI, an Italian painter of the 17th century, distinguished for his works in fresco; many of which adorn the walls and ceilings of the Roman church. Died, 1644.

BAGLIONI, JOHN PAUL, an Italian soldier of fortune in the 16th century. He was put to death by Leo X., in 1520.

BAGLIVI, GEORGE, an illustrious Italian physician, born at Apulia, and elected pro-

fessor of anatomy at Rome; was author of "The Praxis Medica," and several works connected with his profession, all of which were written in Latin. Born, 1667; died, 1706.

BAGNIOLI, JULIUS CESAR, an Italian poet; author of "The Judgment of Paris," a poem, &c. Died, 1600.

BAGOPHANES, a governor of Babylon, who, when Alexander approached the city, caused all the streets to be strewed, and incense to be burnt on the altars.

BAGOT, LEWIS, an English prelate, and brother to the first Lord Bagot, was born in 1740. He was at first a canon of Christchurch, Oxford, then dean, and successively became the bishop of Bristol, Norwich, and St. Asaph. He was the author of "Sermons on the Prophecies," &c. Died, 1802.

BAGOUS, a eunuch, at first the favourite, and afterwards the murderer of Artaxerxes Ochus, king of Persia. He was put to death by Darius Codomanus, B. C. 356.

BAGRATON, K. A., a Russian prince and councillor, who especially distinguished himself in the campaigns in Italy under Suwarrow, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Moscow in 1812.

BAGSHAW, WILLIAM, an English divine, ejected from his living for non-conformity, in 1662. He was the author of some works on practical divinity. Died in 1703.

BAGSHAW, EDWARD, an English civilian of the 17th century. In the commencement of the rebellion he sided with the Parliament, but subsequently became a royalist. He wrote several works on law and politics.

BAGSHAW, EDWARD, son of the preceding, was a clergyman, and an opponent of Baxter.

BAHIER, JOHN, a French priest, and the author of some Latin poems which are in the collection of De Bienne. Died, 1707.

BAHRDT, CHARLES FREDERIC, a German divine and author. He was born at Blachofwerda, and studied at Leipzig, where a prosecution having been commenced against him at Vienna for the heterodoxy of his writings, he fled to Prussia; and at length he settled at Halle, took a farm and an inn, and openly avowed himself a deist. Died, 1792.

BAIAN, or BAION, ANDREW, a native of Gos, who was converted to Christianity, and ordained a priest at Rome about 1650. He translated the *Æneid* into Greek verse, and the *Lusad* into Latin.

BAIER, JOHN WILLIAM, a German divine; author of a "Compendium of Theology," &c. Born, 1647; died, 1694.

BAIER, JOHN JAMES, a German physician, and director of the botanical garden at Altdorf; author of "De Hortis celeberrimis Germaniæ, et Horti Medici Academiæ Altdorfini Hist.," &c. &c. Born, 1677; died, 1735.

BAIF, LAZARUS, a French abbot, and counsellor to the parliament of Paris, in the 16th century; author of treatises "De re Navali," "De re Vestitaria," &c.

BAIF, JOHN ANTONY, son of the above, and author of some poems. Died, 1662.

IF WE BANISH MODESTY OUT OF THE WORLD, SHE CARRIES AWAY WITH HER HALF THE VIRTUE THAT IS IN IT.

A MIND THAT IS SOFTENED AND HUMANIZED BY FRIENDSHIP CANNOT BEAR FREQUENT REPROACHES.

FEAR NOT THAT OF ANOTHER, WHICH THOU THYSELF BEING ASKED WOULDST DENY.

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[BAJ]

BAIL, LOUIS, a French divine of the 17th century; author of an account of celebrated preachers, a "Summary of Councils," &c.

BAIL, CHARLES JOSEPH, a native of Flanders, and an officer in the French army at its disbandment in 1815; author of "Essais Hist. et Crit. sur l'Organisation des Armées, et sur l'Administration Militaire en France," &c. &c. Born, 1777; died, 1824.

BAILLIES, WILLIAM, physician to Frederick II. of Prussia; author of an "Essay on the Bath Waters."

BAILEY, NATHAN, an English lexicographer, was a schoolmaster at Stepney. Besides several school books, he was the author of "Dictionarium Domesticum;" but his principal work was an Etymological English Dictionary, which may fairly be regarded as the basis of Dr. Johnson's unrivalled work. Died, 1742.

BAILEY, PETER, author of "Sketches from St. George's Fields," "The Queen's Appeal," &c. Died, 1823.

BAILLET, ADRIAN, a learned French writer and critic; author of "Jugemens des Savans, sur les principaux Ouvrages des Auteurs," "Lives of the Saints," &c. &c. Born, 1649; died, 1706.

BAILLIE, ROCHE, surnamed La Riviere, physician to Henry IV. of France, and author of "A Summary of the Doctrines of Paracelsus." He pretended to great skill in astrology. Died, 1605.

BAILLIE, ROBERT, a Scotch divine, born at Glasgow in 1599. He was one of the deputation sent to London to exhibit charges against Archbishop Laud; and also one of the commissioners sent from the general assembly of Scotland to Charles II. at the Hague. His letters, and a journal of his transactions in England, were published in 1775. Died, 1632.

BAILLIE, MATTHEW, M.D., a celebrated anatomist and physician. He succeeded Dr. Hunter as lecturer on anatomy, in conjunction with Mr. Cruickshank, at St. George's Hospital; he was also one of the physicians in ordinary to their majesties George III. and IV., and was held in high esteem among his professional brethren. He was the author of several highly-estimated works, as well as of many important papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c.; and he presented to the College of Physicians a valuable museum of anatomical specimens. Died, 1822.

BAILLIE, Colonel JOHN, an active and able officer of the East India Company, and lately a Director, went out to India, as a cadet, in 1791. At the commencement of the Mahratta war he was selected to superintend the various important negotiations which depended the establishment of the British power in the province of Boudircundy, and in this he was eminently successful, having effected the peaceable transfer to the British dominions of a territory yielding an annual revenue of 225,000*l.* On returning to England Colonel Baillie was, in 1820, elected M. P. for Hedon; and subsequently represented the burghs of Inverness, &c. Died, 1833.

BAILLOU, WILLIAM DE, a French physician; author of "Conciliatorum Medicinalium Libriduo," &c. Born, 1538; died, 1616.

BAILLY, DAVID, a painter, engraver, and author, of Leyden. Born, 1630.

BAILLY, JOHN SYLVANUS, a learned French astronomer, and a poet of no inconsiderable ability, was born in 1746; author of various works, the principal of which was his "History of Astronomy." At the Revolution, he was made president of the first national assembly; he next became mayor of Paris; but his conduct in repressing tumult, and showing sympathy with the royal family, made him unpopular. He resigned his office, and in 1793 he was denounced by the anarchists of the day, and guillotined.

BAINBRIDGE, Dr. JOHN, an eminent physician and astronomer, born in 1582. He gained considerable reputation by his work entitled a "Description of the late Comet in 1618," and was appointed professor of astronomy at Oxford. Died, 1643.

BAINS, MICHAEL, a divine, deputy from Louvain to the Council of Trent. His writings were condemned for their leaning to Calvinism. Born, 1513; died, 1589.

BAIRD, Sir DAVID, a distinguished English general, was of Scottish descent, and entered the army as an ensign in the 2d foot in 1772. He served in the East Indies for many years; and among other brilliant achievements in which he was engaged, was the celebrated taking of Seringapatam, and the siege of Pondicherry. In 1801 he was sent, with a large body of troops, from India, to assist the British army in Egypt, and joined General Hutchinson a few days before the surrender of Alexandria. In 1802 he returned with his troops across the desert to India; and, obtaining permission to return to England, arrived in 1804, after having been captured on his passage by a French privateer, and retaken. In 1805 he commanded the expedition which took the Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch; and he was subsequently at the siege of Copenhagen, where he was wounded. On the death of Sir John Moore, at Corunna, the command devolved upon general Baird, who lost his arm. For his gallantry on this occasion he was made a baronet. He subsequently was governor of Kinsale and of Fort St. George; and died in 1829.

BAITHOSUS, or BAITHOUSE, a Jew, who, with Sadoc, his fellow disciple, founded the sect of the Sadducees, who were for some time called, after him, Baithosai.

BAJAZET I., sultan of the Turks, a renowned warrior, but a tyrant; defeated and made prisoner on the plains of Angora by the famous Tamerlane. The treatment of the royal captive is said by the Turks to have been cruel, but by the Persians to have been liberal and generous. Died, 1403.

BAJAZET II., sultan of the Turks. His reign was turbulent; he was much engaged against the Venetians and other Christian powers, and his latter years were embittered by the enmity of his son Selim, by whom, after he had resigned the crown to him, he was poisoned in 1512.

IF YOU WOULD LIVE IN PEACE AND REST, YOU MUST HEAR AND SEE, AND SAY THE BEST.

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BAKER, DAVID, an English monk of the Benedictine order, originally a Protestant, but being converted to the Romish faith, he came to England as a missionary from Italy, where his conversion took place. He wrote an exposition of Hylton's "Scale of Perfection." Died in 1641.

BAKER, SIR RICHARD, author of a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," &c. Born, 1668; died, 1648.

BAKER, THOMAS, a divine and antiquary; author of "Reflections on Learning," &c. &c. Born, 1636; died, 1740. He lost the living of Long Newton at the accession of King William III., for declining to take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance.

BAKER, HENRY, a diligent and ingenious naturalist. He was originally brought up as a bookseller, and married one of the daughters of the celebrated Daniel De Foe. He obtained the gold medal of the Royal Society, for his microscopical experiments on saline particles; and wrote "The Universe," a poem, "The Microscope made Easy," &c. Born, 1704; died, 1774.

BAKER, DAVID ERSKINE, son of the above, but adopted by an uncle whom he succeeded in the business of a silk throwster in Spitalfields. He was author of the "Companion to the Playhouse," subsequently enlarged by Stephen Jones, and published under the title of "Biographia Dramatica." Died, 1774.

BAKER, SIR GEORGE, M. D., born in 1728, was a physician of considerable reputation, and a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He was one of the physicians in ordinary to the king, created a baronet in 1776, elected president of the College of Physicians in 1797, and died in 1809.

BAKEWELL, ROBERT, a country gentleman of small fortune, who acquired considerable notoriety as a grazer at Dishley, in Leicestershire. He greatly improved his breeds of cattle and sheep; but it was objected to his stock that they were "too dear for any one to purchase, and too fat for any one to eat." Born, 1726; died, 1795.

BAKKER, PETER HUIZINGA, a Dutch poet; author of a poem on the inundation of 1740, and of numerous songs and satires on England. Born, 1715; died, 1801.

BALAMIO, FERDINAND, a Sicilian physician; translator into Latin, of several treatises by Galen.

BALASSI, MARIO, a Florentine painter. His copy of Raphael's "Transfiguration" was astonishingly exact. Born, 1604; died, 1607.

BALBI, JOHN, a Dominican of Genoa; author of "Catholicon, seu Summa Grammaticalis."

BALBINUS, DECIMUS CÆLIUS, chosen emperor of Rome, in conjunction with Maximus, in 237; and murdered by the soldiery in the following year.

BALBOA, VASCO NUNEZ DE, a Castilian, one of the first who visited the West Indies. He established a colony on the isthmus of Panama, where he built the first town on the continent of South America, penetrated into the interior, discovered the Pacific

Ocean, and obtained information respecting the empire of Peru. Jealous of his talents and success, rival adventurers accused him of disloyalty, and he was put to death in 1517, by Pedrarias Davila, the Spanish governor of Darien.

BALBUENA, BERNARDO DE, a Spanish poet, and bishop of Porto Rico, in America. Died, 1627.

BALBUS, LUCIUS CORNELIUS THEOPHANES, a native of Cadiz, whose military exploits caused Pompey to obtain for him the privileges of a Roman citizen; and he subsequently became consul, being the first foreigner on whom that dignity was conferred.

BALCANQUAL, WALTER, a Scotch divine, who accompanied James I. to England. He was made dean of Rochester and bishop of Durham, but in the civil wars he was a severe sufferer, being driven from place to place for shelter. He wrote the "Declaration of Charles I. concerning the late Tumults in Scotland," &c. Died, 1642.

BALCHEN, JOHN, an English admiral, who was lost, with all his crew, on board his ship the Victory, in a violent storm off Jersey, October 3, 1744.

BALDERIC, bishop of Dol in Brittany, in the 12th century; author of a history of the Crusade to the year 1099.

BALDI, BERNARD, an Italian mathematician and poet; author of Italian poems, lives of mathematicians, &c. Born at Urbino, 1553; died, 1617.

BALDI, DE UBALDIS, an Italian lawyer and author. Born, 1319; died, 1400.

BALDI, JAMES, a German Jesuit and poet. Born, 1603; died, 1668.

BALDI, LAZZARO, a Tuscan painter, employed by Alexander VII. to paint the gallery at Monte Cavallo. Died, 1703.

BALDINUCCI, PHILIP, a Florentine artist and connoisseur; author of "A General History of Painters," &c. Born, 1634; died, 1696.

BALDOCK, RALPH DE, bishop of London, and lord high chancellor in the reign of Edward I.; author of a "History of British Affairs," which was extant in Leland's time, but is now lost. Died, 1307.

BALDINGER, ERNEST GODFREY, a German physician; author of a "Dissertation on the Maladies of Soldiers," and numerous other works, chiefly medical. Born, 1738; died, 1804.

BALDOCK, ROBERT DE, a divine, who was favoured by Edward II. He shared his royal master's misfortunes, and died in Newgate.

BALDWIN I., a distinguished leader in the fourth Crusade. On the conquest of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204, he was elected emperor of the East; but being taken prisoner by the Greeks, he was never afterwards heard of.

BALDWIN II. succeeded his brother Robert as emperor of the East in 1228. On the taking of Constantinople in 1261, by Michael Palæologus, Baldwin escaped to Italy, where he died, 1273.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM, an English writer of the 16th century; one of the chief authors of "The Mirror for Magistrates."

A COMMUNITY CAN SUFFER NO GREATER CALAMITY THAN THE LOSS OF ITS PRINCIPLES.

GUARD AGAINST THAT CONCEIT WHICH WOULD DEPRIVE YOU OF THE BENEFIT OF WISE COUNSELLORS.

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BALDWIN, archbishop of Canterbury. This prelate accompanied Richard I. to Palestine, and died there, 1201. His writings were published by Tisser, in 1662.

BALDWIN I., king of Jerusalem, succeeded to that dignity in 1100, took Antipatris, Cesarea, and Azotus, in 1101, and Acre in 1104. Died, 1118.

BALDWIN II., king of Jerusalem, succeeded the above in 1118; Eustace, brother of Baldwin I., having renounced his claim to the throne. Baldwin II. was taken prisoner by the Saracens in 1124, and gave them the city of Tyre as his ransom. Died, 1131.

BALDWIN III. succeeded to the throne in 1143. He took Acalon and other places from the infidels. Died, 1163.

BALDWIN IV., the son of Amaury, succeeded his father on the throne of Jerusalem in 1174. He subsequently resigned in favour of his nephew. Died, 1185.

BALDWIN V., nephew and successor of the last named, was poisoned, in 1186.

BALDWIN, FRANCIS, a learned civilian of the 16th century, much employed by the potentates of his time. He is said to have owed much of his worldly success to a very culpable pliancy in adapting his religion to that of his employer. He wrote "Leges de Re rustica Novella," &c. &c.

BALE, ROBERT, prior of the Carmelites of Norwich; author of "Annales per breves Ordinis Carmelitarum," &c. Died, 1503.

BALE, JOHN, a Carmelite of Norwich, who embraced the Protestant faith, and became a zealous writer against Popery. In the reign of Edward VI., he was made bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, and endangered his life by his zealous efforts to reform his diocese. During the reign of Mary, he found safety in Switzerland; and on his return to England at the accession of Elizabeth, he obtained a prebend of Canterbury. Of his numerous works, the most important is a Latin account of eminent British writers. Born, 1493; died, 1563.

BALECHOU, NICHOLAS, a French engraver, whose works are held in high estimation. Born, 1710; died, 1765.

BALEN, MATTHIAS, a Dutch antiquary of the 17th century; author of a description of the city of Dordt.

BALEN, HENDRICH VAN, a Dutch painter, whose "Judgment of Paris" and "Drowning of Pharaoh" are much admired. Born, 1600; died, 1632.

BALEN, JOHN VAN, son of the above, a distinguished historical and landscape painter.

BALES, PETER, a skilful penman, employed by secretary Walsingham to imitate writings. He published a work called "The Writing Master." Born, 1547; died, 1600.

BALESTRA, ANTONY, a Veronese historical painter. Born, 1666; died, 1720.

BALEY, WALTER, an English physician; author of "Directions for Health," &c. Born, 1529; died, 1592.

BALFOUR, ALEXANDER, a novelist and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Forfarshire, Scotland. He was the author of "Highland Mary," besides other novels

and poems, and for many years a contributor to various Scottish periodicals. Born, 1767; died, 1829.

BALFOUR, SIR ANDREW, an eminent botanist and physician, and one to whom medical science in Scotland owes a lasting debt of gratitude for a botanic garden, museum, &c., was born in 1630, at Denmilne, Fife, and died in 1694.

BALGUY, JOHN, an eminent divine of the church of England, and a theological writer, was born at Sheffield in 1686, and in 1727 became a prebend of Salisbury. He engaged deeply in the Bangorian controversy; and among his several works may be noticed "An Essay on Redemption;" a "Letter to a Deist on the Beauty and Excellence of Moral Virtue," &c. Died, 1748.

BALGUY, THOMAS, son of the above, prebend and archdeacon of Winchester; author of "Divine Benevolence, asserted and vindicated," a sermon on Church Government, &c. Born, 1716; died, 1795.

BALI, MAULA BALI, a Mahometan; author of a Treatise on Mussulman Jurisprudence. Died, 977 of the Hegira.

BALIOI, SIR JOHN DE, a native of Durham, who, on the marriage of the daughter of Henry III. to Alexander III. of Scotland, was made one of the guardians of the royal pair. He founded Baliol College, Oxford; and having sided with Henry III. against his revolted barons, the latter seized upon his lands. Died, 1262.

BALIOI, JOHN DE, son of the preceding, laid claim to the crown of Scotland on the death of queen Margaret. His claim was disputed by several competitors, one of whom was the famous Robert Bruce. But Edward I., to whom the matter was referred, decided in favour of Baliol. He soon gave offence to Edward; and being defeated by him in a battle near Dunbar, he was sent, together with his son, to the Tower of London. The intercession of the pope having procured his release, he retired to France, where he died in 1314.

BALKINI, a Mahometan philosopher; author of "Questions on the Sciences," &c.

BALL, JOHN, a puritan divine, who, while he disapproved of the discipline of the church, wrote against separation from it on that ground. Born, 1585; died, 1640.

BALLANDEN, JOHN, a Scotch divine of the 16th century; author of various works, both prose and verse, and translator of Hector Boethius's History of Scotland. Died, 1550.

BALLANTYNE, JAMES, a printer of considerable note in Edinburgh, and at whose press the whole of the productions of Sir Walter Scott were printed, was a native of Kelso, where he first opened an office for the "Kelso Mail," of which he was the editor. On removing to Edinburgh he engaged in various important works, the principal of which were those of the great novelist; and for many years he also conducted the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal." He survived his friend and patron but a few months, dying in January, 1833.

BALLANTYNE, JOHN, brother of the preceding, acted during the early career of the mysterious "author of Waverley" as his confidant, and managed all the business

TO ESPOUSE A GOOD CAUSE IS NOT ENOUGH: WE MUST MAINTAIN IT IN A SPIRIT ANSWERING TO ITS DIGNITY.

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of the communication of his works to the public. He is also remembered by his contemporaries as "a fellow of infinite humour," whose anecdotes were as inexhaustible as his mode of telling them was unrivalled. Died, 1821, aged 45.

BALLARD, GEORGE, originally a tailor, was born at Campden, in Gloucestershire, where he acquired so much skill in the Saxon language, that some gentlemen allowed him a pension, and procured him a situation in the university of Oxford. He wrote "Memoirs of Learned British Ladies." Died, 1753.

BALLARD, VOLANT VASHON, a rear-admiral of the British navy, was born in 1774. On entering naval life he accompanied Vancouver on his laborious voyage of discovery to the north-west coast of America, in which he was absent from England nearly five years. In 1807, when captain of the *Blonde frigate*, he captured five French privateers. He afterwards distinguished himself at the taking of Guadaloupe; and eventually attained the rank of rear-admiral, in 1825. Died, 1832.

BALLERINI, PETER and JEROME, two priests and brothers, natives of Verona, who, in the 18th century, conjointly wrote some works, and edited several editions of ecclesiastical authors.

BALLESTEROS, FRANCIS, an eminent Spanish officer. He served against the French both as commander-in-chief and under sir Arthur Wellesley; and when Ferdinand VII. recovered his crown, Ballesteros received the appointment of war-minister. From this he was dismissed, and retired on half-pay to Valladolid. Born, 1770.

BALLEXOERD, N., a citizen of Geneva, author of a treatise on the "Physical Education of Children," &c. Born, 1726; died, 1774.

BALLI, JOSEPH, a Sicilian divine; author of a treatise "De Morte Corporum Naturalium," &c. Died, 1640.

BALLIANI, JOHN BAPTIST, a senator of Genoa; author of a treatise on the "Natural Motion of Heavy Bodies." Born, 1586; died, 1666.

BALLIN, CLAUDE, a skilful French goldsmith. He executed some very fine works after antique vases, &c., for Louis XIV. and cardinal Richelieu; and was made director of the Mint for casts and medals. Born, 1615; died, 1678.

BALSAMON, THEODORE, patriarch of Antioch in the 12th century, and author of several treatises on Canon Law.

BALSHAM, or BELESALE, HUGH DE, bishop of Ely, and founder of Peter-house College at Cambridge. Died, 128.

BALTHASAR, CHRISTOPHER, a French advocate of the 17th century, who renounced his profession to embrace and advocate the Protestant faith, which he defended with great ability against Baronius and others.

BALTHASAR, J. A. FELIX DE, president of the municipal council of Lucerne; author of "A Defence of William Tell," &c. Died, 1810.

BALTHAZARINI, an Italian musician, greatly esteemed at the court of Henry III.

of France. His ballet of "Ceres and her Nymphs," is supposed to be the origin of the French ballet heroique.

BALTUS, JOHN FRANCIS, a French Jesuit, librarian of Rheims; author of "A Reply to Fontenelle's History of Oracles," &c. Born, 1687; died, 1743.

BALUE, JOHN, a native of France, made a cardinal by pope Paul II., and imprisoned for 11 years in an iron cage by Louis XI. for having engaged in treasonable correspondence with the duke of Burgundy. Died, 1491.

BALUZE, STEPHEN, a French writer; author of "Lives of the Popes of Avignon," &c. Born, 1631; died, 1718.

BALZAC, JOHN LOUIS GUZE DE, a French writer of great reputation, which he chiefly owed to the elegance of his style; author of "Letters," "The Prince," "The Christian Socrates," &c. Born, 1594; died, 1654.

BAMBRIDGE, CHRISTOPHER, archbishop of York, was sent ambassador from Henry VIII. to pope Julius II., who made him a cardinal. Died of poison administered by his servant, 1514.

BAMFIELD, FRANCIS, a nonconformist divine; author of a work on the observance of the Sabbath. He was committed to Newgate for holding a conventicle, and died there, 1684.

BAMPFYLD, SIR CHARLES WARWICK, Bart., a descendant of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Devonshire, and during seven successive parliaments one of the members for Exeter. In 1823, when he was 71 years of age, he was assassinated close to his own house, in Montague-square, by a man named Morland, who blew his own brains out immediately after.

BANCHI, SERAPHIN, a priest of the Dominican order at Florence, to whom a fanatic, named Barriere, disclosed his intention to assassinate Henry IV. Bauchi's information saved the king, who rewarded him with the archbishopric of Angoulême.

BANCK, LAWRENCE, a Swedish lawyer; author of several works against Papal usurpation. Died, 1662.

BANCROFT, RICHARD, archbishop of Canterbury; a distinguished opponent of the Puritans and a supporter of the English church. Born at Farnworth in Lancashire, 1544; died, 1610.

BANCROFT, JOHN, nephew of the above, bishop of Oxford, and builder of the palace of Cuddesden for the bishops of that see. Died, 1640.

BANDELLO, MATTHEW, a Dominican monk of the Milanese. He wrote tales in the manner of Boccaccio, and proceeding to France obtained the bishopric of Agen. Died, 1561.

BANDINELLI, BACCIO, a Florentine sculptor and painter. His group of the Laocoon is highly esteemed. Born, 1467; died, 1559.

BANDINI, ANGELO MARIA, an Italian antiquary and bibliographer; author of "De Florentini Juniarum Typographia," &c. Died, 1800.

BANDURI, ANSELM, a Benedictine,

THE AFFECTION OF BEING IN PUBLIC RARELY OR NEVER SUCCEEDS IN ITS ATTEMPT TO INFORM.

AND THE COUNTENANCE OPEN WILL GO SAFELY OVER THE WORLD.

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born in Dalmatia, but studied and wrote in France; author of "Antiquities of Constantinople," &c. Died, 1743.

BANGIUS, THOMAS, professor of divinity and Hebrew at Copenhagen; author of a "Hebrew Lexicon," &c. Born, 1600; died, 1661.

BANGIUS, PETER, a Swedish divine; bishop of Wzburg, and author of an "Ecclesiastical History of Sweden," &c. Born, 1630; died, 1696.

BANIER, ANTONY, a French writer; author of an "Explanation of the Fables of Antiquity," &c. Born, 1673; died, 1741.

BANISTER, JOHN, the first performer of any celebrity upon the violin; composer of the music of Davenant's opera of *Circe*. Died, 1679.

BANISTER, JOHN, an English physician of the 16th century; author of various surgical treatises. Died, 1624.

BANKES, Sir JOHN, chief justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Charles I. His lady, with the family, being at their seat at Corfe Castle, were summoned to surrender it, but she successfully defended it against the parliamentary troops, till relieved by the arrival of Lord Carnarvon with a body of horse. Sir John died in 1644.

BANKES, HENRY, M.P., was a native of Dorsetshire, and first entered parliament in 1780, for Corfe Castle, his family borough; and for which he sat until 1826, when he was elected a representative of the county, and re-elected in the same year. In 1830, he was, after a hard struggle, defeated in his efforts to obtain, once more, a seat in the House of Commons. He was an accomplished scholar, and had obtained the degree of M.A. In politics he was an admirer of the principles of Mr. Pitt. Died, Dec. 1834, at Tregothan, Cornwall, aged 77.

BANKS, JOHN, a bookseller, and author of a "Critical Review of the Life of Cromwell," &c. Born, 1709; died, 1751.

BANKS, JOHN, an English dramatist of the 18th century; author of the "Earl of Essex," a tragedy, &c.

BANKS, Sir JOSEPH, an eminent English naturalist, and for many years president of the Royal Society, was the son of W. Banks, Esq., of Kewbury Abbey, Lincolnshire, where he was born. His enthusiasm in the study of natural history may be judged of from the fact that it led him to accompany Cook in his first circumnavigation of the world. Sir Joseph wrote but little, and, excepting papers in scientific periodicals, published only one small work, a treatise on the "Blight, Mildew, or Rust in Corn." Born, 1743; died, 1820.

BANKS, THOMAS, an eminent English sculptor. Among the best of his works are "Caractacus taken Prisoner to Rome" and "Achilles mourning the Loss of Briseis." He also executed the admirable monument in Westminster Abbey, to the memory of Sir Eyre Coote. Born, 1735; died, 1803.

BANNER, JOHN, a Swedish general. He served under Gustavus Adolphus; and at the death of that prince became commander in chief. Born, 1601; died, 1641.

BANNISTER, RICHARD, a skillful oculist; author of a treatise on "Diseases of the Eyes." Died, 1624.

BANQUO, a Scotch general, concerned with Macbeth in his conspiracy, and afterwards put to death by him.

BANTI, SIGNORA, a celebrated Italian singer, who enjoyed great popularity both in Germany and England. Died, 1806.

BAPTIST, a portrait painter of Antwerp, who was much employed in this country. Died, 1691.

BAPTISTE, JOHN, surnamed MONNOYER, a Flemish painter, employed by William III. to decorate Kensington palace. Born, 1636; died, 1699.

BAPTISTE, JOHN GASPARD, born at Antwerp, was the disciple of Boschart; and was engaged by Sir Peter Lely and Kueller, to paint the postures and draperies of their portraits. Died, 1691.

BAPTISTIN, J. B. S., a Florentine composer and musician, who first made the violoncello popular in France. Died, 1716.

BARADÆUS, or ZANGALUS JACOBUS, a monk who revived the sect of the Monophysites, and was made by his party bishop of Edessa. Died, 1598.

BARANZANO, REDEMPTOR, a Barnabite monk; he was a skillful mathematician, and corresponded with Lord Bacon, who highly esteemed him. He was author of "Uranoscopia," "Campus Philosophicus," &c. Born, 1590; died, 1622.

BARATHIER, BARTHELEMY, an Italian lawyer of the 15th century; author of a "Digest of the Feudal Law."

BARATIER, JOHN PHILIP, a native of Schwabach, near Nuremberg, remarkable for the precocity and extent of his learning; author of "Critical Dissertations," "Anti-Artemonius," &c. &c. Born, 1731; died, 1740.

BARBA, ALVAREZ ALONZO, a Spanish priest of the 17th century; author of a "Treatise on Metallurgy."

BARBADILLO, ALPHONSUS JEROM DE SALAS, a Spanish dramatist of the 17th century; author of "Adventures of Don Diego de Noche," comedies, &c.

BARBADINO, a Portuguese of the 18th century; author of a treatise "On the State of Portuguese Literature."

BARBARINO, FRANCISCA, an early Italian poet; author of "Documenti d'Amore." Born, 1264; died, 1348.

BARBARO, FRANCIS, a Venetian writer; author of a treatise "De Re Uxoribus," translations from Plutarch, &c. Born, 1398; died, 1454.

BARBARO, ERMALAO, nephew of the above, bishop of Verona; translator of portions of Aesop into Latin. Died, 1470.

BARBARO, ERMALAO, grandson of Francis, ambassador from Venice to the emperor Frederic, who knighted him. He was expelled the republic on the pope making him patriarch of Aquileia. He translated the Rhetoric of Aristotle, and commented on Pliny. Born, 1464; died, 1493.

BARBARO, DANIEL, nephew of the last named, joint patriarch of Aquileia; author of a treatise "On Eloquence," &c. Born, 1513; died, 1570.

BARBAROSSA, ARUCH, a famous pirate, the history of whose exploits would fill many pages. He proclaimed himself king of Algiers and Tunis, and took pos-

HE THAT GAINES BY CONQUERING LOSES MUCH, BUT HE THAT CAN WALK AHEAD WHEN HE HAS GAINED SHOULD MOVE.

EVERY MAN OUGHT TO AIM AT EMINENCE, NOT BY PULLING OTHERS DOWN, BUT BY RAISING HIMSELF.

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IT IS AS DEGRADABLE TO A PRODIGAL TO KEEP AN ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPENSES, AS IT IS TO A WINNER TO EXAMINE HIS CONSCIENCE.

session of the kingdom of Tremecen; but was defeated by Gomez, governor of Oran, and put to death, in 1518.

BARBAROSSA, HAYRADIN, brother of the above, whom he succeeded in the kingdom of Algiers. He commanded the navy of the Turks, and reduced Yemen and other places to their dominion. Died, 1547.

BARBAULD, ANNA LETITIA, was the daughter of the Rev. John Aikin, and one of the best and most popular female writers of the age; authoress of Hymns, and Early Lessons for Children. She also edited some standard novels, &c.; and appended to them some clever notices, biographical and critical. Born, 1743; died, 1825.

BARBAROUX, CHARLES, a member of the national assembly of France at the revolution. He opposed Robespierre, and at the fall of the Girondists was thrown into prison, and guillotined in 1794.

BARBAZAN, STEPHEN, a French writer; author of a "Father's Instructions to his Son," and editor of various old French tales and fables. Born, 1696; died, 1770.

BARBAZAN, ARNOLD WILLIAM, was a brave and noble French general, whose valour, probity, and disinterestedness during a long and successful career under the reigns of Charles VI. and VII. gained for him the glorious appellation of "the Irreproachable Knight." Died, 1432.

BARBATELLI, BERNARDINO, an Italian painter, particularly excellent in delineating flowers, fruits, and animals. Born, 1542; died, 1612.

BARBEAU DE LA BRUYERE, JOHN LOUIS, a French geographer; author of an "Historic Map of the World," &c. Born, 1710; died, 1781.

BARBERINO, FRANCIS, an Italian poet; author of "Precepts of Love." Born, 1264; died, 1348.

BARBERINO, FRANCIS, nephew of pope Urban VIII.; a cardinal, and legate in France and Spain. Died, 1678.

BARBERINO, ANTHONY, brother of the above, a cardinal and archbishop of Rheims. Died, 1671.

BARBEU DUBOURG, JAMES, a French physician; author of a "Journal of Medicine," "Aphorisms of Medicine," &c. Born, 1709; died, 1779.

BARBEYRAC, CHARLES, a French physician, whom Locke compared to our own Sydenham; author of "Questiones Medicæ Duodecim," &c. Born, 1629; died, 1699.

BARBEYRAC, JOHN, nephew of the above; professor of law at Berne, and subsequently at Groningen. To the performance of his duty as a lecturer, he added most laborious exertions as an author. He translated the most valuable portions of Grocius, Puffendorf, and other able civilians into French, and wrote a "History of Ancient Treaties," a treatise on Gaming, &c. Born, 1674; died, 1747.

BARBIER D'AUCCOUR, JOHN, a French lawyer, and tutor to the son of the famous Colbert; author of "Sentimens de Cleanthe sur les Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugene," &c. Born, 1641; died, 1694.

BARBIERI, JOHN FRANCIS, also called GUERCINI, an eminent historical painter. Born, 1590; died, 1666.

BARBIERI, PAUL ANTHONY, brother of the above, an eminent painter of still life subjects. Died, 1640.

BARBOSA, ARIAS, a learned Portuguese, professor of Greek at Salamanca; author of a treatise "On Prosody," and some Latin poems. Died, 1546.

BARBOSA, PETER, chancellor of Portugal; author of treatises "On the Digests." Died, 1596.

BARBOSA, AUGUSTIN, son of the last named, bishop of Ugento; author of a treatise "De Officio Episcopali," &c. Died, 1648.

BARBOUR, JOHN, a Scotch poet and divine, chaplain to David Bruce, of whose life and actions he wrote a history. Born, 1330; died, 1378.

BARCHUSEN, or BARKHAUSEN, JOHN CONRAD, a German physician and chymist; author of "Venientia Chemicæ," &c. Born, 1666; died, 1717.

BARCLAY, ALEXANDER, a writer of the 16th century, whose place of nativity is disputed by England and Scotland; the translator into English of the "Navis Stultifera, or Ship of Fools." Died, 1532.

BARCLAY, WILLIAM, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to France, and became professor of law at Angers, where he was considered one of the most eminent civilians of his time. He was the author of various treatises on the rights of popes and kings. Died, 1605.

BARCLAY, JOHN, son of the last named; author of "Euphormion," a Latin satire; "Argenis," a romance, &c. &c. Born in France, 1559; died at Rome, 1621.

BARCLAY, ROBERT, a Quaker, and one of the most eminent writers of that sect; author of "An Apology for the Quakers," &c. Uniting all the advantages of a learned education to great natural abilities, he became the redoubted champion of his religious principles; and as he travelled with the famous William Penn through England, Holland, and Germany, he was extensively known and everywhere highly respected. His writings, indeed, not only tended to propagate the doctrines of the Society of Friends, but tended materially to rectify public opinion concerning them, and to procure for them greater indulgence from the government. Born at Gordonstown, in Scotland, 1648; died, 1690.

BARCLAY DE TOLLY, a Russian general, who, in the German and Polish campaigns of 1806 and 1807, bore a distinguished share, and was made a field-marshal. He succeeded Kutusof as commander-in-chief, headed the Russians at the battle of Leipzig, and led them into France in 1813. He was at one time minister of war, and ultimately was honoured with the title of prince. Died, 1818.

BARCOCHAB, or BARCHOCHEBAS, a Jewish impostor, who, under the pretence of being the real Messiah, obtained many followers, overrunning Judæa, and putting many Romans to the sword; but he was at length defeated and slain by Julius Severus, in 134.

MODEST MERIT HAS A DOUBLE CLAIM TO ACCEPTANCE, AND GENERALLY MEETS WITH AS MANY PATRONS AS BEHOLDERS.

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BARDAS, uncle and guardian to the emperor Michael III., put to death for endeavouring to seat himself on his nephew's throne, by Basilus, the Macedonian, in 866.

BARDAS, surnamed **SCELERUS**, a general of the emperor, John Zimisces. After many vicissitudes, consequent on his aiming at the purple, he was taken into favour by the emperor Basil.

BARDESANES, a learned Syrian heretic of the second century, who taught that Christ descended from Heaven, not with a real, but an aerial body; and who denied the resurrection.

BARDESANES, a writer of the third century; author of a work on the Gymnosophists.

BARDIN, PIERRE, a French writer; author of "Le Grand Chambellan de France," &c. He lost his life while attempting to rescue a drowning man, 1637.

BARDNEY, RICHARD, an English monk; author of the "Life of Robert Grossthead, bishop of Lincoln." Died, 1504.

BAREBONE, FRANK GOD, an M.P., and one of the most ferocious and notorious fanatics of Cromwell's time, from whom the Barebone's parliament derived its name.

BARENT, DIETRICH, a Dutch historical and portrait painter. Born, 1534; died, 1582.

BARETTI, JOSEPH, a native of Turin, who resided many years in this country, and wrote the English language with ease and purity. Dr. Johnson procured him the situation of Italian teacher in Mr. Thrale's family. His works are very numerous, but the most valuable is his Italian and English Dictionary. Born, 1716; died, 1780.

BARGEAVE, ISAAC, chaplain to James I., and dean of Canterbury. In the civil war he was thrown into prison by Col. Sandys, whose life he had formerly saved. Died, 1622.

BARKER, ROBERT, known as inventor of the panorama, was born in Kells, in Ireland, 1740. While viewing the scenery round Edinburgh, whither he had removed as a portrait painter, he was struck with the idea of representing similar views in a circular painting, in which he ultimately succeeded, and thereby eventually realized a considerable fortune. Died, 1806.

BARKHAM, JOHN, an English antiquary, and to be the real author of the "Display of Heraldry," published under the name of Griffiths. Born, 1672; died, 1642.

BARKSDALE, CLEMENT, an English divine; author of "Monumenta Literaria;" "Life of Grotius," &c. &c. Born, 1606; died, 1667.

BARLAAM, a learned divine of Calabria in the 14th century. He wrote alternately for the Greek and Latin church; his advocacy of the latter being purchased by the bishopric of Gieraci, in Italy. Died, 1348.

BARLEUS, GASFARD, a professor of logic and philosophy at Leyden and Amsterdam; author of Letters, Orations, and Latin poems. Born, 1584; died, 1648.

BARLEUS, LAMBERT, Greek professor at Leyden; author of "Annotations on the Theology of Hesiod," &c. Died, 1655.

BARLAUD, ADRIAN, a Dutch critic, and professor of eloquence at Louvain; author of a "Chronicle of the Dukes of Brabant,"

"Notes on Terence, Menander," &c. &c. Died, 1542.

BARLETTI, GABRIEL, a Neapolitan preacher of the 15th century. His sermons are disfigured by buffooneries and vulgarity, but were much admired by his contemporaries.

BARLOW, THOMAS, bishop of Lincoln in the reigns of Charles II., James II., and William III. He was a man of the most versatile and accommodating principles, if we may judge by his acts. Under the first-named king he wrote against popery; under the second he wrote in favour of the royal power to dispense with the penal laws against it; and under the third he was among the most active in punishing non-juring clergymen. He wrote "Cases of Conscience," &c. Born, 1607; died, 1691.

BARLOW, FRANCIS, an English artist; an excellent painter of animals. Died, 1702.

BARLOW, JOEL, a native of the United States of America, and one of the deputies sent by the Constitutional Society to address the French Convention. He was also, in 1811, appointed ambassador to Napoleon; and being invited by the duke of Bassano to a conference with the emperor at Wilna, he proceeded thither, but the privations he was compelled to endure on his journey, and the fatigue of travelling night and day, caused his death. He was a political writer and a poet, his principal work being "The Columbiad."

BARLOWE, WILLIAM, bishop of Bath and Wells, deprived by queen Mary for having married; but made bishop of Winchester on the accession of queen Elizabeth. Died, 1558.

BARLOWE, WILLIAM, son of the above, archdeacon of Sarum; he was well skilled in natural philosophy, and was the first English writer on the properties of the loadstone. Died, 1625.

BARNARD, THEODORE, a Dutch painter who settled in England; said to have painted the kings and bishops in Chichester cathedral.

BARNARD, JOHN, D.D., prebendary of Lincoln in the reign of Charles II.; author of a "Life of Dr. Heylyn," &c. Died, 1683.

BARNARD, Sir JOHN, lord mayor of London, and one of its representatives in parliament for 40 years. He was an able speaker, and a remarkably conscientious and religious man; and so greatly was he respected by his fellow citizens, that they erected a statue to his memory in the Royal Exchange. Born at Reading, 1683; died, 1764.

BARNAVE, ANTHONY PETER JOSEPH, an eloquent and popular member of the French national assembly. He was charged with the conveyance of the king from Varennes to Paris; on which occasion he conducted himself with great delicacy and respect. Though he had retired to private life, he was arrested by the faction then in power, and guillotined in 1794.

BARNES, JULIANA, prioress of St. Alban's in the 15th century; author of treatises on Hunting, Hawking, and Heraldry.

BARNES, ROBERT, D.D., chaplain to Henry VIII.; burnt to death in Smithfield

TO RETURN YOUR OWN FAULT IS TO ADD TO IT; TO AUGMENT ANOTHER'S BY DETRACTION, IS TO MAKE IT YOUR OWN.

NO MUSIC IS MORE AGREEABLE TO THE EAR, THAN THE VOICE OF ONE WHO OWNS YOU FOR HIS BENEFCTOR.

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for Lutheranism, in 1540; author of a treatise on Justification, &c.

BARNES, JOSHUA, a learned divine, educated at Christ's Hospital, London, and Emanuel college, Cambridge; author of the "Life of Edward III.," and a poem "On the History of Esther," and editor of the works of Euripides, Anacreon, and Homer. Born, 1654; died, 1712.

BARNEVELDT, JOHN D'OLDEN, a Dutch statesman, put to death by Maurice, prince of Orange, on an ill-sustained charge of having plotted to betray his country to Spain. Beheaded, 1619.

BARNEY, JOSHUA, a distinguished naval commander in the service of the United States, was born at Baltimore, in 1759. When a boy he made several voyages to Europe; and in 1776, when not seventeen, he was presented with a lieutenant's commission on account of his bravery. During the struggle for American independence, Barney took several vessels, and performed numerous acts of gallantry; was taken and retaken; taken again and sent to Plymouth, from which place he made his escape; was again retaken, but finally escaped, and arrived in Philadelphia in 1782. He immediately entered on active duty, and continued a successful career till the end of the war. In 1795 he received the commission of captain in the French service, and commanded a French squadron, but resigned his command in 1800, and returned to America. In 1813 he was appointed to command the flotilla for the defence of the Chesapeake. During the summer of 1814 he kept up an active warfare with the British; but having landed most of his men, and joined the army when they entered the Patuxent, he was wounded and made prisoner. Died, at Pittsburg, 1818.

BARO, PIERRE, a French protestant divine, who came to England in the 16th century, and was chosen Lady Margaret's professor of divinity at Cambridge; author of some polemical works in Latin.

BAROCCIO, FREDERIGO, an Italian painter, chiefly of scriptural subjects. Born at Urbino, 1528; died, 1612.

BARON, BONADVENTURE, the assumed name of Fitzgerald, a native of Ireland, who became a Franciscan monk; author of Latin poems, and a body of divinity. Died, 1696.

BARON, or BOYRON, MICHAEL, a celebrated French actor and dramatic writer, patronized by Louis XIV. Died, 1729.

BARON, H. T., professor of medicine at Paris, and a contributor to the Pharmacopœia. Died, 1738.

BARONI, LEONARD, a Neapolitan singer and poetess of the 17th century.

BARONIUS, CÆSAR, confessor to Clement VIII. who made him cardinal and librarian of the Vatican; author of "Ecclesiastical Annals. Born at Soana, 1583; died, 1607.

BAROZZI, JAMES, a celebrated architect, successor to Michael Angelo as architect of St. Peter's; author of "Rules for the Five Orders of Architecture," &c. Born, 1507; died, 1577.

BARRAL, PIERRE, a French abbé; author

of a "Dictionary of Roman Antiquities," &c. Died, 1772.

BARRAL, LOUIS MATTHIAS DE, bishop of Troyes, was a native of Grenoble. He emigrated at the Revolution; but returning to France in 1801, Buonaparte made him bishop of Meaux, and afterwards archbishop of Tours, and almoner to the empress Josephine. In 1814 Louis XVIII. created him a peer; but having taken his place in the chamber of peers during the hundred days, he was excluded on the king's second restoration, and died in 1816.

BARRAS, PAUL FRANCIS JOHN NICHOLAS, count de, was originally a sub-lieutenant in the regiment of Languedoc, and served for some time in India. Embracing revolutionary principles, he assisted at the attack on the Bastille, and voted, in the National Convention, for the death of the unfortunate Louis XVI. He subsequently became one of the chiefs of the government, but retired from public life when Buonaparte assumed the direction of affairs. For some years he resided at Rome, but returned to France in 1814, and remained there till his death in 1829.

BARRE, LOUIS FRANCIS JOSEPH DE LA, a French writer; author of "Memoirs for the History of France and Burgundy," &c. Born, 1688; died, 1738.

BARRE, JOSEPH, chancellor of the university of Paris; author of a "History of Germany," &c. &c. Born, 1692; died, 1764.

BARRE, WILLIAM VINCENT, a native of France, who after serving in the Russian navy with credit in his youth, returned to his own country on the breaking out of the French revolution, joined his countrymen in arms, and was eventually appointed interpreter to the French government; but having indulged his vein of sarcasm on the legitimacy of the first consul he was put under arrest. He escaped the vigilance of his enemies, and got to London, where he published a "History of the first Consulate." He translated into French Sir Sidney Smith's pamphlet on the expedition into Egypt, for which the English government rewarded him. While at Dublin, in 1829, he committed suicide.

BARRELIER, JAMES, a friar and botanist; author of "Plantæ per Galliam, Hispaniam," &c. Born, 1696; died, 1763.

BARRERE, PIERRE, a French physician; author of a "Dissertation sur la couleur des Negres," &c. Died, 1753.

BARRET, GEORGE, a landscape painter of considerable eminence. He was born in Dublin, but passed most of his life in England, and was a chief founder of the Royal Academy. Born, 1730; died, 1784.

BARRETT, WILLIAM, an English topographer; author of a "History of Bristol." Died, 1749.

BARRINGTON, JOHN SHUTE, the first vicarout Bar.ington; author of "An Essay on the several Dispensations of God to Mankind," "The Rights of Protestant Dissenters," &c. Born, 1678; died, 1734.

BARRINGTON, WILLIAM WILDMAN, eldest son of the above, was born in 1717, and filled the offices of secretary at war, and chancellor of the exchequer. Died, 1793.

BY MIXING WITH THE WORLD, WE OFTEN IMPERCEPTIBLY LOSE OUR PREJUDICES WHILE ENGAGED IN ANALYZING THEM.

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IT IS WITH FLOWERS AS WITH MORAL QUALITIES; THE BRIGHT-COLOURED ARE SOMETIMES POISONOUS, BUT NEVER THE SWEET-SMELLING.

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BARRINGTON, DAINES, fourth son of viscount Barrington, was bred to the law, and rose to the office of second justice of Chester. He was author of "Observations on the Statutes," &c. Born, 1727; died, 1800.

BARRINGTON, SAMUEL, youngest brother of the last-named, entered early into the navy, and became rear-admiral of the white. He took St. Lucia, in the face of a superior force; and was conspicuous for his zeal and courage at the memorable relief of Gibraltar, by lord Howe. Died, 1800.

BARRINGTON, SHUTE, bishop of Durham, was the sixth son of the first Viscount Barrington, and born in 1734. After obtaining a fellowship at Merton College, Oxford, and taking his degrees, he was appointed royal chaplain on the accession of George III. In 1768 he was made a canon of St. Paul's, and in the following year was raised to the bishopric of Llandaff. In 1788 he was promoted to the see of Salisbury, whence, in 1791, he was translated to that of Durham. He engaged in some controversial disputes both with the Calvinists and Romanists; but, though hostile to the doctrines of the latter, he was a liberal benefactor of the French clergy who took refuge in England during the Revolution; and few men were more munificent in their charitable support of our various benevolent institutions. Died, 1826.

BARRINGTON, the Hon. GEORGE, M.P., was born at Durham, in 1794, and entered the naval service at the usual age. He obtained the rank of post captain in 1825; and in the following year married Lady Caroline, third daughter of Earl Grey, who, on becoming prime minister, appointed him a lord of the Admiralty. He was returned one of the members for the newly-created borough of Sunderland in 1832, from which he afterwards retired in consequence of ill health, which continued until his death, in June, 1835.

BARROS, JOHN DE, a learned Portuguese, treasurer of the Indies, and author of a "History of Asia and the Indies." Died, 1578.

BARROW, ISAAC, D.D., a learned divine and mathematician; author of numerous mathematical and theological works; and one who, for versatility of knowledge, had few rivals. King Charles II. used to say of him, that he was an unfair preacher, for he exhausted every subject upon which he discoursed. Born in London, 1630; chosen vice-chancellor of Cambridge, 1667; died, 1677.

BARRUEL, AUGUSTIN, a French ecclesiastic, and of some note as a man of letters during the French Revolution, was born in 1741. He was for some years editor of "Le Journal Ecclesiastique;" but as the principles he there advocated were opposed to the Revolution, he was obliged to fly to England, where, in 1794, he published his "History of the French Clergy," &c.; but his best known work is entitled "Memoirs for a History of Jacobinism, Impiety, and Anarchy," in 5 vols. 8vo.; a production in which fact and fiction are so closely interwoven as to destroy its authenticity. He returned to France in 1802, and died there in 1820, aged 79.

BARRUEL DE BEAUVERT, ANTHONY JOSEPH, Count de, was born at the castle of Beauvert, near Marseilles, in 1756. In 1790 he belonged to the national guard at Bagnols; and on the flight of the royal family to Varennes he offered himself as a hostage for Louis XVI. In 1795 he was editor of the Journal entitled "Les Actes des Apôtres;" for which he was sentenced to deportation, but escaped. For a time during the consulate he was under the surveillance of the police; but at length obtaining the protection of the Empress Josephine, he was appointed to an office in the department of Jura; where he died in 1817. He wrote the Life of Rousseau, and various works relative to the Bourbons during their exile.

BARRY, GERALD, better known as Giraldus Cambrensis; author of "Topographia Hibernica," "Itinerarium Cambrie," &c. He flourished in the 12th century, but the date of his death is not known.

BARRY, SPRANGER, a celebrated actor; and, for a time, the rival of Garrick, who, however, in the higher walks of the drama, greatly excelled him. Born, 1719; died, 1777.

BARRY, JAMES lord of Sautry, chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland; author of "The Case of Tenures upon the Commission of Defective Titles." Died, 1673.

BARRY, JAMES T., a painter of considerable genius, and a skillful writer on his art, was born at Cork, in 1741. The celebrated Edmund Burke was his decided friend and patron; by whose means he was enabled to travel, and study the great masterpieces of art in Italy. Died, 1806.

BARRY, GEORGE, a Presbyterian divine; author of a "History of the Orkney Islands," &c. Died, 1805.

BARTAS, WILLIAM DE SALLUST DU, a French poet, warrior, and statesman; confidentially employed by Henry IV.; author of "The Week of the Creation," &c. Died, 1590.

BARTH, JOHN, a French naval officer-remarkable for his skill and daring as a privateer. Born at Dunkirk, 1551; died, 1702.

BARTHE, NICHOLAS THOMAS, a French dramatic writer, and translator of "Ovid's Art of Love" into French, &c. Born, 1733; died, 1785.

BARTHELEMI, NICHOLAS, a monk of the 15th century; author of a treatise "On the Active and Contemplative Life," &c.

BARTHELEMON, FRANCIS HIPPOLITE, a musical composer and violinist, was born at Bourdeaux, in 1741, but resided chiefly in London, and was for many years leader at the Opera-house. As a composer he was remarkable for rapidity; and as a performer for taste and execution. Died, 1808.

BARTHELEMY JOHN JAMES, the learned author of "The Voyage of the Younger Anacharsis in Greece;" was born at Cassis, in Provence, 1716; died, 1795.

BARTHEZ, PAUL JOSEPH, an eminent French physician, was born at Montpellier, in 1734, where he founded a medical school, which acquired great reputation throughout Europe. For many years he practised in Paris, and was consulted upon the most important cases; he also wrote in the "Jour-

SINCE FASHION WORE WONDERS WHEN THERE IS A UNRAVELLED SKEIN OF REASON TO GIVE THEM.

THE LUXURIOUS LIVE TO EAT AND DRINK, BUT THE WISE AND TEMPERATE EAT AND DRINK TO LIVE.

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nal des Savans," the "Encyclopedia," &c.; and was a member of almost every learned society. During the revolution he suffered greatly in his fortune; but Napoleon, who knew his great merits, restored him, in his old age, to wealth and honours. Died, 1806.

BARTHIUS, GASPARD, a German writer; author of "Commentaries on Statius and Claudian," &c. Died, 1658.

BARTHOLDY, JACOB SOLOMON, a Prussian diplomatist, born a Jew, but after travelling in Greece he abjured Judaism, and became a Protestant. In 1807 he served against the French as an officer in the landwehr of Vienna, and wrote a tract called "The War of the Tyrol," which produced a great sensation. In 1814 he accompanied the Allies to Paris, and then visited London. The year after he was appointed Prussian consul-general at Rome; and after the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle he was made chargé de affaires at the court of Tuscany. Died, 1826.

BARTHOLINE, GASPARD, a Danish physician and divine; author of "Institutiones Anatomicae," &c. Born, 1585; died, 1629.

BARTHOLINE, THOMAS, son of the above, anatomical professor at Copenhagen; author of various works on anatomy and medicine. Born, 1616; died, 1680. His two sons, GASPARD and THOMAS, both deserve mention; the former as an eminent anatomist and physician—the latter as an antiquarian.

BARTHOLOMEW, archbishop of Braga, was born at Lisbon, 1514. At the council of Trent he urged the necessity of reforming the clergy. Subsequently he resigned the archbishopric, and retired to a monastery. Died, 1580.

BARTOLI, or BARTOLUS, a learned civilian, who flourished in the 14th century, and is said to have contributed more than any other person to the elucidation of legal science. Born, 1312; died, 1356.

BARTOLI, DANIEL, a learned Jesuit; author of "A History of the Jesuits," &c. Born at Ferrara, 1608; died, 1683.

BARTOLI, COSMO, an Italian writer of the 16th century; author of a "Life of Frederic Barbarossa," &c.

BARTOLO, an Italian lawyer of the 14th century; professor of law at Pisa, and author of numerous works on law and other subjects.

BARTOLLOCCI, JULIUS, author of "Bibliotheca Rabbinica," &c. Born, 1613; died, 1687.

BARTOLOZZI, FRANCIS, an engraver of first-rate merit, was born at Florence in 1728; came to England in 1764; admitted a member of the Royal Academy in 1769; went to Lisbon, at the invitation of the prince-regent of Portugal, in 1802; and there died in 1813. The productions of his graver are numerous, highly esteemed, and eagerly sought after.

BARTON, ELIZABETH, a religious impostor, called *the Holy Maid of Kent*, was a poor country girl, born at Allington in that county, who, instructed by priests, declared she was divinely inspired, denounced the heresies of the reformed religion, and pretended to the gift of prophecy; but having included the king (Henry VIII.) in her

predictions and denunciations, she and her associates were tried and executed for high treason, 1584.

BARTRAM, JOHN, an eminent American botanist, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1701. He formed a botanic garden near Philadelphia, said to have been the first establishment of the kind in America; and so intimate an acquaintance had he with the vegetable kingdom, that Linnaeus pronounced him "the greatest natural botanist in the world." Died, 1777.

BARTRAM, WILLIAM, a son of the preceding, was also a distinguished naturalist. At the request of Dr. Fothergill, he travelled through the Floridas, Carolina, and Georgia, for the purpose of making researches in natural history, and transmitted to his employer in London the valuable collections and drawings which he had made. His "American Ornithology" may be considered the precursor of Wilson's invaluable work. Died, 1823.

BARWICK, JOHN, an English divine, who exerted himself with considerable zeal and ability on the royal side in the civil wars. Born, 1612; died, 1664.

BARWICK, PETER, brother of the above, an eminent physician; author of a "Defence of Harvey's Doctrine of the Circulation of the Blood," &c. Died, 1706.

BASEDOW, JOHN BERNARD, a German writer, and professor of moral philosophy and belles lettres. His novel plans of education excited great attention in Germany; and in the seminary he established at Dessau, called "The Philanthropinum," many excellent teachers were formed, and great good effected. Born, 1723; died, 1790.

BASHUYSEN, HENRY JAMES VAN, a learned divine and oriental critic; author of "Rabbinical Dissertations," &c. Born at Hanau, 1679; died, 1758.

BASIL, Sr., surnamed the Great, to distinguish him from other patriarchs of the same name, was born, in 336, at Cæsarea, in Cappadocia; and is honoured by the Greek church as one of its most illustrious patrons. He is chiefly remembered for his ascetic doctrines, and his zeal to promote monastic discipline. Died, 379.

BASILIDES, a philosopher of Alexandria in the second century, who enjoyed five years silence to his followers.

BASILISEUS, emperor of the East; he was dethroned and died in prison, 477.

BASILIUS I., the Macedonian, emperor of the East; killed by a stag while hunting, in 836.

BASILIUS II., succeeded to John Zimisces, in 976. He was guilty of abominable cruelty in his war with the Bulgarians. Died, 1025.

BASILIUS, an impostor, who excited a revolt in the eastern empire, in 934, and was burnt to death at Constantinople.

BASILOWITZ, JOHN, emperor of Russia; he added Astracan to his empire, and was the first who assumed the style and title of Czar. Died, 1584.

BASINGE, or BASINGSTOKE, JOHN DE, archdeacon of Leicester, and author of some

BESTOW THY YOUTH SO THAT THOU MAYST HAVE COMFORT TO REMEMBER IT WHEN IT HAS FORSAKEN THEE.

IN EVERY ACTION OF YOUR LIFE, SUPPORT THE DIGNITY OF YOUR NATURE AND MAINTAIN YOUR HONOUR.

excellent Latin translations from the Greek. Died, 1253.

BASIRE, ISAAC, a learned divine, prebend of Durham. On the breaking out of the civil war he lost all his preferments; on which he made a journey to the Morea, where he preached with great success among the Greek christians; and on his return wrote an account of his travels. Born, 1607; died, 1678.

BASKERVILLE, Sir SIMON, an English physician of great eminence and wealth; knighted by Charles I. Died, 1641.

BASKERVILLE, JOHN, a celebrated letter-founder and printer; and one to whom the typographical art is much indebted. It has been remarked, however, that his books are far more elegantly than correctly printed. Born at Wolverley, in Worcestershire, in 1706; died, 1775.

BASNAGE, BENJAMIN, a French Protestant divine; author of "A Treatise on the Church." Born, 1580; died, 1652.

BASNAGE, ANTHONY, son of the above; imprisoned at Havre de Grace on account of his religion. Born, 1610; died, 1691.

BASNAGE, DE FRANQUENT, HENRY, brother of the last named; advocate of the parliament of Normandy; author of a "Treatise on Mortgages," &c. Born, 1615; died, 1695.

BASNAGE, DE BEAUVAL, JAMES, a French Protestant divine; author of a "History of the Jews since the coming of Our Saviour," &c. Born, 1653; died, 1723.

BASNAGE, DE BEAUVAL, HENRY, brother of the last mentioned, successor of Bayle in writing the "History of the Works of the Learned." Born, 1659; died, 1710.

BASNET, EDWARD, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, who exchanged his clerical for a military habit, and served under the lord deputy against O'Neil, the rebel. He died during the brief reign of Edward VI.

BASSANO, or BASSAN, JAMES, an Italian painter, chiefly of landscapes. Born, 1510; d. ad, 1592.

BASSANI, GIAMATTISTA, a musical composer of the 17th century.

BASSANTIN, JAMES, a Scotch astronomer of the 16th century; author of "Astronomia," "A Treatise on the Astrolabe," &c.

BASSET, PETER, chamberlain to Henry V. of England; author of a history of that king, which is still extant in MS.

BASSI, LAURA MARIA CATHERINE, a learned Italian lady, whose singular accomplishments procured her the professor's chair at Bologna, and the title of doctor of philosophy. Born, 1711; died, 1778.

BASSOMPIERRE, FRANCIS DE, a marshal of France, distinguished both as a soldier and a statesman, and eminently remarkable for his personal attractions; who, after being patronized by Henry IV. and Louis XIII., was imprisoned for 12 years for giving some offence to cardinal Richelieu. He was author of his own memoirs and several other works. Born, 1575; died, 1646.

BASSUET, PIERRE, an eminent French surgeon; author of numerous dissertations on subjects connected with his profession. Born, 1706; died, 1757.

BASTA, GEORGE, an Italian general of the 16th century; author of two treatises on military discipline.

BASTARD, THOMAS, an English divine and poet. Died, 1618.

BASTON, ROBERT, an English poet of the 14th century, and public orator at Oxford.

BASTIDE, JOHN FRANCIS DE LA, an industrious French miscellaneous writer, was born at Marseilles in 1734. He settled in Paris, where he engaged in various literary enterprises; of which the most voluminous were the "Bibliothèque Universelle des Romans," in 112 vols., and the "Choix des Anciens Mercurus," in 108 vols.

BASTWICK, JOHN, an English physician, and a furious writer against the church in the time of Charles I. Born, at Writtle, in Essex, 1593; died, 1630.

BATE, JOHN, an English divine, and prior of the Carmelite monastery at York, in the 15th century; author of a "Compendium of Logic," &c.

BATE, GEORGE, physician to Charles I. Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II., and one of the first members of the Royal Society. He was the author of a Latin history of the civil wars, and some medical works. Born, 1593; died, 1669.

BATE, JULIUS, an English divine; author of a Hebrew Lexicon, &c. Died, 1771.

BATECUMBE, WILLIAM, an English mathematician of the 15th century; author of a treatise, "De Sphæra Solida," &c.

BATEMAN, WILLIAM, bishop of Norwich, a learned prelate, and the founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Died, 1354.

BATES, WILLIAM, a non-conformist divine; author of "Lives of Learned and Pious Men," &c. Born, 1625; died, 1699.

BATES, JOAN, an eminent musician, born at Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1740. He was unanimously chosen conductor of the commemoration of Handel at Westminster Abbey; and till the year 1793 he conducted the choral performances of ancient music, when he retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Grestorex. He died in 1799. His wife was a first-rate singer.

BATHALMUSI, an Arabian writer; author of a work on Genealogies, &c. Died, 421 of the Hegira.

BATHE, WILLIAM, an Irish jesuit, governor of the Irish seminary at Salamanca. Died, 1641.

BATHURST, RALPH, dean of Wells; author of some elegant Latin poems, and one of the founders of the Royal Society. Born, 1620; died, 1704.

BATHURST, ALLEN, Earl, a zealous opposer of the measures of sir Robert Walpole, and the intimate friend of Bolingbroke, Pope, Addison, and the other eminent writers of his time. Born, 1684; died, 1775.

BATHURST, HENRY, Earl, son of the above, and lord chancellor of England; author of the "Theory of Evidence," &c. Born, 1714; died, 1794.

BATHYLLUS, the cotemporary of Pylades, and one of the most celebrated pantomimists of antiquity, was born at Alexandria, and became the slave of Mæcenas, who enfranchised him. The art of these celebrated

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mimes consisted in expressing the passions by gestures, attitudes, &c., not by the modern fooleries of harlequin, clown, and scenic changes. Bathyllos excelled in representing comedy; Pylades in tragedy.

BATONI, POMPEO GIROLAMO, an eminent Italian painter, esteemed as the restorer of the Roman school. His most admired work is the "Contention of St. Peter and Simon the Magician," in St. Peter's, at Rome. Born at Lucca, 1708; died at Rome, 1787.

BATOU, or BATU KHAN, grandson of Zenghis Khan, and his successor in the northern part of his vast empire. He died, after a long reign and very numerous conquests, in 1276.

BATSCH, AUGUSTUS JOHN GEORGE CHARLES, an eminent German naturalist; author of "Elenchus Fungorum," &c. Born, 1761; died, 1801.

BATTELY, JOHN, archdeacon of Canterbury, and chaplain to archbishop Sancroft; author of "Antiquitates Rutupinae," &c. Died, 1708.

BATTEUX, CHARLES, a French writer; editor and commentator on the poetica of Horace, Vida, &c. Born, 1713; died, 1780.

BATTIE, WILLIAM, a physician, very skillful in the cure of mental aberrations; author of a "Treatise on Mental Madness," &c. Born, 1708; died, 1776.

BATTISHILL, JONATHAN, a musical composer of some note; the author of many deservedly admired anthems, songs, &c. Born, 1738; died, 1801.

BAUDELOT DE DAIRVAL, CHARLES CÉSAR, advocate of the parliament of Paris; author of "The Utility of Travel," &c. Born, 1648; died, 1728.

BAUDIER, MICHAEL, historiographer to Louis XIII; author of a "General History of the Religion of the Turks," &c.

BAUDIN, PETER CHARLES, a member of the French National Assembly and Convention; author of "Anecdotes sur la Constitution," &c. Born, 1751; died, 1799.

BAUDIUS, DOMINIC, professor of eloquence at Leyden, and historiographer to the states; author of Latin poems, &c. &c. Born, 1561; died, 1613.

BAUDELOQUE, JOHN LOUIS, an eminent French surgeon and accoucheur, whose skill induced Napoleon to appoint him principal midwife to the empress Maria Louisa. His works on midwifery are much esteemed. Born, 1746; died, 1810.

BAUDOT DE JUILLE, NICHOLAS, a French historian; author of the "History of Catharine of France, queen of England," &c. Born, 1678; died, 1759.

BAUDOUIN, BENEDICT, a French divine of the 17th century; author of a dissertation "De La Cheusure des Anciens."

BAUDRAND, MICHAEL ANTHONY, a French geographer; author of a "Geographical Dictionary," &c. Born, 1633; died, 1700.

BAUER, FERDINAND, a German artist, highly distinguished as a botanical painter. He came to England, and made drawings of the exotic plants in the royal gardens of Kew; and was engaged as draughtsman to accompany Mr. Robert Brown, in Captain Flinders' expedition to the coast of New Holland, between 1802 and 1805, for the

purpose of making drawings there from the living plants, which were afterwards published. Died, at Vienna, 1826.

BAUHINUS, or BAUHIN, JOHN, a French physician and celebrated botanist; author of "Historia Plantarum," &c. Born at Basil, 1541; died, 1613.

BAUHINUS, or BAUHIN, GASPARD, brother of the above; an excellent botanist, author of "Institutiones Anatomicae," "Phytognax," "Pinax," and numerous other works. Born, 1560; died, 1624.

BAULDRI, PAUL, professor of sacred history at Utrecht; author of "Chronological Tables," &c. Born, 1639; died, 1706.

BAULOT, JAMES, a French lithotomist, whose method was adopted and improved upon by the celebrated Cheselden. Born, 151; died, 1720.

BAUME, JAMES FRANCIS DE LA, a French divine; author of "The Christiade," &c. Died, 1757.

BAUME, ANTHONY, a French chemist; author of a "Treatise on Theoretical and Experimental Chemistry," "A Manual of Pharmacy," &c. Died, 1805.

BAUME, NICHOLAS AUGUSTUS DE LA, Marquis of Montrevel, and a marshal of France, was born 1636. It is related of him, that although from his earliest youth he had been distinguished by his daring valour, and had frequently braved death in the field of battle, yet such was his ridiculous superstition, that on the contents of a salt-cellar having been accidentally thrown on him, he instantly exclaimed that he was a dead man, and actually expired from the terror with which it inspired him. Died, 1745.

BAUMER, JOHN WILLIAM, a German physician; author of a "Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom," &c. Born, 1719; died, 1788.

BAUMGARTEN, ALEXANDER GOTTLIEB, professor of philosophy at Frankfort on the Oder; author of "Metaphysica," "Ethica Philosophica," &c. Born, 1714; died, 1762.

BAUR, FREDERIC WILLIAM VON, a Russian general, much employed by the empress, Catharine II.; author of "Memoires Historiques et Geographiques sur la Valachie," &c. Died, 1783.

BAUR, JOHN WILLIAM, a painter, of Strasburgh; chiefly noted for his architectural subjects. Born, 1610; died, 1640.

BAWDWEN, WILLIAM, an English divine and antiquary; editor of two volumes of Domesday Book. He proposed to complete the work in eight other volumes, but died before he could effect it, in 1816.

BAXTER, RICHARD, an eminent non-conformist divine, and most voluminous writer. Foremost among his most popular works is the "Saint's Everlasting Rest." In 1685 he was tried before the brutal judge Jefferies, grossly insulted by him, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment; but the punishment was shortly after remitted by the king. Born, 1615; died, 1691.

BAXTER, WILLIAM, nephew of the preceding; author of a Latin Grammar; Dictionary of British Antiquities, &c. Born, 1615; died, 1723.

BAXTER, ANDREW, an eminent metaphysician, and author of an "Enquiry into

TO IMITATE THE BEST, IS THE BEST IMITATION: AND A RESOLUTION TO EXCEL, IS AN EXCELLENT RESOLUTION.

VIRTUE OUTLASTS TIME; ITS RICHES NEVER FORSAKE US, ITS HONOUR NEVER LESSENS, ITS BEAUTY NEVER DECAYS.

WHERE HATE BEARS SOVEREIGNTY, HONOUR HATH NO CERTAINTY.

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the "Nature of the Human Soul," &c. Born at Aberdeen, 1617; died, 1750.

BAYARD, PIERRE DU TERRAIL, Chevalier de, a noble Frenchman by birth, and one of the bravest military leaders of the 16th century. So admirable, indeed, was his character, that he universally obtained the glorious appellation of "the fearless and irreproachable Knight." Born, 1476; killed at the siege of Rebec, 1524.

BAYER, JOHN, a German astronomer of the 17th century; author of "Uranometria," a celestial atlas.

BAYER, THEOPHILUS SIOFRED, a German philologist; author of a very curious and able work, entitled, "Museum Sinarum." Born, 1694; died, 1738.

BAYEUX, N., an advocate of Caen; author of "Reflections on the Reign of Trajan," &c. Put to death in the prison of Orleans, 1792.

BAYLE, PETER, a celebrated French writer, philosopher, and critic; author of the well-known "Biographical, Historical, and Critical Dictionary," and of several other literary, philosophical, and theological works. Born, 1617; died, 1706.

BAYLEY, ANSELM, an English divine; author of "A Grammar of the Hebrew Language," &c. &c. Died, 1794.

BAYLEY, RICHARD, an eminent American physician, was born in Connecticut, in 1746. After studying at home, he completed his professional education in London, and settled at New York. In 1792 he was appointed professor of anatomy in the college of Columbia, where he acquired great celebrity. In 1799 he published his work On Yellow Fever, wherein he proved it to be a local maldy. His death took place in 1801, in consequence of fever caught in the discharge of his duty as health physician.

BAYLY, LEWIS, bishop of Bangor; author of "The Practice of Piety," a work which was so much esteemed that it went through sixty editions. Died, 1632.

BAYLY, WILLIAM, an astronomer, who went out with Capt. Cook in the last two voyages of that celebrated circumnavigator. Died, 1810.

BEACON, THOMAS, prebendary of Canterbury in the reign of queen Elizabeth; author of numerous works against popery.

BEARD, JOHN, an eminent actor, and the successor of Rich, as manager of Covent-garden Theatre. He died in 1768, aged 71.

BEATON, or BETHUNE, a cardinal, and archbishop of St. Andrews, in Scotland; whose infamous persecutions of his Protestant countrymen caused him to be assassinated in his castle, in 1546.

BEATON, JAMES, nephew of the above, and bishop of Glasgow; author of "A History of Scotland." Born, 1530; died, 1603.

BEATTIE, JAMES, LL.D., a celebrated Scotch writer; author of "The Minstrel," a poem; "Elements of Moral Science," and various other works of merit. Born at Laurencekirk, 1735; died, 1803.

BEATTIE, JAMES HATY, son of the above, remarkable for his piety rather than his talents, though the latter were far from mean. Born, 1768; died, 1790.

BEAU, JOHN LOUIS LE, a French writer, the editor of an edition of Homer, in Greek and Latin. Born, 1721; died, 1766.

BEAU, CHARLES LE, brother of the above, author of "A History of the Lower Empire," &c. Born, 1701; died, 1778.

BEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE LE, a French Jesuit and antiquary; author of "Diatribæ dñe; prima, de partibus Templi Aurgalis; altera, de mense et die Pharsalica Victoris," &c. Died, 1670.

BEAUCHAMP, RICHARD, an English prelate, admirably skilled in architecture. He was surveyor of the works at Windsor, and rebuilt the chapel there in the reign of Edward IV. The great hall in the episcopal palace of Salisbury, and the sepulchral chapel in the cathedral, are also monuments of his taste and science. Died, 1481.

BEAUCHAMP, PETER FRANCIS GODARD DE, a French writer; author of "Recherches sur les Theatres de France," &c. Died, 1761.

BEAUCHAMP, JOSEPH, a French astronomer and Bernardine monk, born at Vesoul, in 1752. During the revolution he was employed on a secret mission by Napoleon, but falling into the hands of the English, they delivered him up to the Turks, by whom he was imprisoned as a spy. He was subsequently released, and died at Nice, 1802.

BEAUCHATEAU, FRANCIS MATTHIAS CHATELET DE, a French poet, remarkable for his precocious talents; author of "La Lyre du jeune Apollon," published when he was only twelve years old. Born, 1645; visited England in 1660, and went to Persia, where, it is said, he soon after died.

BEAUCLERK, TOPHAM, a gentleman of great literary talents, and a friend of Dr. Johnson, who said that "Beauclerk's talents were those which he had felt himself more inclined to envy than those of any one else he had ever known." Born, 1739; died, 1780.

BEAUFORT, HENRY, the half-brother of Henry IV. of England, was a cardinal, bishop of Winchester, and chancellor of the kingdom. He was proud, ambitious, and immensely rich; but the hospital of St. Cross, at Winchester, which he founded, and numerous charitable bequests, prove that his riches were ultimately well applied. Died, 1447.

BEAUFORT, MARGARET, countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII. She founded St. John's College, and Christ's College, Cambridge, and distinguished herself likewise as an author. Born, 1441; died, 1509.

BEAUFORT, FRANCIS DE VENDOME, duke of, son of Cesar, duke of Vendome, was imprisoned by cardinal Mazarine. On his escape, he broke out into open violence, but soon succeeded in making his peace, and was appointed admiral of France. Killed at the siege of Candia, 1669.

BEAUFORT, LOUIS DE, author of "Disquisitions upon the Uncertainty of the First Five Ages of the Roman Republic," and other learned works. Died, 1795.

BEAUHARNOIS, ALEXANDER DE, a French nobleman, born in 1760. He took part in the revolution, and after having

THE PLEASURE ARISING FROM THE PERFORMANCE OF A GOOD ACT WILL CONTINUE AS LONG AS MEMORY AND REFLECTION LAST.

[BEA]

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been at one time president of the national assembly, and served in the armies of France with distinction, was put to death by the revolutionary tribunal just previous to the fall of the monster Robespierre, in 1793. His widow, JOSEPHINE, was afterwards wife of Bonaparte, who divorced her to marry Maria Louisa of Austria.

BEAUMARQUIS, FRANCIS, marquis de, elder brother of Alexander, was born in 1756. He was appointed major-general in the army of the Prince of Condé, in 1792; protested against the unlawful treatment of the king, in a letter to the president of the national assembly; and when Bonaparte became first consul, he exhorted him to restore the sceptre to the house of Bourbon. He was afterwards appointed ambassador to the court of Spain, but fell into disgrace with Napoleon, and was banished. He returned to Paris after the restoration, and died in 1819.

BEAUMARQUIS, EUGENE DE, son of the above, was born in 1780; entered the army early, and became one of Napoleon's generals, and his vicerey in Italy, which office he filled with credit and distinction, from 1805 to 1814; when on his patron's reverses he retired to Bavaria, married the king's daughter, was made duke of Leuchtenberg, and died at Munich, 1824.

BEAULIEU, LOUIS LE BLANC, professor of divinity at Sedan; author of "Theses Sedanenses," &c. Born, 1611. Died, 1675.

BEAULIEU, SEBASTIAN DE PONTAULT DE, a celebrated French engineer and field-marshal under Louis XIV.; author of "Views and Plans of the Battles and Sieges of Louis XIV." Died, 1674.

BEAUMARCHAIS, PETER AUGUSTIN CARON DE, an eminent French writer, and a man of singular versatility of talent; a politician, an artist, a merchant, and a dramatist. He was author of the comedies of "The Barber of Seville," "The Marriage of Figaro," &c.; but it was to a law-suit that he was first indebted for his popularity as an author; the memorials and pleadings which he drew up being so full of wit, satire, and sound reasoning, as to attract public attention in an extraordinary degree. Born, 1732; died, 1799.

BEAUMELLE, LAURENCE, a French writer and critic; author of "Letters to Voltaire," of whom he was a decided opponent; "Commentary on the Henriade," &c. Born, 1727; died, 1773.

BEAUMONT, SIR JOHN, a judge of the Common Pleas, knighted by Charles I.; author of "Bosworth Field," a poem, &c. Born, 1582; died, 1628.

BEAUMONT, FRANCIS, the celebrated English dramatic poet, was a younger brother of the above; and, in conjunction with his friend Fletcher, the author of a number of excellent plays. They were both admirable delineators of human nature, and their contemporaries preferred their dramas even to those of Shakspeare, whom they evidently made their model; but impartial posterity has reversed this decision, and adjudged the palm to the bard of Avon. Born, 1635; died, 1695.

BEAUMONT, JOSEPH, an English divine, regius professor of divinity at Cambridge;

author of "Psyche, or Love's Mystery," &c. Died, 1669.

BEAUMONT DE PEREFIX, HARDOUIN, tutor to Louis XIII., and subsequently archbishop of Paris; author of a "History of Henry IV." Died, 1670.

BEAUMONT, ELIE DE, a French advocate, distinguished for his memoir in favour of the unfortunate family of Calas. Born, 1732; died, 1785.

BEAUMONT, MADAME LE PRINCE DE, a French lady, who devoted her talents to the instruction of youth, and wrote many pleasing moral works; among others, "Magasin des Adolescents," "Magasin des Jeunes Dames," some novels, &c. Born, 1711; died, 1780.

BEAUMONT, SIR GEORGE, bart., a distinguished amateur artist, was born at Dunmow, Essex, in 1753; died, 1827.

BEAUNE, FLORIMONT DE, a French mathematician; discoverer of a method to determine the nature of curves by the properties of their triangles. Died, 1632.

BEAURAIN, JOHN DE, geographer to Louis XV.; author of a "Description of the Campaigns of Luxembourg, from 1690 to 1694." Born, 1697; died, 1771.

BEAURIEU, GASPARD GUILLARD DE, a French writer; author of "L'Elevé de la Nature," &c. Born, 1737; died, 1795.

BEAUSOBRE, ISAAC DE, a French protestant divine, who settled at Berlin, and became chaplain to the king of Prussia; author of "Defense de la Doctrine des Reformés," &c. Born, 1659; died, 1738.

BEAUSOBRE, LEWIS, counsellor to the king of Prussia; author of "Philosophical Disquisitions on the Nature of Fire," &c. Born, 1730; died, 1783.

BEAUVAIS, WILLIAM, author of a work on the medals of the Roman empire. Born, 1698; died, 1773.

BEAUVAIS, CHARLES NICHOLAS, a French physician, member of the Convention at the revolution; author of "Essais Historiques sur Orleans," &c. Born, 1745; died, 1794.

BEAUVILLIERS, FRANCIS DE, duke de St. Aignan, a soldier, courtier, and poet, in the reign of Louis XIV. Born, 1607; died, 1687.

BEAUVILLIERS, PAUL DE, eldest son of the preceding, was highly distinguished for talents and probity. He held high offices in the state, and shared with the virtuous archbishop of Cambray in the education of the duke of Burgundy. Died, 1714.

BEAUVILLIERS, NICHOLAS, an eminent French critic and grammarian; the author of several works, and a contributor to the Encyclopedie. Born, 1717; died, 1789.

BEAVER, JOHN, a monk of Westminster in the 14th century; author of a "Chronicle of the Affairs of Britain," &c.

BECCADELLI, LOUIS, an Italian ecclesiastic; preceptor to prince Ferdinand of Tuscany, and author of the Lives of Cardinals Fote and Bembo. Died, 1672.

BECCADELLI, ANTONIO, of Palermo; author of a "History of Alphonso, king of Arragon," &c. Born, 1374; died, 1471.

BECCARI, AUGUSTINE, the first Italian pastoral poet. Died, 1520.

WE NEVER YET KNEW A MAN DISPOSED TO SCORN THE HUMBLE, WHO WAS NOT HIMSELF A FAIR OBJECT OF SCORN TO THE HUMBLE.

ALL MEN CAN PERCEIVE THE VANITY OF PAST PLEASURES; BUT HOW FEW DISCOVER THE VANITY OF THOSE WHICH ARE TO COME.

BECCARI, JAMES BARTHOLOMEW, a Bolognese physician; author of a "Treatise on the Motion of Fluids," &c. Born, 1662; died, 1766.

BECCARIA, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an ingenious practical philosopher, whose whole life was devoted to that important study. He was professor of philosophy at Palermo and Rome, and published several works of great merit, particularly on the nature of the electric fluid. Born, 1716; died, 1781.

BECCARIA, CESAR BONIFAZIA, marquis, an eminent Italian; author of the celebrated "Treatise on Crimes and Punishments," &c. Born at Milan, 1736; died, 1794.

BECCUTI, FRANCIS, surnamed *il Cappita*, an Italian poet. Died, 1553.

BECCERRA, GASPARD, a Spanish painter and sculptor, pupil of Raphael. His chief d'œuvre is a statue of the Virgin. Died, 1570.

BECHER, JOHN JOACHIM, an eminent chemist, first physician to the elector of Mentz and Bavaria; author of "Physica Subterranea," "Epistolæ Chymicæ," &c. Born, 1635; died, 1685.

BECKER, DANIEL, physician to the elector of Brandenburg; author of "Commentarius de Theriaca," &c. Died, 1670.

BECKET, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury; a man raised from a comparatively low station to the very highest offices by Henry II., but proud, insolent, and ungrateful. Having shewn himself the violent opponent of his royal patron, the latter gave utterance to some hasty expressions respecting him in the presence of his courtiers, and he was at length assassinated at the altar of Canterbury cathedral, in 1170. After his death he was canonized.

BECKINGHAM, CHARLES, an English dramatist; author of "Scipio Africanus," a tragedy, &c. Died, 1730.

BECKMANN, JOHN ANTHONY, a native of Hanover, and a professor at Göttingen, where he lectured for many years on subjects connected with rural and political economy, &c. He was the author of several works, of which, his "History of Discoveries and Inventions" is the best known. Born, 1739; died, 1811.

BECLARD, PETER AUGUSTUS, an eminent French anatomist, was born at Angers, in 1768; became professor of anatomy and physiology at Paris, where he attained the highest reputation as a lecturer and man of science. He wrote "Anatomical Memoirs," &c., and died in 1825.

BEDE, or BEDA, surnamed "the Venerable," an ancient English monk, and the most eminent writer of his time; author of an "Ecclesiastical History of England," and other valuable works. Born, 673; died, 735.

BEDELL, WILLIAM, bishop of Kilmore and Armagh; greatly revered in Ireland for his learning, piety, and benevolence. Born, 1570; died, 1641.

BEDFORD, JOHN, duke of, third son of king Henry IV. of England; and one of the most successful commanders ever opposed to the French. He was appointed regent of France by the will of Henry V., and well sustained the glory of his country during the arduous struggle there. Died at Rouen, 1435.

BEDFORD, HILKIAH, an English divine, who was heavily fined as the author of "The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted," a Jacobite work, which was in reality written by George Harbin. Died, 1724.

BEDLOE, WILLIAM, captain, an infamous informer, noted for his perjuries, and rewarded with 500*l.* for pretended information respecting a popish plot, and the death of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. Died, 1690.

BEERING, VITUS, a captain in the Russian navy, and a celebrated navigator of the northern seas, who, being cast on a desolate island, perished there, in 1741. This is now called Beering's Island, and the straits between Asia and America have also received his name.

BEETHOVEN, LOUIS VON, a celebrated composer, and the pupil of Haydn, whose works are numerous and highly esteemed by the musical world. Born at Bonn, 1770; died, 1827.

BEDOS DE CELLES, FRANCIS, a French Benedictine monk; author of a "Treatise on Dialling," &c. Born, 1736; died, 1779.

BEGA, CORNELIUS, a Dutch painter, chiefly of cattle and landscapes. Born, 1630; died, 1664.

BEGER, LAURENCE, a German writer; author of "Spicilegium Antiquitatis," &c. Born, 1658; died, 1705.

BEGEYN, ABRAHAM, a Dutch landscape painter; some fine pictures by whom are at the Hague.

BEGUILLET, EDMUND, advocate of the parliament of Dijon; author of the "Principles of Architecture," &c. Died, 1766.

BEHAIM, or BEHEM, MARTIN, a geographer and navigator of the 15th century; said to have discovered the Brazil and the Isle of Fayal, and to have sailed as far as the Straits of Magellan.

BEHN, APHRA, a female writer in the reign of Charles II., of considerable ability, but whose works were most remarkable for their disregard of decency and morals: her productions were chiefly poems, novels, and plays. Died, 1689.

BEICH, JOACHIM FRANCIS, a native of Suabia, eminent as a painter of cattle places and landscapes. Born, 1663; died, 1748.

BEINASCHI, JOHN BAPTIST, a native of Piedmont, an eminent historical painter. Born, 1634; died, 1688.

BEK, DAVID, a Dutch painter, pupil of Vandyke, and portrait painter to Christina, queen of Sweden. Born, 1621; died, 1656.

BEK, or BEAK, ANTHONY DE, bishop of Durham, a bold, spirited, and magnificent prelate, who united the skill and courage of a soldier to the austerity of a divine. He led the van of the English army under Edward I. in an expedition against the Scots; built Barnard Castle and other fortresses, and performed many gallant exploits; but at length broke his heart at being excommunicated by the archbishop of York, in 1310.

BEKKHER, BALTHASAR, a divine of Amsterdam; suspended from his functions for publishing "The World Bewitched," a refutation of the popular errors in witchcraft, &c. Born, 1634; died, 1696.

HONOUR IS BRITTLE, AND RICHES ARE BLOSSOMS WHICH EVERY FROST OF FORTUNE CAUSETH TO WITHER.

THE DUNG OF NOTHING IS SO NEAR TO THE DUNG OF EVERYTHING, THAT THE SPACE BETWEEN THEM IS SCARCELY DISCERNIBLE.

DESIRE TO BE FAMOUS, BUT FIRST BE CAREFUL TO PURCHASE FAME WITH CREDIT.

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[BEL]

BEKKER, ELIZABETH, a Dutch lady of considerable merit as the writer of works of fiction inculcating the purest morals. Born, 1738; died, 1804.

BEL, JOHN JAMES, a counsellor of Bourdeaux; compiler of the "Dictionnaire Neologique," and author of "Lettres on Voltaire's Mariage," &c. Died, 1738.

BEL, MATTHIAS, an Hungarian divine, historiographer to the emperor Charles VI.; author of "Apparatus ad Historiam Hungaricam," &c. Born, 1684; died, 1749.

BEL, CHARLES ANDREW, son of the above, librarian and professor of poetry to the university of Leipzig. Born, 1717; died, by his own hand, 1782.

BELESIS, a Chaldean, who raised Arbaces to the throne of Media, and was rewarded with the government of Babylon.

BELGRADO, JAMES, an Italian Jesuit, eminent as a poet, antiquary, and mathematician; author of a treatise, entitled, "The Existence of God Demonstrated Geometrically," &c. Born, 1704; died, 1769.

BELGRANO, MANUEL, an active partisan and commander in the cause of South American independence, whose disinterested conduct in the discharge of his duty proved highly favourable to Buenos Ayres and the neighbouring states. Died, 1830.

BELIDOR, BERNARD FOREST DE, an eminent French engineer and mathematician; author of "Dictionnaire portatif de l'ingenieur," &c. Born, 1695; died, 1761.

BELING, RICHARD, an Irish gentleman, who took part in the rebellion of 1641, but recovered his estates at the Restoration; author of "Vindiciae Catholicorum Hiberniae." Born, 1613; died, 1677.

BELISARIUS, a celebrated Roman general, to whom the emperor Justinian chiefly owed the splendour of his reign; and by whose skill and bravery the Persians, Vandals, Goths, and Bulgarians, were successively conquered. Much has been said of the emperor's ingratitude to his faithful general, as well as of his blindness and of his being reduced to beggary; but as these stories were never related till the 12th century, there is every reason to believe them to be mere fictions. Died, 565.

BELL, ANDREW, D.D. and LL.D., an English divine, the projector and founder of those excellent establishments called National Schools; author of "An Experiment in Education at the Male Asylum, Madras," "Instructions for conducting Schools on the Madras System," &c. &c. Dr. Bell had acquired considerable property in the East Indies, and had some lucrative preferments in this country; and he bequeathed nearly all that he possessed to institutions connected with education and literature. Born, at St. Andrews, Scotland, 1733; died, 1832.

BELL, BENJAMIN, an eminent surgeon, and writer on surgery; author of a "Treatise on the Management of Ulcers," &c. &c. Born, at Dumfries, 1749; died, 1808.

BELL, HENRY, the first successful applier of steam to the purposes of navigation in Europe, was born in Lanthlogowshire, in 1787. After serving an apprenticeship to his uncle, who was a millwright, he went to

London, and was in the employ of Mr. Rennie, the celebrated engineer; but it was not till the year 1812 that he produced a vessel calculated to establish the practicability and important uses of steam navigation; and though Mr. Fulton, an American engineer, had launched a boat upon the same principle five years before, which had performed long voyages upon the Hudson river, yet Bell must be at least allowed the praise of having done, in his own country, what all other men, notwithstanding the superior advantages of skill and capital, had failed in doing. He died, at Helensburgh, in 1830.

BELL, JAMES, an eminent geographical writer, was born at Jedburgh, in 1769. He was brought up as a weaver, and became a manufacturer of cotton goods at Glasgow; but left that business, and, being an indefatigable student, became a teacher of the classics to young men preparing for the university. He was the author of "A System of popular and scientific Geography," in 6 vols.; "A Gazetteer of England and Wales," &c. Died, 1833.

BELL, JOHN, of Antermory, Scotland, author of "Travels from St. Petersburg to various parts of Asia;" was attached as surgeon to an embassy, first from Russia to Persia, and afterwards to another from Russia to China, through Siberia; of which his "Travels" furnish an interesting account. Born, 1691; died, 1780.

BELL, JOHN, a distinguished surgeon in Edinburgh, and the author of numerous professional works of high merit, was born in 1762. In addition to his medical skill, he was a good classical scholar, and inferior to none in conversational powers and general information. Died, at Rome, in 1830.

BELL, JOHN, an active and intelligent London tradesman; the publisher of an embellished edition of "The British Poets," in 109 vols., and the projector and original proprietor of "The Weekly Messenger." Born, 1746; died, 1831.

BELL, BEAUFRE, a learned English antiquary, of the 18th century. He bequeathed his library and medals to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had received his education.

BELLAMY, JAMES, a Dutch poet, whose patriotic songs and other lyrics are highly and deservedly esteemed. Born, 1752; died, 1796.

BELLARMIN, ROBERT, a learned cardinal; author of numerous controversial works, remarkable for their zealous opposition to the reformed religion. Born, 1542; died, 1621.

BELLAY, JOHN DU, archbishop of Paris, and subsequently a cardinal; author of an "Apology for Francis I.;" "Epigrams," &c. Born, 1492; died, 1580.

BELLAY, JOACHIM DU, often called the French Ovid and Catullus; author of Latin and French poems. Born, 1524; died, 1586.

BELLE, STEPHEN DE LA, a Florentine engraver, whose works are highly esteemed. Born, 1610; died, 1664.

BELLEFOREST, FRANCIS DE, a French writer; author of a "General History of France," &c. Born, 1530; died, 1593.

TO BE TENACIOUS OF APPLAUSE, DISCOVERS NO REAL MERIT; AND SELF-CONCEIT IS THE SURE ATTENDANT ON IGNORANCE.

TRUTH IS BORN WITH US: AND IN SHAKING OFF OUR VERACITY, WE DO A GREAT DISGRACE TO OURSELVES.

NEVER WEARY YOUR COMPANY BY TALKING TOO LONG OR TOO FREQUENTLY.

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BELLEGARDE, JOHN BAPTIST MORYAN de, a French Jesuit, expelled from the society for Cartesianism; translator of St. Chromostom, Thomas à Kempis, &c. Died, 1734.

BELLEISLE, CHARLES LOUIS AUGUSTUS FOUCQUET, Count de, a French marshal, whose talents and eminent successes were rewarded by his sovereign, Louis XV., with the highest dignities. Born, 1684; died, 1761.

BELLENDEN, WILLIAM, a Scottish writer of the seventh century, distinguished for the purity of his Latin compositions.

BELLENGER, FRANCIS, a doctor of the Sorbonne; author of a "Critical Essay on the Works of Rollin," &c. Died, 1749.

BELLET, CHARLES, a French writer; author of "L'Adoration Chrétienne dans la Dévotion Royale," &c. Died, 1771.

BELLET, ISAAC, a French physician; author of a "History of Cataline's Conspiracy," &c. Died, 1778.

BELLI RD, AUGUSTIN DANIEL, Count de, a distinguished French general and diplomatist, was born in 1773, in La Vendée. He entered the military service early, and was soon made an officer of Dumouriez's staff: he afterwards served with Buonaparte in Italy and Egypt; and, returning from the latter country, he participated in the victories of Ulm and Austerlitz, and fought in all the great battles in the war with Prussia. He next went to Spain; but in 1812 joined the army destined for the invasion of Russia, and particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Moskwa. At Leipzig, a cannon-ball carried away his arm. After Napoleon's abdication, he was made a peer of France, and major-general of the army under the duke de Berri. When the emperor returned from Elba, he dispatched Belliard to king Joachim at Naples, but the vessel was intercepted by a British ship, and driven back to France. On the return of the Bourbons, he was for a short time imprisoned, but soon taken into favour again. When Louis Philippe ascended the throne, he sent Belliard to Berlin, to treat respecting the acknowledgment of the new dynasty; and during his embassy to Prussia, he contributed more than any other diplomatist to the formation of the new Belgian government. He died in 1832.

BELLIEVRE, POMPONIU DE, a French statesman, chancellor to Henry IV. Born, 1529; died, 1607.

BELLIN, JAMES NICHOLAS, a French geographer; author of "Hydrographie Française," &c. Died, 1772.

BELLINI, GENTILE, an eminent Venetian painter, employed to adorn the Council Hall of that republic. Died, 1501.

BELLINI, JOHN, brother and assistant of the above; and the instructor of Titian and Giorgione. Died, 1512.

BELLINI, LAURENCE, an Italian physician; author of several anatomical and medical works in Latin. Born, 1643; died, 1702.

BELLMAN, CHARLES MICHAEL, a Swedish poet, patronized by Gustavus Adolphus; and the most original, while strictly national, poet of Sweden. Born, 1741; died, 1795.

BELLOCC, PIERRE, valet de chambre to Louis XIV.; author of a poem on the Hotel des Invalides, &c. Died, 1704.

BELLOI, PETER LAURENCE RUYFFET DE, a French dramatist; author of "The Siege of Calais," &c. Born, 1777; died, 1778.

BELLONI, JEROME, a celebrated Roman banker, created a marquis by Pope Benedict XIV.; author of an "Essay on Commerce," &c. Died, 1760.

BELLORI, JOHN PETER, a celebrated Italian antiquary and connoisseur in the polite arts; author of "Lives of Modern Painters, Architects, and Sculptors," &c. Died, 1666.

BELLOTTI, PETER, an Italian painter, chiefly of portraits. Born, 1625; died, 1700.

BELOSIELSKY, PRINCE, a Russian noble; author of "Poesies Françaises d'un Prince Etranger," &c. Died, 1809.

BELON, PETER, a French physician and traveller; author of some able works on natural history, and of a "Description of Palestine, Greece, and Arabia," &c. Died, being assassinated in France, 1564.

BELOT, JOHN DE BLOIS, advocate to the privy council of Louis XIV.; author of "Apologie de la Langue Latine," &c.

BELSHAM, THOMAS, an eminent Unitarian divine; author of a discourse "On the Importance of Faith, and the Duty of making Open Professions of it," &c. Died, in his 80th year, 1829.

BELSHAM, WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, an eminent writer; author of "Essays, Political and Literary," "History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Treaty of Amiens," in 12 vols. 8vo., &c. Died, aged 75, in 1827.

BELSUNCE, HENRY FRANCIS XAVIER DE, a French prelate, celebrated for the courage and benevolence displayed by him when the plague ravaged Marseilles in 1720; author of "L'Histoire des Evêques de Marseilles," &c. Born, 1671; died, 1755.

BELUS, celebrated in profane history as the founder of the Babylonian empire. He was deified after his death, and a temple was erected to him at Babylon. He is, probably, the Baal of Phenicia and the Niurod of Scripture. Flourished 1322 B. C.

BELYN, a British prince and commander under Caractacus.

BELZONI, JOHN BAPTIST, an enterprising traveller, whose researches in Egypt exhibit a most diligent and praiseworthy industry, and have been of great service to those engaged in the study of its antiquities, was born at Padua. He came to England in 1803; and becoming involved in pecuniary difficulties while residing in London, he was under the necessity of obtaining a subsistence by the display of feats of strength and activity at Astley's Amphitheatre; for which his colossal stature and extraordinary muscular powers eminently qualified him. At length he left this country, and entered on his travels through Egypt, in 1815; evincing consummate talent, and meeting with corresponding success. In 1816 he sent the busts of Jupiter Memnon, &c. to the British Museum; published a narrative of his operations in 1820; and in the following year exhibited a model of a splendid

APPLIED TO THE MINISTERIAL AGENTS BY WHICH THE DAILY MERCURIES, COURIER, AND MELIORATED HIS CREATURE.

NO HUMAN INTELLECT CAN BE REARED TO ANY GOOD AND USEFUL PURPOSE BY AN UNVARIED SUCCESSION OF GRATIFICATIONS.

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tomb which he had discovered near Thebes. But, while making preparations for passing from Benin to Houssa and Timbuctoo, he was attacked with dysentery, and died at Gato, in 1823.

BEMBO, PETER, a noble Venetian and poet; secretary to Leo X., and promoted to be bishop of Bergamo and a cardinal by Paul III.; author of a History of Venice, &c. Born, 1470; died, 1547.

BENAVIDIO, MARCUS MANTUA, Chevalier, an Italian juriconsult; author of "Vitis Virorum Illustrum," &c. Died, 1582.

BENBOW, JOHN, a brave English admiral, born at Shrewsbury, in 1656. His skill and valour in an action with a Barbary pirate of superior force, gained him the confidence of the nation, and he was soon entrusted with a fleet. In 1702, during an engagement with the French admiral, Du Casse, in the West Indies, he had his leg carried away by a chain shot; and at this critical instant several of his captains having signed a paper declaring that "nothing was to be done," the enemy effected his escape. Benbow brought the delinquents to a court-martial, and two were shot; but the effects of his wound, and the vexation he suffered, caused his death.

BENCIO, FRANCIS, an Italian Jesuit; author of Latin poems, &c. Died, 1594.

BENEDETTO, CASTIGLIONE, an Italian painter, chiefly of pastoral scenes. Born, 1616; died, 1670.

BENEDICT, ST., the founder of the first religious order in the West, was born in Spoleto, in 480; and, retiring to a cavern when only 14 years of age, his fame for pious austerities brought him numerous followers: the monastery of Monte Cassino, near Naples, was founded by him; and the order of St. Benedict thenceforward established.

BENEDICT XIV. PROSPER LAMBERTINI, the successor of pope Clement XII., was a great patron of the arts and sciences, an enactor of good laws, and one who strove to maintain purity of doctrine and of manners by setting a worthy example in his own person. Born, at Bologna, in 1675; died, 1758.

BENEDICT, an English abbot of a noble family in Northumberland. He introduced chanting in choirs. Died, 1708.

BENEDICTUS, ALEXANDER, an Italian anatomist of the 15th century; author of "Historia Corporis humani," &c.

BENEFIELD, SEBASTIAN, an English divine; author of several theological works. Died, 1830.

BENEVUTI, CHARLES, a Jesuit; author of "Reflections on Jesuitism," &c. Born, 1716; died, 1798.

BENEZET, ANTHONY, an American philanthropist; author of "A Caution to Great Britain and her Colonies," "Historical Account of Guinea," &c. Died, 1784.

BENGER, ELIZABETH OGILVY, a female of strong intuitive genius; author of "Biographical Memoirs;" historical accounts of "Anne Boleyn," "Mary, Queen of Scots," and of the "Queen of Bohemia." Died, 1827.

BENI, PAUL, an eminent Italian philologist; author of "Remarks on Ariosto and Tasso," &c. Died, 1827.

BENJAMIN of Tudela, one of the earliest travellers of the middle ages who visited the central regions of Asia; author of a Hebrew work of travels, which, though interesting and romantic, is said to be remarkable chiefly for the abundance of its misrepresentations. Died, 1173.

BENINI, VINCENT, a learned Italian physician; author of "Notes on Celms," &c. Born, 1713; died, 1764.

BENIVIENI, JEROME, an Italian poet; author of "Canzone dell' Amore celeste e Divino," &c. Died, 1542.

BENNET, HENRY, earl of Arlington, one of the cabinet council of Charles II., known in history by the name of the Cabal. Born, 1618; died, 1685.

BENNET, CHRISTOPHER, an English physician; author of "Tabidorum Theatrum, seu Phthisicos," &c. Died, 1655.

BENNET, THOMAS, an English divine; author of a Hebrew Grammar, an Essay on the Thirty-nine Articles, &c. Born, 1673; died, 1720.

BENNINGSSEN, LEVIN AUGUSTUS, baron of, an eminent Russian general, was born in Hanover, in 1745; entered the service of Catherine II., and distinguished himself by great gallantry in the war against Poland. He was commander-in-chief at the murderous battle of Eylau. In 1813, he led a Russian army into Saxony, took part in the battle of Leipzig, and blockaded Hamburg. He finally settled in his native country, and died in 1826.

BENNITSKI, ALEXANDER PETROVITCH, a Russian poet; author of "Kowala," a poem; a translation of Ossian, &c. Born, 1780; died, 1805.

BENOIT, ELIAS, a learned Protestant divine; pastor of the church of Delft; author of a "History of the Edict of Nantes," &c. Born, 1640; died, 1728.

BENSERADE, ISAAC DE, a poet at the court of Louis XIV., born in 1612, was patronized by Richelieu, Mazarine, and the king. His madrigals, sonnets, and songs, as well as his wit and general conversational powers, rendered him a great favourite; and he was called, by way of eminence, "le poète de la cour." Died, 1691.

BENSON, GEORGE, a dissenting minister; author of a "Defence of the Reasonableness of Prayer," and various other religious and controversial tracts. Born, 1669; died, 1762.

BENT, JOHN VAN DER, a Dutch landscape painter, pupil of Vanderveide and Wouvermans. Born, 1650; died, 1690.

BENTHAM, THOMAS, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in the reign of queen Elizabeth; author of an "Exposition of the Acts of the Apostles," &c. Died, 1578.

BENTHAM, EDWARD, an English divine, prebend and treasurer of Hereford; author of some religious tracts and sermons. Born, 1707; died, 1776.

BENTHAM, JAMES, an English divine and antiquary, brother of the last named; author of the "History and Antiquities of the Church of Ely." Died, 1774.

IT IS RELIGION ONLY, THAT PRESENTS US WITH THE TRUE ANODYNE OF GRIEF, OR THE TRUE PRINCIPLE OF RESIGNATION.

SINCE DEVOTION NEVER EXISTS AS A SOLITARY VIRTUE, A THOUSAND AMABILITIES ARE ALWAYS SURE TO ATTEND IT.

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BENTHAM, JEREMY, a distinguished jurist and political writer, and the father of that class of political economists styled Utilitarians, whose doctrine it is to view every thing according as it is affected by the principle of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." His published works are numerous, and those which remain MS. or unpublished, though printed, still more so. But a very difficult and prolix style has rendered him rather the instructor of writers than of the reading public in general; and his works, which have been translated into many languages, are better known and appreciated on the Continent than in England. He was a man of primitive manners, unblemished character, and zealously alive to what he considered the interest of the people at large. Born, 1749; died, 1832.

BENTINCK, WILLIAM, first earl of Portland, was the son of noble Dutch parents, and accompanied William III. to England, by whom he was much employed, and rewarded with an earldom. Died, 1709.

BENTINCK, WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH, third duke of Portland, was born in 1728. During the American war he acted with the opposition, and was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1782, but confined in that office only three months, owing to the breaking up of the administration by the death of the marquis of Rockingham. In 1792 he was appointed chancellor of Oxford, and soon after joined Mr. Pitt's party. He held the office of home secretary from 1794 to 1801, and succeeded Lord Grenville as first lord of the treasury in 1807, but shortly after resigned it, and died in 1808.

BENTIVOGLIO, GUIDO, a celebrated cardinal, and legate at the court of France. He was an able politician and historian. Among other works he wrote "A History of the Civil Wars of Flanders," "Memoirs," &c. Born, 1579; died, 1641.

BENTIVOGLIO, HERCULES, a poet and diplomatist, was born at Bologna, in 1506, and died in 1573.

BENTIVOGLIO, CORNELIO, a cardinal, poet, and patron of the fine arts, was born at Ferrara, 1638; and died at Rome, 1707.

BENTLEY, RICHARD, a celebrated English divine, and highly accomplished classical scholar; master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and archdeacon of Ely. His editions of Horace, Terence, and Phædrus; and his part in the controversy on the genuineness of the Epistles of Phalaris, display vast erudition and sagacity. Born, 1661; died, 1742.

BENTLEY, RICHARD, son of the above, a dramatic writer; author of "The Wishes," and other dramas, &c. Died, 1782.

BENYOWSKY, MAURICE AUGUSTUS, Count de, a native of Hungary, who, after serving in the Imperial armies, joined the Polish nobility, and fought against Russia for their independence, but was taken prisoner and exiled to Kamtschatka. From that remote region, however, he escaped; and after various fortunes, he was sent out by the French to Madagascar, the sovereignty of which island he afterwards attempted to assume. He was slain in an action with the French, 1786.

BENZELIUS, ERIC, archbishop of Upsal, and chancellor of its university; author of a Swedish translation of the Bible, &c. Died, 1709.

BENZIO, TRIFONE, an Italian poet of the 16th century.

BEOLCO, ANGELO, surnamed Ruzante, an Italian farce writer. Died, 1542.

BERCHTOLD, LEOPOLD, count, a distinguished philanthropist, was born in 1758. He spent thirteen years of his life in travelling through Europe, and four in travelling through Asia and Africa, for the express purpose of assuaging human misery in its direst forms, and leaving no method unattempted that humanity or patriotism could suggest. He at length fell a victim to a contagious fever, at his palace of Buchlowitz, in Moravia, which he had fitted up as an hospital for the reception of the sick and wounded Austrian soldiers. Died, 1809.

BERENGARIUS, or BERENGER, a French divine of the 11th century, born at Tours, whose denial of transubstantiation was declared the vilest heresy, and as such was condemned at Rome. He underwent much persecution, recanted, and again returned to his opinions. Died, 1088.

BERENGER, JAMES, a celebrated anatomist and physician of the 16th century, born at Carpi, in Italy, and died at Ferrara, 1550. He made several important anatomical discoveries, and is said to be the first who used mercury in syphilitic diseases.

BERENGER I., king of Italy, who assumed the sovereignty on the death of Charles I., in 888. He was defeated by Rodolph of Burgundy, in 922, and shortly afterwards assassinated.

BERENGER II. became king of Italy in 960; but was subsequently deposed for his tyranny, and died in confinement in Germany.

BERENGER, PETER, a pupil of Abelard, and author of an apology for that celebrated and unfortunate person.

BERENGER, LAURENCE PETER, a native of Provence, professor of rhetoric at Orleans previous to the revolution; and, after the restoration of the Bourbons, professor at the Lyceum of Lyons, and inspector of academies; author of "Les Solreux Provençales," &c. &c. Died, 1822.

BERENGER, RICHARD, gentleman of the horse to George III.; author of the "History and Art of Horsemanship." Died, 1782.

BERENICE, daughter of Agrippa, king of Judæa, and wife of her father's brother, Herod, who was made king of Chalcis by the emperor Claudius. Becoming a widow, she gave her hand to Polemon, king of Cilicia, but she soon deserted him, and became the mistress of Titus, who, it was thought, would have made her his wife but for the murmurs of the Romans.

BERENICE, daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and wife of Antiochus, king of Syria. She was deserted by her husband in favour of his former wife Laodice, by whose orders she was strangled in her retirement at Antioch, A.D. 348.

BERENICE, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt. She usurped her father's throne.

THE PHILOSOPHIC MIND STUDES UP DIRECTED BY HOPE, AND CURES THE INDOLENCY OF SLUGGISH BY REFLECTING ON ITS INSTABILITY.

THE COMMENTARY OF A SEVERE FRIEND, IS BETTER THAN THE EMBELLISHMENTS OF A SWEET-LIPPED FLATTERER.

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ther's throne, and put her first husband to death; but the Romans replaced Ptolemy on his throne; and he caused his rebellious daughter to be executed.

BERETTINI, PETER, an Italian architect and painter, of great merit. Born, 1596, died, 1669.

BERG, MATTHIAS VAN DER, a Flemish painter, pupil of Rubens. Born, 1615; died, 1667.

BERGEN, DIRK VAN DER, a celebrated landscape and portrait painter. Died, 1689.

BERGHEM, NICHOLAS, an excellent and indefatigable Dutch landscape painter. Born, 1624; died, 1683.

BERGIER, NICHOLAS SYLVESTER, canon of the cathedral of Paris; author of "Delam Self-confuted," &c. Died, 1790.

BERGMANN, TORBERN OLOF, an eminent Swedish chemist, and a member of nearly all the learned societies in Europe; to whom the world is indebted for many valuable additions to scientific knowledge. Born, 1735; died, 1784.

BERIGARD, CLAUDE, professor of philosophy at Padua; author of "Circulus Pisanus," &c. Born, 1758; died, 1663.

BERINGTON, JOSEPH, a Roman Catholic clergyman; author of a "History of the Lives of Heloise and Abelard," a "Literary History of the Middle Ages," &c. &c. Died, 1827.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, earl of, one of the privy council of Charles II.; author of "Historical Applications and Occasional Meditations." Died, 1698.

BERKELEY, SIR WILLIAM, of the same family as the above; vice-admiral of the white. He was killed in an action with the Dutch, 1666.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, bishop of Cloyne, was a metaphysical writer of considerable celebrity, and one whose virtues, however manifest, have been somewhat poetically exaggerated by Pope. Besides other works, he is the author of "Principles of Human Knowledge;" "Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous;" &c. His hypothesis of the non-existence of material objects in nature otherwise than in the mind, made much noise in his time. Born, 1757; died, 1753.

BERKENHOUT, JOHN, an English physician and miscellaneous writer; author of "Biographia Literaria;" "Outlines of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland," &c. &c. Born, 1731; died, 1791.

BERKLEY, JOHN LE FRANC VON, a Dutch physician, naturalist, and poet; author of "Poems;" "Natural History of Holhaud," &c. Born, 1729; died, 1812.

BERKLEY, SIR WILLIAM, governor of Virginia; author of "The Description and Laws of Virginia," &c. Died, 1677.

BERNARD, of MENTHON, an ecclesiastic of the 10th century; founder of the well-known and invaluable monasteries of the Great and Little St. Bernard, in the passage of the Alps. Died, 1008.

BERNARD, ST., abbot of the monastery of Clairvaux in the 12th century. His fame for wisdom was very great, and few ecclesiastical affairs in his time were undertaken without his being consulted. Died, 1153.

BERNARD, EDWARD, an English philosopher and critic; author of "Etymologicum Britannicum," a "Treatise on Ancient Weights and Measures," &c. &c. Born, 1638; died, 1697.

BERNARD, JAMES, a French Protestant divine; author of a "Historical and Political Account of Europe," &c. Born, 1658; died, 1718.

BERNARD, of Thuringia, an enthusiast of the 10th century, who predicted that the end of the world was at hand, and caused much terror to his ignorant and superstitious believers.

BERNARD, JOHN, an actor; author of "Retrospections of the Stage." Died, 1828.

BERNARD, CLAUDE, surnamed "the poor priest," was a native of Dijon, whose active benevolence towards the poor and sick was unremitting during the whole course of his life, and for whose support he not only expended his whole inheritance, 20,000*l.*, but was continually employed in soliciting for them the benefactions of others. Born, 1589; died, 1641.

BERNARD, PETER JOSEPH, a French amatory poet, styled by Voltaire *le gentil* Bernard, an epithet by which he is still distinguished. Born at Grenoble, 1710; died, 1775.

BERNARD, SIR THOMAS, a gentleman and scholar, to whom the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor owes its establishment, and who was also the active promoter of many charities, was born at Lincoln, 1750; died, 1818.

BERNARD, duke of Weimar, the fourth son of duke John of Saxe-Weimar, was a general whose magnanimity, skill, and impetuous valour were frequently displayed while commanding the Swedish army after the death of Gustavus; and who afterwards, while in alliance with France, did great service to the Protestant cause. He died by poison, administered, as his contemporaries asserted, at the instigation of the duke of Richelieu, who had become jealous of his power: but of this there is no substantial proof. Born, 1604; died, 1639.

BERNARDEZ, DIEGO, called by his countrymen the Portuguese Theocritus, was not more eminent as a pastoral poet, than as a brave warrior; and after numerous deeds of heroism, was taken prisoner by the Moors at the battle of Alcazarquivir, Died, 1596.

BERNARDI, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC, a German philologist, whose great aim was to invent a universal grammar common to all languages, and who, in his endeavours to effect that object, displayed great ingenuity and learning. Born, at Berlin, 1768; died, 1820.

BERNARDI, JOHN, a celebrated engraver and architect. Died, 1555.

BERNARDINE, a Romish saint; canonized for his zeal in causing more than 300 monasteries to be founded. Born at Mama, in Tuscany, 1390; died, 1444.

BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE, JAMES HENRY, a philosopher and moralist; author of "Paul and Virginia," "Studies of Nature," "Harmonies of Nature," &c. During the reign of terror he narrowly

TO SERVE YOUR FRIENDS TO YOUR OWN RUIN, IS ROMANTIC: TO THINK OF NONE BUT YOURSELF, IS BORDO.

THAT MAN ONLY IS LIBERAL WHO DISTRIBUTE ACCORDING TO HIS SUBSTANCE, AND WHERE IT IS MOST NEEDFUL.

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escaped the guillotine; but on Napoleon's exaltation to power he received a pension, which cheered the gloom of poverty and distress that had surrounded him. Born, 1737; died, 1814.

BERNI, FRANCESCO, an eminent Italian poet of the 16th century. He remodelled Baccio's Orlando Junamoro, and was the author of "Rime Burlesche," and various Latin poems. Died, 1536.

BERNIA, or BERNI, FRANCIS, a Tuscan poet; called the Italian Scarron. Died, 1643.

BERNIER, FRANCIS, a French physician and traveller, who resided at the court of Aurungzebe for twelve years as his physician. He afterwards published his travels, which, as a work of interest and authenticity, is greatly esteemed. Died, 1688.

BERNIER, JOHN, a French physician; author of "Medical Essays," "Critique on the Works of Rabelais," &c.

BERNINI, GIOVANNI LORENZO, called *Il cavaliere Bernini*, was born in Naples, 1598, and obtained among his contemporaries the reputation of being the Michael Angelo of modern times, on account of his success as a painter, a statuary, and an architect. At the age of 18 he produced the Apollo and Daphne, in marble, a masterpiece of grace and execution; and he continued in the indefatigable pursuit of the arts, as a sculptor and an architect, till the period of his death, which happened in 1680, when he was 82 years of age; having amassed a princely fortune by his labours.

BERNIS, Cardinal FRANCIS JOACHIM DE PIERRES DE, a French poet, who, in early life, having written some light poems which pleased the noted Madame de Pompadour, she obtained for him a pension, and he subsequently filled important offices in the state, was sent as ambassador to Rome, and at length he arrived at the dignity of a cardinal. The French revolution deprived him of his fortune, and reduced him to a state of poverty in his old age, from which he was relieved by a pension from the Spanish court. Born, 1713; died, 1794.

BERNOULLI, JAMES, a celebrated mathematician, born at Bale in 1654; died, 1705.

BERNOULLI, JOHN, brother of the above, and like him an eminent mathematician. In fact, he was regarded as the worthy rival of Newton and Leibnitz. Born, 1667; died, 1748.

BERNOULLI, DANIEL, son of the last named; professor of philosophy at Basle; and, like his father and uncle, very highly skilled in the mathematics. Born, 1700; died, 1782. [Several other members of this family, not here inserted, were also distinguished for their mathematical attainments.]

BERNSTORFF, JOHN HARTWIG ERNEST, count, a celebrated statesman in the employment of the king of Denmark; and founder of the Danish Society of Language and the Fine Arts, and the Economical and Agricultural Society. Born at Hanover, 1712; died, 1772.

BERNSTORFF, ANDREW PETER, count, nephew of the above, a Danish minister of state. During the American war he effected

the armed neutrality of Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, for the protection of the trade of those powers against the belligerents; and it was chiefly owing to his skilful policy that Denmark was prevented from being drawn into collision with either Sweden or Russia, when the war broke out between those powers, in 1788. Born, 1735; died, 1797.

BEROALDUS, PHILIP, an Italian professor of eloquence. Born, 1453; died, 1503.

BEROALDUS, PHILIP, nephew of the above, an Italian poet, librarian of the Vatican under pope Leo X. Died, 1514.

BEROSUS, priest of the temple of Belus, at Babylon, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote a history of Chaldaea, some fragments of which are preserved by Josephus.

BERQUIN, LOUIS DE, a French gentleman of noble family, burnt to death for Protestantism in 1529.

BERQUIN, ARNAULD, an elegant French writer; author of "Idylls," "L'Amides Enfants," and other interesting works for youth. Born, 1749; died, 1791.

BERRETINI, NICHOLAS, an eminent historical painter, pupil of Carlo Muratti. Born, 1617; died, 1682.

BERRI, CHARLES FERDINAND DE BOURBON, duke de, second son of the count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. of France; assassinated by one Louvel, who attacked him just as he had left the opera-house, and was on the point of stepping into his carriage, Feb. 13, 1820. He shared in common with the Bourbons all the reverses they were doomed to suffer; and he deserved a better fate, if it were only for the benevolence of his character.

BERRIMAN, WILLIAM, an English divine; author of five volumes of Sermons, &c. Born, 1688; died, 1750.

BERROYER, JOSEPH ISAAC, a French Jesuit, whose writings were condemned at Rome for their too great liberality; author of a "History of the People of God," &c. Died, 1758.

BERRY, Sir JOHN, an English naval commander, knighted for his distinguished bravery at the battle of Southwold Bay. He died of poison, administered to him on board his ship, 1691.

BERRY, Rear-admiral Sir EDWARD, Bart., K.C.B. This officer was the only one in the royal navy who had received three medals for his services, having commanded a line-of-battle ship in the memorable battles of the Nile, Trafalgar, and St. Domingo. Died, 1821.

BERSMANN, GEORGE, a learned German; author of Notes on some of the Classics, and of a Latin version of the Psalms of David. Born, 1538; died, 1611.

BERTAUT, JOHN, a French prelate and poet; chaplain to Catherine de Medicis, and secretary of the cabinet to Henry III. Born, 1562; died, 1611.

BERTHIER, WILLIAM FRANCIS, a learned Jesuit; one of the editors of the Journal de Trevoux, and translator of the Psalms into French. Born, 1704; died, 1782.

BERTHIER, JOSEPH STEPHEN, a French philosopher of the Society of the Oratory;

TELL NOT ALL YOU KNOW! DO NOT ALL YOU CAN! BELIEVE NOT ALL YOU HEAR! SPEND NOT ALL YOU HAVE.

NEVER SACRIFICE YOUR TIME IN PERSONAL CONTENTIONS, PERSONAL REFLECTIONS, MEAN QUARRELS, OR SILLY SQUABBLINGS.

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author of "Physique des Comètes," &c. Born, 1710; died, 1783.

BERTHIER, ALEXANDER, prince of Neuchâtel and Wagram, a marshal and vice-constable of France, was born at Versailles, in 1753, and served with Lafayette in the war of American independence. At the commencement of the French revolution he was made a general officer, fought gallantly in La Vendée, and was at the head of Buonaparte's staff in Italy, Egypt, and Germany; in short, he was the companion of Napoleon in all his expeditions, occupying one of the chief stations, and honoured with his entire confidence. On the restoration of Louis, however, in 1814, he immediately recognized his authority, and was created a peer; but when his former master returned from Elba, he retired to his family at Bamberg, where, as soon as the music of the Russian troops, on their march to the French borders, was heard at the gates of the city, he put an end to his life in a fit of frenzy or remorse, by throwing himself from a window of the third story of his palace, June 1, 1815.

BERTHOLLET, CLAUDE LOUIS, count, one of the most eminent chymists of the day, was born at Talloire, Savoy, in 1748, and studied medicine at Turin. He afterwards settled in Paris, where he became intimate with Lavoisier, was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and made professor of the normal school. He accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, and returned with him; and, during the emperor's reign, was made a senator and an officer of the legion of honour; notwithstanding which he was one of the first to desert his patron when his fortunes were on the decline; for which he received the title of count from Louis XVIII. His principal work is "Essai de Statique Chimique," but he wrote many other valuable essays, and had also a large share in the reformation of the chemical nomenclature. Died, 1822.

BERTHOLON, N. DE ST. LAZARE, a French chemist and philosopher of the 18th century, whose works on ærostation, electricity, and other scientific subjects, evince much learning and ability. Born at Lyons, and died in 1799.

BERTHOUD, FERDINAND, a skilful Swiss clock and chronometer maker; author of "Traité des Horloges Marine;" "Histoire de la Mesure du Temps par les Horloges," &c. Born at Plancemont, Neuchâtel, 1727; died, 1807. His nephew, Louis, inherited his talents, and was not less celebrated than his uncle. The accuracy of their chronometers is proverbial.

BERTI, ALEXANDER POMPEY, a native of Lucca; author of "La Caduta de' decemviri della Romana Repubblica," &c. Born, 1686; died, 1752.

BERTI, JOHN LAURENCE, an Italian monk, and general of the order of the Augustines; author of some Italian poetry, a work "De Disciplina Theologicis," &c. Born, 1696; died, 1766.

BERTI, JOHN LAURENCE, an Augustine monk; author of an "Ecclesiastical History," in Latin, &c. Born, 1696; died, 1766.

BERTIE, WILLOUGHBY, earl of Abingdon; a nobleman distinguished equally by

his talent and his eccentricity. He was author of several political and satirical pamphlets; for one of which—the report of a speech he had delivered in parliament—he was prosecuted, and imprisoned in the King's Bench. Died, 1791.

BERTIN, JOSEPH, a French physician and anatomist; author of a treatise on Osteology, and other valuable works on anatomy. Born, 1712; died, 1781.

BERTIN, ANTHONY, a French military officer and an elegant poet; author of a "Collection of Elegies," and other poems, which were greatly esteemed. Born in the Isle of Bourbon, 1752; died at St. Domingo, 1790.

BERTINAZZI, CHARLES ANTHONY, a celebrated comedian, and an accomplished wit, was born at Turin, in 1713, and for more than forty years was one of the most distinguished comic actors at Paris. Died, 1783.

BERTOLI, GIOVANNI DOMENICO, born in 1676, obtained the name of the patriarch of Aquileia, from his having first directed attention to the antiquities of that place, and for his successful endeavours to prevent the inhabitants from mutilating or destroying them. Died, 1758.

BERTIUS, PETER, professor of mathematics, and cosmographer to the king of France; author of "Theatrum Geographia Veteris," &c. Born, 1565; died, 1629.

BERTRAM, CORNELIUS BONAVENTURE, Hebrew professor at Geneva and Lausanne; author of a "Disertation on the Republic of the Hebrews," &c. Born, 1531; died, 1594.

BERTRAND, JOHN BAPTIST, a French physician; author of a "Historical Account of the Plague at Marseilles," &c. Born, 1670; died, 1752.

BERTRANDI, JOHN AMBROSE MARIA, an eminent surgeon and anatomist of Turin; author of a treatise on surgical operations, and various other professional works. Born, 1723; died, 1765.

BERULLE, PIERRE DE, cardinal, founder of the congregation of the Oratory. He was employed in many affairs of state in France; and accompanied Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., to England. Died, 1629.

BERWICK, JAMES FITZJAMES, duke of, natural son of James II. and Arabella Churchill, sister of the duke of Marlborough; a distinguished and gallant soldier, and author of a valuable volume of Memoirs. Killed at the siege of Philippsburgh, in 1734.

BERYLLUS, an Arabian bishop, of the third century; converted by Origen from his heterodox opinion, that Christ had no existence prior to his incarnation.

BESOLDE, CHRISTOPHER, a counsellor of Vienna; author of a "Synopsis of Politics," a "History of the Ottoman Empire," &c. Born, 1577; died, 1638.

BESPLAS, JOSEPH, a French divine; author of an "Essay on Pulpit Eloquence," &c. Born, 1734; died, 1783.

BESSARION, JOHN, a Greek priest, one of the most eminent revivers of learning in the 15th century, and founder of the noble library of St. Mark, at Venice. He trans-

NO TRUTH WISE MAN WILL BE TAKEN A SECOND TIME IN AN ERROR HE HAS ONCE SUFFERED FOR.

THE MIGHTIEST RESULTS ARE BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE SILENT WORKING OF SMALL CAUSES.

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lated from Aristotle, Xenophon, &c.; and zealously defended Plato against the attacks of George of Trebizond. He was made a cardinal by pope Eugene, and had the title of patriarch of Constantinople given him by Pius II. Born, 1385; died, 1472.

BESSIERES, JOHN BAPTIST, duke of Istria, and a French marshal, was born at Poitou, in 1769. He distinguished himself in many memorable battles, and was highly esteemed by Napoleon for his honour, skill, and bravery. He fell in the combat that preceded the battle of Latzen.

BETHENCOURT, JOHN DE, a Norman baron, and a military adventurer, who conquered the Canary Islands, and afterwards held them as a fief of the crown of Castile. Died, 1425.

BETHLEM-GABOR, a native of Transylvania, whose courage and wily policy made him ruler of that country, and enabled him to die in peaceable possession of it, in spite of the utmost efforts of the emperor of Germany. Died, 1629.

BETIS, governor of Gaza, who for his brave defence of it was put to death by Alexander the Great, and dragged at his chariot wheels when dead, B.C. 332.

BETTERTON, THOMAS, a celebrated actor: he excelled in the representation of Shakespeare's principal tragic characters. Born, 1635; died, 1700.

BETTINELLI, XAVIER, a Jesuit of Mantua, and, on the suppression of his order, teacher of eloquence at Modena. He was an elegant and accomplished writer, epistolary, dramatic, and poetical; his principal work is the "Lettere dieci di Virgilio agli Arcadi." Born, 1718; died, 1808.

BETTS, JOHN, an English physician of the time of Charles II.; author of a treatise "De Ortu et Natura Sanguinis," &c.

BETULEIUS, SIXTUS, a Sæbian; professor of the college of Augsburg; author of a "Concordance of the New Testament," "Commentaries on Cicero," and other classics, &c. Died, 1554.

BETUSSE, JOSEPH, an Italian poet of the 16th century: he translated into Italian the Latin works of Boccaccio, and wrote a life of him.

BEUERNONVILLE, PETER RIEL, Count de, a French marshal; minister of war in 1793; ambassador at Berlin and Madrid during the consulate, and under the empire grand officer of the legion of honour. He voted for the deposition of Napoleon, and attached himself to Louis, by whom he was rewarded with the title of marshal. Died, 1871.

BEUF, JOHN LE, a French antiquary; author of "Memoirs of the History of Auxerre," &c. Born, 1607; died, 1670.

BEGLANUS, SAMUEL, a British annalist, supposed to have flourished in the ninth century, who made some additions to Nennius's "Historia Britonum."

BEUTHER, MICHAEL, a German physician and antiquary; author of "Anmadversiones Historicae et Chronographicae," "Commentaries on Sallust, Tacitus," &c. Died, 1597.

BEVER, Dr. THOMAS, an English civilian; a judge of the Cinque Ports, and au-

thor of a treatise on "The Legal Polity of the Romans," &c. Died, 1791.

BEVERIDGE, WILLIAM, bishop of St. Asaph; an eminent orientalist, critic, and theologian, and one of the most distinguished scholars that ever adorned the prelacy, was born at Barrow, Lincolnshire, in 1638, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was the author of numerous works; among which are 12 volumes of "Sermons," "Private Thoughts on Religion," "Institutionum Chronologicarum Libri duo," &c. For piety and simplicity of character he was ever distinguished; and he bequeathed the principal part of his property to charitable uses. Died, 1707.

BEVERLAND, ADRIAN, a Dutch civilian, who prostituted his pen to the composition of obscene works, for which he was imprisoned. He died insane, about 1712.

BEVERLY, JOHN of, tutor to the venerable Bede, and subsequently archbishop of York. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and several of his devotional treatises are still extant. Died, 721.

BEVERNINCK, JEROME VAN, a Dutch statesman; greatly instrumental in perfecting the treaty of Nimeugen, which produced a general peace. Born, 1614; died, 1690.

BEVERWICK, JOHN DE, a Dutch physician; author of some valuable works on professional subjects. Born, 1594; died, 1647.

BEWICK, JOHN, an English artist residing at Newcastle, whose "History of Quadrupeds," by the beauty and spirit of its illustrations, gave the first impulse to that improvement in the art of wood engraving which has at length been carried to such exquisite perfection. Died, 1795. His brother, THOMAS, who followed the same profession, died in 1828.

BEWLY, WILLIAM, an English chemist and natural philosopher, whose researches and experiments did much for the improvement of chemistry. He published some valuable papers in the Monthly Review, but left no separate treatise. Died, 1783.

BEYER, GEORGE, a German lawyer and law lecturer; author of "Notitiae auctororum Judiciorum," &c. Died, 1714.

BEYER, or BEGER, AUGUSTUS, a German divine; author of historical and critical remarks on scarce books, &c. Died, 1741.

BEZA, THEODORE, a native of France, and, for some time a Catholic and prior of Longjumeau. The tutor under whom he studied imbued his mind with Protestant principles, and having married, attachment to his wife added force to his scruples of conscience. Abandoning the preferment he already enjoyed and the still higher ones which he doubtless might have attained to, he fled to Geneva. Thence he went to Lausanne, where he became professor of Greek, but finally settled at Geneva, and became Calvin's colleague in both the church and the university. He greatly aided in diffusing and upholding the principles of the Reformation, and was a very versatile writer. His Latin poems are elegant, and his controversial prose very subtle and vigorous. But his writings are now but little consulted, if we except his Latin version of

VIRTUE, WISDOM, GOODNESS, AND REAL WORTH, LIKE THE LOADSTONE, NEVER LOSE THEIR POWER.

SUSPICIONS AMONG THOUGHTS ARE LIKE BATS AMONG BIRDS, THEY WILL FLY BY NIGHT.

[BID]

A New Universal Biography.

[BIO]

OBEDIENCE, BY A CATHOLIC AND CONSCIENTIOUS AGREEMENT, IS THE CROWN AND PILLAR, THE GLORY AND STRENGTH OF ALL GOVERNMENT.

the New Testament, with notes. Born, 1519; died, 1605.

BIAGIOLI, JOSEPHAT, an Italian linguist, professor of Greek and Latin at Urbino; and afterwards, while residing in Paris, the author of Commentaries on the poems of Dante, Michael Angelo, &c. Died, 1831.

BIANCHI, JOHN ANTONIO, an Italian monk and inquisitor at Rome; author of dramas; a treatise "Della potestate e polizia della Chiesa," &c., published under the name of Farnabio Giachomo Annutini. Died, 1748.

BIANCHI, ANTONIO, a Venetian gondolier of the 18th century, who obtained great note by his poetical talents; author of "Il Tempio ovvero di Solomone," "A Treatise on Italian Comedy," &c.

BIANCHI, JOHN, known also by the Latin name of JANUS PLANCUS, a celebrated Italian physician, anatomist, and naturalist, and the reviver of the Academy of the Lincei. Born at Rimini, 1693; died, 1775.

BIANCHI, FRANCIS, a musical composer, born at Cremona; author of "Disertor Franchese," "Semiramide," &c. He came to England, wrote "Castore e Polluce" for Madame Stora, and "Inez de Castro" for Mrs. Billington; and died early in the present century.

BIANCHINI, FRANCIS, a philosopher and mathematician of Verona; author of "istoria Universale provata con Monumenti et figurata con symboli degli Antichi," and a vast number of scientific and literary treatises. Born, 1662; died, 1729.

BIAS, one of the seven sages of Greece, and a native of Priene, in Ionia; celebrated for his knowledge and strict regard to justice. He flourished in the sixth and seventh centuries, B.C., and died at a very advanced age.

BIBIENA, BERNARDO DA, a Roman cardinal, raised from a low origin by Leo X.; author of a comedy entitled "La Calandria," greatly admired in Italy. Born, 1470; died, by poison, as is supposed, 1520.

BIBIENA, FERDINAND GALLI, an eminent painter and architect. Born, at Bologna, 1657; died, 1743.

BICHAT, MARIE FRANCIS XAVIER, a celebrated French physician; author of "Physiological Researches respecting Life and Death," "Anatomy as applied to Physiology and Medicine," &c. Born, 1771; died, 1802.

BICKERTON, SIR RICHARD HUSSET, admiral of the Red, and at one time a lord of the admiralty; a meritorious naval officer, who, although he successively served under Howe, Nelson, and other illustrious commanders, never had the good fortune to assist in those great victories which immortalized their names. Born, 1759; died 1832.

BICKERSTAFF, ISAAC, a dramatic writer of the 18th century; author of "Love in a Village," "Lionel and Clarissa," &c.

BIDDERMAN, JOHN GOTTLIEB, a German writer, and rector of the public school at Friedberg; author of treatises "De Latinitate Maccaronica," "De insolentia, titulorum librorum," &c. Died, 1772.

BIDDLE, JOHN, a Socinian writer of considerable note in the time of Charles I. and during the Commonwealth, and now regarded as the founder of Unitarian doctrines; author of "Confessions of Faith concerning the Holy Trinity," and other works in defence of his principles. He was more than once prosecuted and imprisoned, and died of a fever caught in gaol in 1622.

BIDLAKE, JOHN, Dr., a divine of the church of England; author of "The Country Parson," and other poems, "An Introduction to Geography," &c. Born, 1755; died, 1814.

BIDLOO, GODFREY, a Dutch anatomist; author of "Anatomia Corporis Humani," &c. Born, 1649; died, 1713.

BIEL, a German ecclesiastic, professor of divinity at Tubingen; author of "Lectures on the Mass," &c. Died, 1495.

BIEL, JOHN CHRISTIAN, a German Protestant divine, pastor at Brunswick; author of a valuable Lexicon of the Septuagint version of the Old Testament. Died, 1745.

BIELFIELD, JAMES FREDERIC, Baron de, a celebrated modern writer; author of "Political Institutions," &c. Born, at Hamburg, 1717; died, 1770.

BIEVRE, MARECHAL, Marquis de, a life-guard of the king of France, not unknown as an author, but far more for his puns and repartees. The following anecdote shows the inveteracy of his habit, while it proves "the ruling passion strong in death." He went to Spa to recruit his health, but died there; and, when at the point of death, said to those around him, "Mes amis, je m'en vais de ce pas" (de Spa). Born, 1747; died, 1789.

BIGLAND, JOHN, a voluminous writer, whose first publication did not appear till he was fifty years of age; author of "A System of Geography and History," "Histories of Spain and England," "Letters on English and French History," &c. &c. Died, 1832, aged 82.

BIGNE, MARQUERRIN DE LA, a doctor of the Sorbonne; compiler of the first edition of the "Bibliotheca Patrum." He was born in 1546, and died at Paris about the close of the 16th century.

BIGNEY, GRACE DE LA, a French ecclesiastic; author of a poem entitled "Le Roman des Oiseaux." Died about 1374.

BIGNICOURT, SIMON DE, a counsellor of Rheims; author of "Pensées et Réflexions Philosophiques." Born, 1709; died, 1775.

BIGNON, JEROME, a learned French writer; author of treatises "On Rome and its Antiquities," "On the election of the Popes," &c.; and editor of the "Formule" of Marculphus. Born, 1560; died, 1656.

BIGNON, JOHN PAUL, grandson of the above, librarian to the king of France; author of "Les Aventures d' Abdalla fils d' Haniff," &c. Died, 1743.

BIGOT, AMERIC, an eminent French scholar. He assisted in the publication of several works; and having discovered Paladius's Life of Chrysostom in the duke's library at Florence, he published both the Greek text and his own Latin translation of it. Born, 1626; died, 1696.

AS THE SACRAGE IS TO THE ARMY, SO IS RICHES TO VIRTUE: IT CANNOT BE SPARED NOR LEFT BEHIND, BUT IT HINDERETH THE MARCH.

MAKE A MAN DRINK, AND YOU SOON MAKE HIM A FAUPER.

[BIL]

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[BIR]

BILDERDYK, G., a modern Dutch poet, born in 1760, and one of the first of his country; author of the "Death of *Edipus*;" "The Fairy Urgan;" "Winter Flowers and Autumn Leaves;" and several meritorious translations from the Greek poets and tragedians, from Pope's Essay on Man, &c.

BILFINGER, GEORGE BERNARD, a German writer and professor of philosophy and theology. He was a man of most extensive learning, and the author of "Dilucidationes Philosophicæ," &c. Born, 1693; died, 1750.

BILGUER, JOHN ELRIC, a Swiss surgeon; author of several professional treatises, in one of which he maintains the utility of amputation in cases of gunshot wounds. Died, 1796.

BILLAUD, VARENNES DE, the son of a French advocate at Rochelle, was educated at the same college as Fouché, and proved himself one of the most violent and sanguinary characters of the French revolution. He bore a principal part in the murders and horrid massacres which followed the destruction of the Bastille; voted immediate death to the unfortunate Louis XVI; and officiated as president of the Convention on the 10th of Oct., 1793. He was afterwards deported to Cayenne, and subsisted on a small pension allowed him by Pethion. Died at St. Domingo, in 1819.

BILLING, SIGISMUND, a patriotic and consistent French liberal, born at Calmar, in Alsace, in 1773. He entered the army at the very commencement of the revolution, and distinguished himself at the battle of Genappe and on other occasions; was commissary of war to the armies of the North, the Rhine, &c. in 1792, and to the army of Germany at the time of General Moreau's retreat; and was present in many celebrated battles and sieges. In consequence of certain changes in the government, he for a time retired to private life, and devoted his time and talents to the formation of Bible Societies and the education of Protestant youth. But he did not wholly abandon the military profession; and, when the reverses of Napoleon had endangered the safety of France, Billing, as the commander of a legion of the national guard, surrounded and defended the chamber of representatives while it was in the act of pronouncing the emperor's forfeiture, and was otherwise active in bringing about his abdication. He was also, in concert with General la Fayette, greatly instrumental in effecting the revolution of 1830, which seated Louis Philippe on the throne; preserving throughout his character a love of rational liberty, and a sincere regard for the happiness and morals of the people. He died in 1832.

BILLINGTON, ELIZABETH, the most celebrated English female singer of her time. She was of German extraction, though born in England. Her popularity was equally great in England and on the Continent, and remained undiminished to the very close of her public career in 1809. Died, 1817.

BILLINGSLEY, SIR HENRY, was a native of Canterbury, who, as a London tradesman, acquired great wealth, and became its

chief magistrate. He was taught mathematics by an expelled friar, to whom he had generously given shelter and support, and was the first who published Euclid's Elements in English. Died, 1616.

BILSON, THOMAS, bishop of Winchester in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and James I.; author of a treatise on Christ's Descent into Hell, and one of the translators of the Bible. Born, 1536; died, 1616.

BINGHAM, JOSEPH, an eminent English divine; author of "Origines Ecclesiasticæ," "Scholastic History of Lay Baptism," &c. Born, 1668; died, 1723.

BINGHAM, SIR GEORGE RIDOUT, a major-general in the British army, was born in 1777. He entered the service in 1793, as an ensign in the 60th foot; and progressively advanced in different regiments, till he became lieutenant-colonel of the 53d, being present at the most important transactions in the Peninsula, for which services he was rewarded by knighthood. He afterwards had the charge of Buonaparte from England to St. Helena, where he remained several years, and was promoted to the rank of major-general, and colonel-commandant of the 2d rifle brigade. Died, January, 1833.

BINGLEY (descended from English parents, and considered as the Garrick of the Dutch stage), was born at Rotterdam, in 1755, and died in 1818.

BINGLEY, WILLIAM, a clergyman; author of "Animal Biography," "Memoirs of British Quadrupeds," &c. &c. Died, 1823.

BIRKBECK, MORRIS, an English gentleman who emigrated to America, where he purchased so vast a tract of land as to acquire the title of "Emperor of the Prairies;" author of "Letters from Illinois," "Notes of a Journey in America," &c. &c. He was accidentally drowned in 1823.

BLACKWELL, ALEXANDER, a Scottish physician, who settled in Sweden, and was beheaded there, for supposed participation in a conspiracy, 1748.

BION, a Greek philosopher, in the reign of Antigonus Gonatus, king of Macedon, in the third century, B.C. Some few fragments of his writings remain.

BION, a Greek pastoral poet: his poems, published with those of his friend and disciple, Moschus, are remarkable for simplicity and sweetness. By some he is said to have lived in the second, and by others in the third century, B.C.

BION, NICHOLAS, a French mathematician; author of a "Treatise on the Use of the Globes," &c. Died, 1733.

BIRAGUE, CLEMENT, an engraver on gems, said to have been the first discoverer of the art of engraving on diamonds. He was born at Milan, and flourished during the middle of the 16th century.

BIRAGUE, RENÉ DE, a Milanese of noble family, who sought shelter in France from the vengeance of Louis St. Forza, and became a cardinal and chancellor of France. He is infamously memorable as one of the authors of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Born, 1509; died, 1583.

BIRCH, THOMAS, originally a Quaker, but subsequently a divine of the Church of England. He was an industrious historian

THIS VOLU. BEING THE FIRST OF THE SERIES, AND THE FIRST OF THE SERIES, AND THE FIRST OF THE SERIES.

PLEASEURE IS PURSUED WHERE IT SEEMS MOST RENOUNCED, AND AIMED AT EVEN IN SELF-DENIAL.

[BIS]

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and biographer; and author, among many other works, of a "History of the Royal Society;" "Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," &c. Born, 1705; died, 1766.

BIRD, WILLIAM, an eminent musician in the reign of Elizabeth. He chiefly composed sacred music; and to him "Non nobis Domine" is attributed. Born, 1543; died, 1623.

BIRD, JOHN, an eminent mathematical instrument maker; author of "The Method of constructing Mural Quadrants," &c. Died, 1766.

BIRD, EDWARD (R.A.), a painter, chiefly of comic subjects, but who also executed many religious and historical pieces, and was made historical painter to the princess Charlotte of Wales. Born, 1772; died, 1819.

BIREN, JOHN ERNEST DE, duke of Courland, who, though the son of a peasant, by his handsome person and address, obtained an unbounded influence over Anne, daughter of Peter I. and duchess of Courland, who, when she ascended the throne of Russia, committed the reins of government to Biren, made him duke of Courland, and at her death, in 1740, left him regent of the empire. He was subsequently banished to Siberia; recalled by Peter III., and his duchy restored to him by Catharine, in 1763, but which, six years afterwards, he relinquished in favour of his eldest son. Born, 1697; died, 1772.

BIRKENHEAD, Sir JOHN, a political writer of the 17th century; several times imprisoned during the Commonwealth for writing in favour of the exiled king. Born, 1615; died, 1679.

BIRKHEAD, HENRY, a modern Latin poet, born in 1617; author of "Otium Literarium," &c. He died at the latter end of the 17th century.

BIRON, ARMAND DE GONTAUT, baron de, a celebrated French general, honoured with the friendship of Henry IV. He was slain at the siege of Epernay, in Champagne, in 1592.

BIRON, CHARLES DE GONTAUT, duke de, son of the above; admiral and marshal of France, and a favourite of Henry IV., who appointed him his ambassador to England, &c., and raised him to the dukedom. He was, however, seduced by the intrigues of the court of Spain to join in a conspiracy against his royal and truly generous friend; for which crime he was tried, condemned, and beheaded, in 1602.

BIRON, DUKE DE LAUZON, born about 1760; one of the most celebrated men of the French revolution, remarkable at once for his amours, his attachment to liberty, and his military exploits. He served with La Fayette in America; and attached himself to the party of the duke of Orleans, on his return. In 1792 he was joined with Talleyrand in a mission to this country; on his return, served under Rochambeau, in Flanders; and perished by the guillotine at the end of 1793, on a charge of counter-revolution. He died stoically, ordering oysters, and drinking wine with the executioner.

BISCHOP, JOHN DE, a Dutch historical and landscape painter. Born, 1646; died, 1686.

BISCHOP, SAMUEL, an English divine and poet. Born, 1731; died, 1793.

BISCOE, RICHARD, an English divine; author of "The History of the Acts of the Apostles, confirmed by other Authors." Died, 1748.

BISI, BONAVENTURE, an esteemed Bolognese miniature and historical painter. Died, 1662.

BISSET, CHARLES, an able physician, and a writer on fortification, which art he studied while in the 42d regiment, and received promotion for his skill in it at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, by the duke of Cumberland. Born, 1716; died, 1791.

BISSET, JAMES, an ingenious artist and amusing writer, was born at Perth, in 1762, but settled early in life at Birmingham, where he established a museum and shop for curiosities, which he afterwards removed to Leamington. He had a remarkable facility in writing rhymes; and being ever ready to make his muse subserve the cause of loyalty, or aid the progress of art, his various works present a motley appearance, and are often singularly droll and epigrammatic. "Guides," "Directories," and "Poetic Surveys" of the towns in which he lived, look oddly enough when placed in juxtaposition with "Patriotic Clarions," "Critical Essays," and "Comic Strictures on the Fine Arts;" yet such were among his numerous productions, all of which are more or less indebted for their notoriety to the jingle of rhyme. Died, 1832.

BISSET, ROBERT, a native of Scotland; author of a "Life of Burke;" a "Sketch of Democracy," &c. Died, 1805.

BISSON, P. T. J. G., born in 1767; a French general, who fought in most of Napoleon's campaigns, till his death, at his return in 1811. He was of prodigious size, strength, and appetite, and was always supplied with double rations of food by order of Napoleon.

BITAUBE, PAUL JEREMIAH, the son of French refugee parents at Königsberg, where he was born, in 1732, but in after life settled in Paris. He was an author of considerable repute, and patronised by Frederick II. of Prussia and by Napoleon. He translated Homer, and wrote "Joseph" and other poems. Died, 1808.

BIVAR, DON RODRIGO DIAS DE, of the Cid, a hero of Spain, whose astonishing valour in various encounters with the Moors, and his unjust banishment, afforded rich materials both for history and romance. Born at Burgos, 1040; died at Valencia, 1099.

BIZOT, PIERRE, a French writer; author of a curious work, entitled, "Histoire Médallique de la République de Hollande." Born, 1636; died, 1696.

BLACK, JOSEPH, an eminent chemist, born at Bordeaux, in France, but of Scottish parents; author of "Lectures on Chemistry," besides other valuable works; and of whom it may justly be said, that few men have made more important discoveries in chemical science. Born, 1728; died, 1799.

BLACKBURN, FRANCIS, an English divine, eminent as a theological writer, and remarkable for the publication of works favouring dissent from the church to which

POPULAR COMOTIONS, BEGAN UNDER THE SEMBLANCE OF LIBERTY, GENERALLY END IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TYRANNY.

PRIDE WITH PATIENCE, AND ANSWER WITH PRECISION. INATTENTION SHOWS CONTENT, AND CONTENT IS NEVER FORGIVEN.

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he belonged. He was archdeacon of Cleveland and a prebend of York; but so little of a churchman in his writings, that he was invited to succeed Dr. Chandler as minister of the chapel in the Old Jewry. Born, 1703; died, 1787.

BLACKLOCK, THOMAS, a Scotch divine and poet; author of "The Graham," an heroic ballad; "Remarks on Civil Liberty," &c. Born, 1721; died, 1791.

BLACKMORE, SIR RICHARD, a physician and poet; and the author of many works both in prose and verse, the principal of which is his poem, entitled "Creation." Living as he did in the time of Dryden, Pope, and other wits and satirists, to whom he was opposed in politics, he met with an unmerited degree of ridicule; for though as a poet he was inferior to many, he was by no means destitute of talent, and what is better, he sustained the reputation of being a pious and conscientious man. Died, 1729.

BLACKSTONE, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent English judge; author of the well known "Commentaries," and other valuable works on law, &c. Born, 1723; died, 1780.

BLACKWALL, ANTHONY, an English divine; author of a Latin Grammar, an Introduction to the Classics, &c. Died, 1730.

BLACKWELL, THOMAS, Greek professor of Aberdeen; author of "An Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer;" "Memoirs of the Court of Augustus," &c. Born, 1701; died, 1757.

BLACKWELL, ALEXANDER AND ELIZABETH, husband and wife: the latter, a woman of talent, in order to procure subsistence for her husband while in prison for debt, published a "Herbal" in two volumes, folio, with 500 plates, drawn, engraved, and coloured by herself, all in the space of four years. The work succeeded, and her husband was liberated; but he seemed doomed to be the sport of fortune; for after having been invited to Stockholm, and pensioned by the king of Sweden, in consequence of his being the author of a work on agriculture which attracted the notice of that monarch; and having also had the merit of successfully prescribing for his majesty when he was dangerously ill, he was charged with being concerned in a plot with count Tessin for overturning the kingdom, tried, and beheaded, in 1747.

BLACKWOOD, SIR HENRY, a meritorious British admiral, was the sixth son of Sir John Blackwood, bart., and born in 1770. Having entered the naval service at the early age of 11 years, he was present at the action off the Dogger Bank; and on the commencement of hostilities with the French, in 1793, he became first lieutenant of the invincible man-of-war, in which capacity he acted on the "glorious first of June," 1794, with distinguished bravery, and was in consequence promoted to the rank of commander. In 1798, when captain of the Brilliant, of 28 guns, he gallantly maintained a most unequal combat, off the island of Teneriffe, with two large French frigates, each of which was nearly double his own force, and beat them off. After this he was engaged in various services, as captain of the Penelope, of 36 guns, under lords Keith and Nelson, Sir Sidney Smith,

and other eminent men; and it was owing chiefly to his skill and bravery that the Guillaume Tell, of 80 guns, which escaped from Lord Nelson at Aboukir, was captured. The next scene of his naval glory was the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, where he performed the most essential service, as captain of the Euryalus, and witnessed the death of his friend and heroic commander, whose last words to him were "God bless you, Blackwood—I shall never see you more." In 1806 he was appointed to the command of the Ajax, of 80 guns, and joined Lord Collingwood's fleet on the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. This, however, was a melancholy event, as the sequel proved; for, during the night of the 14th of February, 1807, the Ajax was found to be on fire, and in a short time went down with half her crew; Sir Henry, like many others, being saved with the greatest difficulty. After this he commanded the War-spite, and was present at the blockades of Brest and Rochfort, and engaged in various enterprises. In 1814 his royal highness the duke of Clarence made him captain of the fleet, and he was appointed to bring over the crowned heads from France to this country; on which occasion he was created a baronet, and promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. In 1819 Sir Henry was appointed commander-in-chief of the naval forces in the East Indies, from which station he speedily returned; and in 1827 the lord high admiral raised him to the command at Chatham. He died in December, 1832; leaving behind him the character of a brave, skilful officer, and an amiable man.

BLACKWOOD, ADAM, a Scotch writer; author of "The Martyrdom of Mary Stuart," written in French, &c. Born, 1539; died, 1613.

BLADEN, MARTIN, a military officer under the duke of Marlborough; author of "Orpheus and Eurydice," a masque; "A Translation of Caesar's Commentaries," &c. Died, 1746.

BLAEU, or JEMSEN, WILLIAM, a celebrated geographer, and the disciple of Tycho Brahe. He was the author of a very magnificent atlas. Died, 1636.

BLAIR, JOHN, a Scotch divine of the 14th century; author of a Latin poem on the "Death of Wallace."

BLAIR, PATRICK, an eminent Scotch physician and botanist, of the 18th century; author of "Botanic Essays, &c."

BLAIR, JOHN, a prebend of Westminster; author of "Chronological Tables," and "Lectures on the Canon of the Old Testament." Died, 1782.

BLAIR, HUGH, an eminent Scotch divine; author of a "Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian," "Lectures on Rhetoric," "Belles Lettres," and "Sermons," in five volumes, which have ever been greatly esteemed. Born at Edinburgh, 1718; died, 1800.

BLAIR, ROBERT, a Scotch divine; author of the well known and admirable poem, "The Grave." Born, 1700; died, 1746.

BLAKE, ROBERT, a celebrated English admiral during the Commonwealth, whose skill and courage were equalled only by his disinterested patriotism and love of justice; and whose brilliant achievements proudly

HE WHO HAS OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE THE SACRED MOMENTS OF REVISED MINDING, AND WISES NONE, IS A SON OF DULNESS.

IF THOSE WHO ARE UNITED SOLELY BY AFFECTION ARE NOT THE BEST, THEY ARE CERTAINLY THE HAPPIEST PORTION OF SOCIETY.

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[BLE

sustained the honour of his country, and greatly enhanced its naval character. Among his numerous gallant exploits, the most noted are the four desperate engagements he fought with the Dutch fleet under Admiral Van Tromp; by which he not only gained a decided superiority over our mightiest naval opponent, but, by the bold tactics he introduced, infused that intrepidity and spirit of enterprise, by which the British navy has been ever since so highly distinguished. Born, at Bridgewater, 1599; died, 1658.

BLAKE, JOACHIM, a Spanish general, whose ardent zeal against the enemies of his country was not generally marked by corresponding success; but though he experienced many defeats, he still sustained his military character. Died, 1827.

BLAKE, WILLIAM, a highly gifted but very eccentric artist and writer; author of "Europe," a prophecy; "America," a prophecy; "Songs of Experience;" and an infinity of admirable engravings. Born, 1759; died, 1827.

BLAMPINI, THOMAS, a Benedictine monk; editor of a splendid edition of the works of St. Augustin. Died, 1710.

BLANC, ANTOINE DE GUILLET DE, a French dramatist; author of "Manco Capoe," a tragedy, and various other dramas. Born, 1730; died, 1795.

BLANC, JOHN BERNARD LE, a French writer; author of "Letters on the English Nation," &c. Born, 1707; died, 1781.

BLANCHARD, JAMES, an eminent and indefatigable painter, denominated the French Titian. Born, 1600; died, 1638.

BLANCHARD, JOHN BAPTIST, a French Jesuit, and professor of rhetoric; author of "The Temple of the Muses," &c. Born, 1731; died, 1797.

BLANCHARD, FRANCIS, a celebrated French aeronaut, born in 1738, was distinguished from his youth by his mechanical inventions. After making his first aerostatic voyage in 1784, he crossed the Channel from Dover to Calais, 1785; for which exploit he was rewarded by the king of France with 12,000 francs, and a pension of 1200. He first made use of a parachute in London, in 1785; went through various countries on the Continent, exhibiting his aeronautic skill; visited America with the same object; and, returning in 1798, ascended in Rouen, with sixteen persons in a large balloon, and descended at a place fifteen miles distant. He died in 1809.—His wife, **MADAME BLANCHARD**, continued to make aerial voyages; but in June, 1819, having ascended from Tivoli, in Paris, her balloon took fire, at a considerable height, owing to some fire-works which she carried with her, the car fell, and the hapless aeronaut was dashed to pieces.

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sustained the honour of his country, and greatly enhanced its naval character. Among his numerous gallant exploits, the most noted are the four desperate engagements he fought with the Dutch fleet under Admiral Van Tromp; by which he not only gained a decided superiority over our mightiest naval opponent, but, by the bold tactics he introduced, infused that intrepidity and spirit of enterprise, by which the British navy has been ever since so highly distinguished. Born, at Bridgewater, 1599; died, 1658.

BLAKE, JOACHIM, a Spanish general, whose ardent zeal against the enemies of his country was not generally marked by corresponding success; but though he experienced many defeats, he still sustained his military character. Died, 1827.

BLAKE, WILLIAM, a highly gifted but very eccentric artist and writer; author of "Europe," a prophecy; "America," a prophecy; "Songs of Experience;" and an infinity of admirable engravings. Born, 1759; died, 1827.

BLAMPINI, THOMAS, a Benedictine monk; editor of a splendid edition of the works of St. Augustin. Died, 1710.

BLANC, ANTOINE DE GUILLET DE, a French dramatist; author of "Manco Capuc," a tragedy, and various other dramas. Born, 1730; died, 1799.

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[BOA]

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itled "The Farmer's Boy," which pleasingly describes the scenes the author witnessed while in that humble rustic station, and displays very considerable genius; but his subsequent publications, though possessing the merit of simplicity, were not equal to the first. Although brought forward and patronised by the exertions of Capel Loft, and even assisted by the duke of Grafton, the modest bard had a large share of the ills to which flesh is heir to, and his latter years were clouded by penury and dejection. Born, 1766; died, 1823.

BLOSIUS, or LE BLOIS, Louis, abbot of the monastery of Lessies in Hainault; author of "Speculum Religiosorum." Died, 1565.

BLOUNT, CHARLES, earl of Devonshire. He succeeded to his family title of lord Mountjoy in 1594, and was much favoured and employed by queen Elizabeth. In the year 1603 he returned from Ireland, where he had been employed in suppressing the rebellion, and brought with him the head of the celebrated rebel Tyrone. James I. made him master of the ordnance and earl of Devonshire; but having married the divorced lady Rich, daughter of the earl of Essex, he fell into disgrace. Born, 1563; died, 1606.

BLOUNT, THOMAS, an English writer; author of "Bocobol; or the History of the King's Escape after the Battle of Worcester;" "Fragmenta Antiquitatis," &c. Born, 1619; died, 1679.

BLOUNT, Sir HENRY, a traveller through Turkey, Syria, and Egypt; author of a "Voyage to the Levant." He was knighted by Charles II., but sided with the parliament, and was rewarded with a commissionership of trade. Born, 1602; died, 1682.

BLOUNT, Sir THOMAS POPE, bart., eldest son of the above; member of several parliaments, and appointed commissioner of accounts at the Revolution; author of "Censura celebris auctorum," &c. Born, 1649; died, 1697.

BLOUNT, CHARLES, youngest brother of the last named; author of some deistical writings. He died by his own hand, 1693.

BLOW, JOHN, (Mus. Doc.), an English musician and composer of great ability; author of anthems, services, &c., and of some secular compositions, which are published collectively under the title of "Amphion Anglicus." Died, 1708.

BLUCHER, Field-marshal LEBRECHT VON; a distinguished Prussian general, whose impetuous intrepidity and eagerness to attack the enemy gained him the familiar appellation of "Marshal Forward." He entered the Swedish service when quite a youth, and in the first campaign was made prisoner by the Prussians, whom he afterwards joined, and rose to the rank of captain; but being discontented with the promotion of other officers over his head, he obtained his discharge from the Great Frederic, who dismissed him with the pithy remark, that "he might go to the devil if he pleased;" and he afterwards lived many years in retirement. Being recalled by his successor, King William, he was made major-general after the battle of Leystadt, in

1794; and commanded the cavalry at the battle of Jena, which decided for a time the fate of the Prussian monarchy. When Prussia entered into the coalition against Napoleon, in 1813, our hero, then 70 years old, was made general of the centre of the allied army; distinguished himself at Lutten and Leipsic, pursued the flying French across the Rhine, and, after a year of obstinate conflicts in France, headed the right wing of the allied army under the walls of Paris, at the time of Napoleon's abdication in 1814. In England, which he visited with the allied sovereigns, he was received with enthusiasm, and was eminently popular. Being re-invested with the command of the Prussian army during the Hundred Days, he was defeated by Napoleon at Ligny, on June 16, 1815; on which occasion he was unhorsed, and charged over by both the French and Prussian cavalry. Marshal Grouchy was commissioned by Napoleon to push Blucher's retreat, and check his junction with the British army, which Wellington required. But having deceived Grouchy, by leaving a body of his troops to mask the operation, he retrograded unmolested, by a skilful and dangerous flank movement; and his advanced division, under Bulow, arrived at Waterloo at 5 o'clock, just as the whole reserved *elite* of the French army was advancing in dense columns to make their last desperate effort to break through the British squares. This fresh flank attack on the advancing column contributed greatly to decide the victory, and Blucher arrived in time to participate in the pursuit. Blucher's conduct afterwards was generally pronounced by the liberals at Paris, especially as regarded the bridge of Jena, and the spoliation of the Museum, vindictive and illiberal; but it could not be expected that he should have had any regard for the glories of the French capital. He was a rough and fearless soldier; brave, honest, and free; beloved by his comrades, and a sworn foe to the enemies of his country. Born at Rostock, 1742; died, at his estate in Silesia, 1819, aged 77.

BLUM, JOACHIM CHRISTIAN, a German; author of "Lyrical Poems;" "The Promenades;" "Dictionary of Proverbs;" "The Deliverance of Rathenau," &c. Born, 1739; died, 1790.

BLUMAUER, LEWIS, a German satirical poet; author of a "Travesty of the *Æneid*," &c. Born, 1735; died, 1798.

BLUTEAU, DOM RAPHAEL, a Roman Catholic priest, born in Linden, of French parents; author of a valuable Portuguese and Latin Dictionary. Died, 1734.

BOABDIL, or ABOUABOULA, the last Moorish king of Granada: he was expelled for the last time from Granada by Ferdinand of Castile and Arragon, in 1491; and afterwards resided in Africa, where he was killed in battle in the service of the king of Fez.

BOADICEA, or BONDUCA, a British heroine, the widow of Prasutagus, and queen of the Iceni. Having been ignominiously treated by the Romans, she headed an insurrection against them, attacked their settlements, and reduced London to ashes; but being at length utterly defeated

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[BOD]

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[BEO]

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BOHART, JACOB, a German gardener, who had the care of the physic garden at Oxford; author of "Catalogus Plantarum horti Medicæ Oxoniensis." Died, 1679.

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI, a celebrated Italian writer, possessing the most lively imagination, united with tenderness of expression and warmth of feeling. He was the friend of Petrarch, and author of "The Decameron," &c. Boccaccio was the son of a Florentine merchant, but born in Paris, 1313; died, 1375.

BOCCAGE, MARIA ANNE LE PAGE, a French poetess; author of "Paradis Terrestre," &c. Born, 1710; died, 1802.

BOCCALINI, TRAJAN, an Italian satirist; author of the "Political Touchstone," a "Satire on the Spaniards," &c. His writings gave so much offence to the Spanish court, that it caused him to be murdered at Venice, 1613.

BOCCHERINI, LUIGI, a celebrated composer of instrumental music, pensioned for his merit by the king of Prussia, and warmly patronised by the king of Spain. Born, 1740; died, 1805.

BOCCHI, ACHILLES, a Bolognese, of a noble family, who distinguished himself in the 16th century by his attachment to literature; author of "Apologia in Plantum," and numerous other works.

BOCCOLD, JOHN, or **JOHN OF LEYDEN**, a fanatic of that city in the 16th century, who headed some revolters, and made themselves masters of Munster, where he assumed the characters of king and prophet. The city was at length taken by the bishop, and Boccold was hanged.

BOCCONE, PAUL, an Italian naturalist; author of "Muses di Plante rare." Born, 1633; died, 1704.

BOCHART, SAMUEL, a French Protestant divine; author of "Geographia Sacra," a treatise on the "Terrestrial Paradise," &c. Born, 1599; died, 1667.

BOCH, or BOCHUIS, JOHN, a Flemish writer of the 16th century; author of various Latin works, and styled, from his skill in Latin poetry, the Belgic Virgil. Born, 1555; died, 1609.

BOCCUCI, JOSEPH, a Spanish author, born in 1775. He served at first in the army, in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794, against republican France, but afterwards devoted himself to letters. He is the author of several comedies played at the Madrid theatre.

BOCQUILLOT, LAZARUS ANDREW, a French divine; author of a "Treatise on the Liturgy," "Life of the Chevalier Bayard," &c. Died, 1728.

BODARD DE TEZAZ, N. M. F., born in 1758; a French poet and diplomatist; ambassador to Naples for the Republic in 1799; author of "Le Ballon," a comedy; "Alboulon," a melodrama; "Minette et Marion," an opera, &c.

BODE, JOHN JOACHIM CHRISTOPHER, a German writer. He was originally a musician in a Hanoverian regiment; he then became a bookseller, and finally rose to be privy counsellor to the landgrave of Hesse

Harmstadt. He translated some of the best French and English authors into German with considerable taste and judgment. Died, 1793.

BODE, CHRISTOPHER AUGUSTUS, a learned German linguist and critic; who edited the New Testament in Ethiopic, all the Evangelists in Persian, St. Matthew in Arabic, &c. Born, 1723; died, 1796.

BODE, JOHN EHLERT, a celebrated German astronomer; author of an "Atlas of Celestial Maps," &c. Born, 1747; died, 1826.

BODENSCHATZ, J. C. G., a distinguished German orientalist, born in 1717; died in 1797; author of "Constitution Ecclesiastique des Juifs Modernes," &c.

BODIN, P. J. F., a French surgeon, born in 1760; was a member of the Convention, voted against the death of Louis XVI., and was afterwards judge of Poitiers; he was author of a work on "Accouchemens," &c.

BODIN, JOHN, a French lawyer; author of a treatise "De Republica," &c. Born, 1530; died, 1596.

BODLEY, Sir THOMAS, a native of Exeter, but educated partly at Geneva and partly at Oxford. He was on several occasions employed on embassies by queen Elizabeth; but he is chiefly remarkable for having rebuilt the University Library of Oxford, and bequeathed his fortune to its support and augmentation; whence it is called the Bodleian Library. Born, 1544; died, 1612.

BODMANN, T. J., a German, born in 1754; professor of political and legislative science at Mayence; author of many esteemed works in this department, and co-editor of the "Magazin pour la Jurisprudence."

BODMER, JOHN JACOB, a German poet; translator of Milton's Paradise Lost, and of the Iliad and Odyssey, &c. &c.; and author of an epic entitled "Noah," &c. Born, 1695; died, 1763.

BODONI, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent Italian printer, born in 1740, died in 1813; considered as one of the most skilful of modern typographers; his numerous editions of works being always superior.

BODSON, JOSEPH, a democratical French engraver, born in 1768. He took an active part in the revolution; was a most influential member of the Electoral Club of the Parisian Commune, in 1794; and was denounced for taking off his hat before the royal family in the Temple, while he had the charge of them. He was repeatedly arrested, imprisoned, and narrowly escaped the guillotine, in consequence of charges by his democratical colleagues.

BOECE, or BOETHIUS, HECTOR, a Scotch writer of the 16th century, remarkable alike for his great learning and too easy credulity; author of the "History of Scotland," &c. Born, 1465; died, 1536.

BOECLER, JOHN HENRY, a German philologist; author of "Annotations on Greek and Latin Classics," &c. &c. Died, 1692.

BOEHM, or BEHMEN, JACOB, a German visionary, whose rhapsodical works on religious subjects, though to all reasonable men they appeared wholly absurd where they were not wholly unintelligible, had

OUR PROGRESS IN KNOWLEDGE WILL GENERALLY BE IN PROPORTION TO OUR SENSE OF THE WANT OF IT.

HE WHO REFUSES TO BELIEVE WITH EYES WITHOUT EXPERIENCE, HAS YET TO LEARN THE DEPTH OF HIS OWN IGNORANCE.

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many admirers, and caused much idle disputation. Born, 1575; died, 1624.

BOEHM, WILLIAM ANTHONY, a learned German divine, and chaplain to prince George of Denmark. Born, 1673; died, 1732.

BOEHMER, G. G., a professor at Gottingen, born in 1761. Always a liberal, and attached to the French party, he edited an independent journal in 1791. He congratulated the French republic on its union with Belgium in 1796, and was complimented with the right of sitting in the Convention. He was subsequently persecuted by the anti-French party, and imprisoned at Ehrenbreitstein and Erfurt. He was author of a "Memoir to demonstrate the Rhine as the Natural Boundary of France," &c., and many political German works.

BOERHAAVE, HERMAN, one of the most eminent physicians of modern times, born at Woorhout, near Leyden. His knowledge as an anatomist, chemist, and botanist, as well as in the causes, nature, and treatment of diseases, was unrivalled; his fame, indeed, was spread over the world. Peter the Great visited him on his travels; and a Chinese mandarin wrote to him with this address, "To Boerhaave, the celebrated physician of Europe." His writings are numerous, and are regarded as text-books to the profession. Born, 1668; died, 1738.

BOETHIUS, STEPHEN DE LA, a French lawyer; author of some poems in Latin and French; and translator of portions of Xenophon and Plutarch. Died, 1563.

BOETHIUS, ANICIUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS SEVERINUS, a Roman philosopher, whose virtues, services, honours, and tragical end, all combine to render his name memorable, was born A. D. 470; studied at Rome and Athens; was profoundly learned; and filled the highest offices under the government of Theodoric the Goth. He was long the oracle of his sovereign and the idol of the people; but his strict integrity and inflexible justice raised up enemies in those who loved extortion and oppression, and he at last fell a victim to their machinations. He was accused of a treasonable correspondence with the court of Constantinople, and executed in 524.

BOETTCHER, JOHN FREDERIC, an alchemist, who in making vain alchemical attempts, was fortunate enough to discover the mode of making the famed and valued Dresden porcelain. Died, 1719.

BOFFNAUD, GERMAIN, a French architect; author of a "Treatise on the Principles of Architecture." Born, 1667; died, 1755.

BOGAN, ZACHARY, an English divine; author of "A Help to Prayer;" additions to Rou's "Archæologie Antique," &c. Born, 1625; died, 1659.

BOGDANOVITSCH, HIPPOLYTUS THEODOROVITSCH, a Russian of distinguished literary talents; the editor of the St. Petersburg Courier, and author of "Douscheuka," a romantic poem; "Historical Picture of Russia," &c. He filled various official situations under the government of Catharine, and was also employed as a diplomatist. Born, 1743; died, 1803.

BOGORIS, the first Christian king of

Bulgaria; converted by his sister, who had been taken prisoner by the troops of Theodosia, and was restored to him by that empress.

BOGUE, DAVID, a dissenting minister of very considerable acquirements; pastor of a congregation at Gosport, Hants, where he also kept an establishment for the education of young men destined for the Christian ministry, in connection with the Independents. He is considered as the father of the London Missionary Society, and he also contributed greatly to the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He wrote an "Essay on the Divine Authority of the New Testament," a "History of the Dissenters," &c. Born, 1749; died, 1825.

BOHADIN, an Arabian historian of the 12th century; a favourite of Saladin, whose life he wrote.

BOHEMOND, the first prince of Antioch. He took Antioch in 1098, and subsequently took Laodicea. Died, 1111.

BOHN, JOHN, a German physician; author of a "Treatise on the Duties of a Physician," &c. Born, 1640; died, 1719.

BOHUN, EDMUND, a political writer of note in the reigns of James II. and William II.; author of a "Defence of King Charles II.'s Declaration;" a "Geographical Dictionary;" "Life of Bishop Jewel," &c. He was living at the accession of queen Anne; but the exact date of his death is uncertain.

BOJARDO, MATTEO MARIA, count of Scandiano, and governor of Reggio; author of "Orlando Amorato,"—of which Ariosto's Orlando Furioso is a sequel—and other poems. Born, 1434; died, 1494.

BOICHOT, JEAN, a distinguished French sculptor; born in 1738, died in 1814. The "Colossal Group of Saint Michael," and the "Sitting Hercules" are among his best works. The bas-reliefs of the rivers on the Triumphal Arch of the Carrousel are his. His style may truly be said to unite the graceful and the majestic.

BOELDIEU, ADRIAN, a celebrated French musical composer, born in 1775; author of numerous well-known operas, "Le Calife de Bagdad," "Jean de Paris," &c. "Telemaque" is thought his *cæf-d'œuvre*. His style is characterized by a sweet and natural melody, much imaginative gaiety, and simple but pleasing accompaniments.

BOIGNE, Count, a French soldier of fortune, was born at Chamberry, in 1751. When seventeen years old, he entered the French army, which he quitted for the Russian service in about five years, and was taken prisoner at the siege of Tenedos. After being released he left Russia, and in 1779 went into the service of the East India Company; but fancying himself neglected, he offered himself to the notice of Mahajee Scindiah, the celebrated prince of the Marathas, to whom he was of the greatest use during his campaigns, and who loaded him with honours and riches. Having remitted his vast fortune to England, and wishing to return to Europe for the sake of his health, he left India in 1785, and settled at Chamberry, where he did much good with his

ALL WOMEN DESPISE JEALOUS MEN; AND IF THEY MARRY THEM, THEIR MOTIVE IS OTHER THAN THAT OF AFFECTION.

BARCASCIC REFLECTIONS ON THE FEMALE CHARACTER ARE THE SURE INDEX TO A WEAK HEAD OR A BASE HEART.

money is applying it to benevolent and patriotic purposes. He died in 1830, possessed of about twenty millions of francs, the greater part of which he bequeathed to his son.

BOILEAU, GILES, a French writer; author of a translation of *Epictetus*, &c. Born, 1631; died, 1699.

BOILEAU, JAMES, brother of the above, doctor of the Sorbonne; author of some learned works on Ecclesiastical History. Born, 1635; died, 1716.

BOILEAU, NICHOLAS, Sieur des Preaux, a celebrated French poet, satirist, and critic; enjoying a reputation in France very similar to that of Pope in England. Born, 1636; died, 1711.

BOILEAU, JOHN JAMES, a French divine; author of "Letters on Morality and Devotion," &c. Died, 1735.

BOILLY, N., an agreeable and productive French painter, born in 1768. His most celebrated pieces are, "The Arrival of the Diligence;" "The Departure of the Conscripts;" and "Interior of M. Isabeau's Atelier." He has some affectation of Dutch colouring, but truth of execution is his great forte.

BOINDIN, NICHOLAS, a French dramatist; author of several comedies. Having died an avowed atheist, he was interred without any religious ceremonies. Died, 1751.

BOINVILLE, DE, was born of a noble family, at Strasburg, in 1770. He quitted a lucrative office, and joined the French republicans party in 1791. He then came to England with La Fayette, as aid-de-camp. He married an English lady of great talent and beauty, accepted a command under Napoleon, and perished in the retreat from Moscow.

BOIS, JOHN DU, a French monk, who served in the army of Henry III. On the death of Henry IV. he accused the Jesuits of having caused the assassination of that prince. For this accusation he was confined in the castle of St. Angelo, at Rome, where he died, 1626.

BOIS, PHILIP DU, a French divine; editor of an edition of Tibullus, Catullus, and Propertius, ad usum Delphini. Died, 1703.

BOIS, GERALD DU, a priest of the Oratory; author of "Annals of France;" "History of the Church of Paris," &c. Died, 1696.

BOISMORAND, Abbé CHIRON DE, an unprincipled French satirist. Bred a Jesuit, he first satirized that order, and then related his own! Died, 1740.

BOISROBERT, FRANCIS LE MITEL DE, a French abbot, celebrated for his wit, and patronised by Richelieu. His poems, plays, tales, &c., are extremely numerous. Died, 1662.

BOISSARD, JOHN JAMES, a French antiquary; author of "Theatrum Vitæ Humanæ," &c. Died, 1692.

BOISSAT, PETER DE, an eccentric Frenchman; at first a priest, then a soldier, and at last a pilgrim; author of "L'Histoire Negropontique, ou les Amours d'Alexandre Castriot." Died, 1692.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS, FRANCIS ARTHUR, Count de, a distinguished French

senator and literary character, and a man who throughout the revolutionary frenzy constantly displayed great firmness and a disinterested love of liberty. By Napoleon he was made a senator and commander of the legion of honour; and in 1814 Louis XVIII. created him a peer; but he was, for a time only, deprived of his title, in consequence of his recognition of the emperor on his return from Elba. His writings are on various subjects: among them are "The Literary and Political Studies of an Old Man;" an "Essay on the Life of Malesherbes," &c. Born, 1756; died, 1836.

BOISSY, LOUIS DE, a French comic writer, who, although he had been the author of numerous successful comedies, was reduced to such extreme distress, that had he not been opportunely rescued by the marchioness de Pompadour, he and his wife would have perished through hunger. Died, 1758.

BOISTE, P. C. V., a French lexicographer, born in 1763; author of several valuable dictionaries. The name Bonaparte following the article "Spoliator," in his "Dictionnaire Universel," he was compelled by the police to substitute Frederic the Great for the former.

BOIVIN, FRANCIS DE, a French writer; author of a "History of the Wars of Piedmont." Died, 1618.

BOIVIN, LOUIS, a French advocate; author of poems, and some learned historical treatises. Died, 1724.

BOIVIN, JOHN, brother of the above, professor of Greek in the royal college of Paris, and keeper of the king's library; author of a French version of the "Birds of Aristophanes," and the "Edips of Sophocles," &c. &c. Died, 1726.

BOIVIN DE VILLENEUVE, JOHN, a Norman writer, chiefly on classical literature; author of "An Apology for Homer," and the "Shield of Achilles," &c. Died, 1736.

BOIZOT, LOUIS SIMON, born in 1743; a French painter and sculptor, but more distinguished as the latter. The "Victory of the Fountain of the Place du Chatelet," is his *chef d'œuvre*. Elegant, graceful, and delicate as are the various productions of his chisel, he is accused of too great monotony in the attitude and expression of his figures, as well as inaccuracy of outline.

BOKHARI, a celebrated Mussulman doctor; he was a predestinarian, and the author of a collection of traditions, entitled "Tekritch." Died, 256 of the Hegira.

BOL, FERDINAND, a Dutch historical and portrait painter, pupil of Rembrandt. Born, 1611; died, 1681.

BOLANGER, JOHN, a historical painter, pupil of Guido. Died, 1690.

BOLD, SAMUEL, an English divine and controversial writer; author of a "Plea for Moderation towards Dissenters," &c. Died, 1737.

BOLDONIC, C., an Italian writer, born in 1764; author of "La Costituzione Francese," (published in 1792), which contributed to diffuse the renovated seeds of freedom over Italy at that epoch.

BOLES LAUS I., became duke of Poland in 960; had his dukedom raised to a king-

HE WHO DEALS IN STURIES MUST EITHER HAVE A VERY LARGE STOCK, OR A GOOD MEMORY, OR MUST OFTEN CHANGE HIS COMPANY.

THE LESS WE KNOW, THE MORE WE SUSPECT; WE SHOULD THEREFORE REMEDY SUPERSTITION BY ENDEAVOURING TO KNOW MORE.

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dom by the emperor Otho III., and made Moravia tributary to his kingdom. Died, 1028.

BOLESLAUS II., king of Poland, son and successor of Casimir I. The severity with which he treated his subjects on occasion of a revolt, chiefly caused by his long absence in Russia, and the consequent infidelity of the wives of his soldiers, he was abandoned by his subjects, and died in Hungary about 1080.

BOLEYN, ANNE, the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, and one of the maids of honour to queen Catharine, whom Henry VIII. divorced. She then became the wife of Henry, and mother of queen Elizabeth; but was put to death by her husband for alleged infidelity to his bed. Born, 1507; Beheaded, 1536.

BOLINGBROKE, HENRY ST. JOHN, Viscount, a distinguished statesman and political writer, was born at Battersea, in 1672, and completed his studies at Oxford. He entered parliament in 1700, became secretary at war in 1704; resigned his office in 1707; again formed part of the ministry in 1710, and concluded the peace of Utrecht. Two years after this he was created Viscount Bolingbroke; but, being dissatisfied that he had not been raised to an earldom, he quarrelled with his colleagues, became a prey to the impetuosity of his passions, and exhibited a versatility of conduct that has rendered his patriotism and political honesty open to suspicion. The Whigs having gained the ascendancy on the accession of George I., preparations were made for the impeachment of Bolingbroke, who accordingly fled to France, and being invited to Lorraine by Charles Stuart, the Pretender, he became his secretary of state. For this he was impeached and attainted; and it was not till 1723 that he was allowed to return to England. His estates were restored to him in 1725, but his seat in the house of lords was still denied him: this raised his indignation; and he exerted all his talents against the ministry, till at length the overthrow of Sir Robert Walpole was effected. In 1735 he again withdrew to France, where he remained till the death of his father; after which event he settled at Battersea, and died in 1751, after a long and painful disease, in his eightieth year. He was the intimate friend of Pope, and furnished him with many useful hints; while his own writings rank among the most eloquent and vigorous in the English language; but it is to be deplored that he made them the vehicle of many revolting attacks on Christianity. He was ambitious, proud, and passionate; yet capable of inspiring the warmest friendship, or becoming a most implacable enemy.

BOLIVAR, SIMON, the celebrated Liberator of South America, and the most distinguished military commander that has yet appeared there, was born of noble parents in the city of Caracas, in 1783. Having acquired the elements of a liberal education at home, he was sent to Madrid to complete his studies; and afterwards visited Paris, into the amusements of which gay city he not merely entered with youthful ardour, but formed an acquaintance there with several distinguished men. He

then made the tour of Southern Europe, again visited the Spanish capital, and married the young and beautiful daughter of the Marquis de Ustariz del Cro; but soon after his return to his native land, whither she accompanied him, his youthful bride fell a victim to the yellow fever; and he once more visited Europe as a relief to his sorrow for one so fervently beloved. On returning to South America, in 1810, he pledged himself to the cause of independence, and commenced his military career at Venezuela, as a colonel in the service of the newly founded republic; soon after this he was associated with Don Louis Lopez Mendez, for the purpose of communicating intelligence of the change of government to Great Britain. In 1811 he served under Miranda, and had the command of Puerto Cabello; but the Spanish prisoners having risen and seized the fort, he was obliged to quit the town and proceed to Caracas. At length Miranda was compelled to submit to Monteverde, the royalist general; and Bolivar, entering the service of the patriots of New Grenada, soon had another opportunity of assisting his old friends the Venezuelans. For a while he was successful, but reverses followed; and when, in 1815, the Spanish forces under Morillo arrived, he threw himself into Carthagena, and subsequently retreated to St. Domingo. The spirit of resistance was, however, by no means extinguished: he found new means to lead his countrymen to victory; and after many desperate conflicts the independence of Colombia was sealed, and Bolivar was chosen president of the republic, in 1821. His renown was now at its height, and every act of his government showed how zealously alive he was to the improvement of the national institutions and the moral elevation of the people over whom he ruled. In 1823 he went to the assistance of the Peruvians, and having succeeded in settling their internal divisions, and establishing their independence, he was proclaimed Liberator of Peru, and invested with supreme authority. In 1825 he visited Upper Peru, which detached itself from the government of Buenos Ayres, and was formed into a new republic, named Bolivia, in honour of the liberator; but domestic factions sprung up, the purity of his motives was called in question, and he was charged with aiming at a perpetual dictatorship; he accordingly declared his determination to resign his power as soon as his numerous enemies were overcome, and to repel the imputations of ambition cast upon him, by retiring to seclusion upon his patrimonial estate. The vice-president, Santander, urged him, in reply, to resume his station as constitutional president; and though he was beset by the jealousy and distrust of rival factions, he continued to exercise the chief authority in Colombia till May, 1830, when, dissatisfied with the aspect of internal affairs, he resigned the presidency, and expressed a determination to leave the country. The people ere long became sensible of their injustice to his merit, and were soliciting him to resume the government, when his death, which happened in December, 1830, prevented the accomplishment of their wishes. As a general, Bol-

AS A SLIGHT STAIN WILL DEFILE A CLEAN GARMENT, SO WILL IMPURE CONVERSATION, HOWEVER TRIFLING, CONTAMINATE AN INNOCENT MIND.

EVERY FALSEHOOD REQUIRES A DOZEN MORE TO SUPPORT IT; AND THE FAILURE OF PROBABILITY IN ONE WILL DESTROY THE WHOLE FABRIC.

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war was distinguished for an irrepressible ardour, and for the perseverance under adverse circumstances which eventually liberated South America from the dominion of Spain. As a statesman, he was not equally eminent; yet his views were liberal, and his general administration just. With a noble disregard of money, he expended a large fortune in the public service; and, whatever might be his aspirations after power, he was the true friend and supporter of his country's independence. He was forty-seven years of age when he died. In person he was thin, and somewhat below the middle size, but capable of great endurance; his complexion sallow, and his eyes dark and penetrating. His intellect was undoubtedly of the highest order, and his general character of that ardent, lofty cast, which is so well calculated to take the lead among a people emerging from the yoke of tyranny.

BOLLANDUS, JOHN, a learned Flemish Jesuit; one of the compilers of the "Acta Sanctorum." Died, 1665.

BOLOGNESE, FRANCISCO, the assumed name of Francis Grimaldi, an excellent landscape painter, pupil of Annibal Carracci. Died, 1680.

BOLSEC, JEROME, a Carmelite friar of Paris. He became for a time a Calvinist, but again returned to the Romish faith, and marked his zeal against Protestantism by bitter untruths in his lives of Calvin and Theodore Beza. Died, 1582.

BOLSWERT, SCHULTZ, an engraver of the 17th century, a native of Friesland, but who passed most of his life in Antwerp; distinguished for the excellence of his engravings from Rubens and Vandyck.

BOLTON, EDMUND, an English antiquary, of the 17th century; author of "Elements of Armories;" "Nero Caesar, or Monarchie depraved," &c.

BOLTON, ROBERT, a puritan divine; author of a "Treatise on Happiness," &c. Born, 1571; died, 1631.

BOLTON, ROBERT, dean of Carlisle; author of an "Essay on the Employment of Time," &c. Died, 1763.

BOLTON, SIR WILLIAM, a captain in the British navy, and a nephew of lord Nelson, commenced his career, in 1793, as a midshipman, on board the Agamemnon, commanded by his gallant uncle; under whom he served with credit and ability on the most trying occasions, during a great part of the war. Although he did not attain higher promotion, owing chiefly to his not being present in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar (which Nelson emphatically regretted during the engagement), his merits as a naval officer, his gentlemanly deportment, and above all, his humanity, deserve to be recorded. Born, 1777; died, 1830.

BOLTS, WILLIAM, an English merchant, of Dutch extraction, born in 1740. He was invested with high employ in the East India Company's service, and realized a large fortune in India; but being accused of a design to subvert the Indian government, he was arrested, sent to England, imprisoned, and subjected to a seven

years' process, which dissipated his large fortune. He died at last in a poorhouse. He left a work "On Bengal," and "Considerations on the Affairs of India."

BOLZANI, URBANO VALERIANO, a learned monk; teacher of Greek at Venice, and the first who wrote a grammar of that language in Latin. Died, 1524.

BOMBELLI, SEBASTIAN, an eminent Bolognese historical and portrait painter. Born, 1635; died, 1685.

BOMBELLI, RAPHAEL, a celebrated algebraist of the 16th century, and the first who invented a uniform method of working equations.

BOMBERG, DANIEL, a Dutch printer; whose Bible and Talmud are highly valued. Died, 1549.

BOMPART, J. B., a French republican vice-admiral, born in 1757; brought into notice by his fighting a British frigate, of 44 guns, with his ship, the Ambuscade, 36 guns, off New York. His ship was taken, and himself made prisoner, during the expedition to Ireland in 1798. He always retained his steady republican feelings during Bonaparte's imperial ascendancy, and even during the Hundred Days.

BON, L. A., born in 1770; one of the most distinguished of the French revolutionary generals; first in America; next in Italy; and lastly in Egypt; where he took possession of Suez in 1798. He fell at the siege of Acre in 1799.

BON ST. HILARY, FRANCIS XAVIER, a learned French writer; author of "Mémoire sur les Marrons d'Inde," &c. Died, 1761.

BONA, JOHN, cardinal; author of several devotional works. Raised to the cardinalate by Clement IX. Died, 1674.

BONAMY, PETER NICHOLAS, a French ecclesiastic; historiographer of Paris, librarian of St. Victor, and conductor of the journal of Verdun, a clever periodical work. He also contributed largely to the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. Born, 1694; died, 1770.

BONAMY, General, born in 1764; one of the conquerors of Naples, in 1789. In charging the principal redoubt at Moskwa, he received twenty bayonet wounds, and was left in the hands of the Russians. He returned to France in 1814.

BONANNI, PHILIP, a learned Jesuit of Rome; author of a "History of the Church of the Vatican;" "Collection of the Medals of the Popes," &c. &c. Died, 1725.

BONARELLI, GUY UBALDO, an Italian poet; author of "Fili di Sciro," &c. Born, 1553; died, 1608.

BONASONI, GUILIO, a Bolognese painter and engraver of the 16th century. In the latter capacity he especially excelled; and he engraved many of the chief d'œuvres of Michael Angelo, Raffaele, &c., in a style of great beauty.

BONAVENTURE, JOHN FIDANZA. While only general of the order of Franciscans, his reputation for probity and wisdom caused the cardinals to leave to him the nomination of a successor to Clement IV. He named Theobald, archdeacon of Liege, who became pope, with the title of Gre-

IT IS WITH EER AS WITH WIND, HE THAT WOULD HAVE IT IN HIS POWER MUST BLOW IT TO THE JOURN.

FAKE IS LIKE A RIVER, THAT BEARS UP THINGS LIGHT AND SWOLLEN, AND DROWNS THINGS WEIGHTY AND SOLID.

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gory X., and made Bonaventure a cardinal. He died, 1274; and was canonized, 1482.

BONAVENTURE, of Padua, made cardinal by Urban VI. in 1378; a friend of Petrarch, and author of several religious pieces. Assassinated, 1388.

BONCHAMP, ARTHUR DE, a celebrated general of the Vendean royalists, and who had served with distinction as an officer in the American war. In him humanity was not less conspicuous than valour, as the last act of his life amply testified; for it was to his interference that 5,000 prisoners, whom the exasperated royalists had taken, were saved from instant death. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Chollet, 1793.

BONCERF, P. F., born in 1745; author of the famous pamphlet, "Les Inconvénients des Droits Feodaux," while secretary to Turgot. Condemned to be burnt, it became the basis of the fundamental decrees of the Constituent Assembly of 1789. Having been in the service of D'Orleans, he narrowly escaped the guillotine by one vote, on the fall of his patron, and died from the shock he then sustained.

BOND, JOHN, an English physician; author of critical notes on Horace, Persius, and other classics. Died, 1612.

BOND, OLIVER, born in 1730; a famous Irish associate with Napper Tandy and Theodore Wolfe Tone, in the Irish rebellion of 1797-8. He was arrested in 1798; terms were made with government to send him to America; but he was found dead (with apoplexy, as reported) in prison.

BONDAM, PETER, a famous Dutch writer of voluminous and useless commentaries. Born in 1727; died in 1800.

BONDI, CLEMENT, the poetical Dittie of the Italians; author of the "Conversazione," which resembles Cowper's Task; "The Aeneid," translated in versi scioliti, &c. Died, 1816.

BONDY, Count de, born in 1766; a French liberal, but keeping aloof from the revolutionary tempest till he was called into eminent public service by Napoleon, who made him his chamberlain in 1805. From that time he always remained faithful to him, attending most of his campaigns. As prefect of the Rhone, during the Hundred Days, he urged constitutional and reforming measures on his patron. He always sat with the *partie gauche*, when elected deputy de L'Indre, in 1818, and advocated liberal measures.

BONE, HENRY, an eminent artist, celebrated for his skill in enamel painting, was born at Truro, in 1755. On coming to London he was for many years engaged in that branch of the art which consists in painting devices in enamel for jewellery; but he subsequently attained the highest excellence as a miniature portrait painter on ivory and in enamel. Continuing to rise in public estimation, and having for his patrons the royal family and principal nobility, Mr. Bone carried his art to the utmost perfection, increasing the size of his plates beyond anything which had before been attempted, and executing in enamel several copies of pictures by the first masters; one of which, Titian's "Bacchus and

Ariadne," he painted on a plate 18 inches by 16, and sold it to the late G. Bowles, Esq., of Wanstead, for 2300 guineas. Among his most munificent patrons was the duke of Bedford, who possesses some of the most exquisite of his works, including a series of portraits of the Russell family from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present time. He closed a long life of persevering industry and integrity, in December, 1834; leaving his series of Elizabethan portraits to be disposed of for the benefit of his family.

BONEFACIO, VENETIANO, an Italian painter of eminence. Died, 1630.

BONER, ULRICH, the most ancient German fabulist, was a Dominican friar of Berne, in the 14th century. He published his fables under the title of "Der Edelstein" (The Gem).

BONET, THEOPHILUS, a celebrated German physician; author of several learned works. Died, 1699.

BONHOMME, DUFIN P. J. B., born in 1737; a respectable conventionalist, and friend of moderate liberty, who perished in 1793 by the revolutionary tribunal.

BONIFACE, St., whose name was WILFRID, a saint of the Romish calendar, was a native of England, and made archbishop by Henry III. He travelled through many parts of Germany, of which country he was called the apostle; and after reclaiming many from paganism, he was slain by some peasants in Friesland, in 754.

BONIFACE, the name assumed by nine popes; but the lives of whom present nothing worthy of particular notice.

BONIFACE, count of the Roman empire in the 5th century, and an intimate friend of St. Augustine, at whose desire he devoted himself to public affairs. He was slain in a desperate contest with Aetius, in 432.

BONIFACE, HYACINTH, advocate of the parliament of Aix; author of "Avis aux Notables du Parlement de Provence." Born, 1612; died, 1695.

BONIFACIO, BALTHAZAR, a learned Venetian, bishop of Capo d'Istria; author of "Historia Ludicia," Latin poems, &c. Died, 1659.

BONJOUR, WILLIAM, a French monk, and missionary to China; author of "Dissertations on the Scripture," &c. Died, 1714.

BONNAIRE, J. G., a French general, born in 1737; a respectable conventionalist, and friend of moderate liberty, who perished in 1793 by the revolutionary tribunal.

BONNAIRE, J. G., a French general, born in 1771; tried for firing on Col. Gordon; sent by the king to summon Condé, in 1813; and condemned to degradation and exile in 1816, of which sentence he died, broken-hearted.

BONNEFONS, JOHN, a French writer of Latin poems; which are printed with those of Beza in Barbau's edition of 1797. Born, 1554; died, 1614.

BONNELL, JAMES, accountant-general of Ireland in the reign of James II.; remarkable for his firmness and integrity in the discharge of his public duty in a troublesome and perilous time. Some "Meditations" of his, printed with his Life,

FAME KINETH UP LIKE A BUBBLE, CONTINUETH LIKE A SHADOW, AND MIES IN THE MOMENT OF TIME.

IT IS USELESS TO HAVE THE EYES OF THE BODY OPEN, IF THE EYES OF THE MIND ARE SHUT.

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written by archdeacon Hamilton, show him to have been a man of considerable intellect. Born, 1653; died, 1699.

BONNER, EDMUND, an English prelate, disgracefully notorious for his atrocious persecution of the Protestants during the cruel reign of queen Mary. On the accession of queen Elizabeth, he refused to take the oath of supremacy, and was committed to the Marshalsea, where he remained nearly ten years, and where he died, 1569.

BONNET, CHARLES, a distinguished naturalist of Geneva; author of "Insectology;" "Essay on Physiology;" "Considerations on Organized Bodies," &c. Born, 1720; died, 1793.

BONNEVAL, CLAUDIUS ALEXANDER, count of, a French adventurer, son-in-law of marshal Biron. After serving under prince Eugene against the Turks, resentment for having been imprisoned for challenging the prince caused him to go over to the Turks, and become a Mussulman. His services were highly valued by the grand seignior, who gave him the title of Acemet Pacha, and raised him from rank to rank, till he became master of the ordnance, in which office he died in 1747.

BONNEVILLE, Abbé, born in 1764; a great preacher of funeral orations over the Bonaparte family and Bonapartists; and equally zealous in preaching funeral orations for the Bourbons, after their fall. "Is the abbé as virulent against the tyrant as ever?" asked Napoleon, in passing his cùre, on returning from Elba. But the abbé had disappeared.

BONNEVILLE, N., a poet of the French revolution, born in 1760: he was the friend of Condorcet, La Fayette, and Paine; and was with Kosciusko when he fell. Though denounced by Murat, in the National Convention, as an aristocrat, he was so far from being an ultra in his views of liberty, as himself to denounce Bonaparte (on his becoming emperor) as the Cromwell of France; when the latter suppressed his periodical, the "Bien Informé." Among his works, are, "Theatre Allemand," "Poesies Republicanes," "Nouveau Code Conjugal," "Esprit des Religions," &c.

BONNIER, A. E., a French republican, born in 1750. He was sent as plenipotentiary to a "conference" with Prince Metternich, in 1799, at Rastadt; but the negotiation was broken off by Austria, and Bonnier was murdered between that town and Strasburg, and his papers taken away, although attended by an escort of hussars. The mystery of this act has never been thoroughly cleared up. Bonnier's seat in the Council of Ancients was for two years after covered with crape, as a testimony of respect.

BONNINGTON, RICHARD PARKES, a British artist of great merit and of singular procreancy. At three years old he could sketch most of the objects he saw, and at 15 was admitted to draw in the Louvre at Paris. After visiting Italy he brought back many able specimens of his works, and finished a successful, though brief, career, at the age of 27, in 1826.

BONNYCASTLE, JOHN, professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; author of "The Scholar's

Guide to Arithmetic;" "The Elements of Geometry;" "A Treatise upon Astronomy," &c. Died, 1621.

BONOMI, JOSEPH, an Italian architect of considerable taste and genius; from whose design the Roman Catholic chapel near Manchester square was erected. Died, 1808.

BONTEMPI, GIOVANNI ANDREA ANGRINI, an Italian musician of the 17th century; author of "Nova quatuor vocibus componendi Methodus," &c.

BONTEMS, Madame, a literary lady of Paris; author of an elegant French version of Thomson's Seasons. Died, 1768.

BONTIUS, JAMES, a Dutch physician at Batavia in the 17th century; author of "Historiæ Naturalis et Medicæ Indiæ Orientalis, Libri Sex," &c.

BOOKER, the Rev. LUKE, LL.D., a clergyman of the church of England, distinguished for his literary acquirements no less than for his zeal in the cause of truth, was born, at Nottingham, in 1762; took holy orders in 1785; and eventually became the vicar of Dudley. As a minister of the national church he was distinguished for an impressive and commanding eloquence, which gave a grace to his sound theology and fervid piety; and as a proof of the high degree of public estimation in which he was held as a preacher, it is sufficient to state, that during his ministry he preached one hundred and seventy-three sermons on public and charitable occasions, and that the collections made on behalf of the objects for which he pleaded amounted to nearly 9000*l*. Dr. Booker was the author of many excellent works; viz. "Poems" on various occasions; "Christian Intrepidity;" "Calista, or the Picture of Modern Life;" "Euthanasia, the State of Man after Death;" "Discourses and Dissertations," 2 vols.; and a variety of others. He was also a fearless antagonist of the emissaries of infidelity, and a powerful defender of the church against Unitarian or Papal aggressors. Died, October, 1835.

BOONE, DANIEL, one of the first adventurers who penetrated into the wilds of Kentucky, was born in Virginia, and from his earliest infancy was addicted to hunting in the woods. In 1769 he first set out, in company with a few friends; and after numerous perils and adventures, he founded Boonesborough, the earliest settlement in Kentucky, now a flourishing town, though at that time a wilderness. He was subsequently taken prisoner by the Indians, but escaped; and, being joined by other adventurers, was enabled to repulse them on several occasions, though neither art nor treachery were left unemployed to take him. At length, in 1798, he removed to Upper Louisiana, where he received a grant from the Spanish authorities of 2,000 acres of land for himself, and 800 acres for each of his children, friends, and followers. He then settled with them on the Missouri river, at Charette, some distance beyond the inhabited parts of the country, where he followed his usual course of life—hunting and trapping for bears—until Sept. 1822, when he died, aged 84.

BOOTH, BARTON, a celebrated actor in

GOOD INTENTIONS ARE AT LEAST THE SEED OF GOOD ACTIONS; AND EVERY MAN OUGHT TO KNOW THEM, WHEN HE MAY REAP THE CROPP.

NOTHING IS MORE DISGUSTING THAN THE VIRTUE OF PARTY, NOR ANY THING SO DETRIMENTAL TO THE WELL-BEING OF A STATE.

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Inconsiderable, could scarcely have procured him if exerted upon any other subject. Born, 1740; died, 1795.

BOSWELL, SIR ALEXANDER, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1775, and succeeded his father in the possession of the family estate. He was a literary antiquary of no inconsiderable erudition, and the author of many popular songs and poetical *jeux d'esprit*. He inherited all the Tory spirit of his father; and some attacks on the character of James Stuart, Esq. having appeared in the "Beacon" and "Sentinel" newspapers, which were traced to Sir Alexander, a duel took place between these gentlemen, when the latter fell, mortally wounded in the neck, March 26, 1822. Mr. Stuart was tried for this offence, but honourably acquitted.

BOSWELL, JAMES, the second son of the biographer of Johnson, was born in 1779, and educated at Westminster School. He possessed talents of a superior order; and the skill with which he edited the enlarged and amended edition of Malone's *Shakespeare*, in 21 vols., affords ample evidence of his scholarship, judgment, and discrimination. Indeed, so satisfied was Mr. Malone with his peculiar fitness for such a task, that he selected him as his literary executor. He died in 1822, aged 43.

BOTELLO, DON NUNO ALVAREZ DE, a celebrated viceroy of India when the Portuguese held dominion there; and whose gallantry and skill tended greatly to augment their Hindostanic possessions. He gained several victories over the Dutch, and destroyed the fleet and army of the Achenese which were besieging Malacca; but lost his life, in 1629, by being crushed between his own vessel and one of the enemy's.

BOTH, JOHN AND ANDREW, brothers, two Flemish painters, born at Utrecht, in the early part of the 17th century. John chose for his model the works of Claude Lorraine, while Andrew studied the human figure; but they frequently united in the same works, and their labours harmonized so well, that their pictures could not be suspected of being joint productions.

BOTHWELL, JAMES HEPBURN, earl of, the second husband of the ill-fated Mary of Scotland; and the supposed instigator, at least, of the murder of her first husband, Henry Darnley. Bothwell died, in exile, at Denmark, in 1577.

BOTT, JOHN DE, a French architect. Being a Protestant, he had no chance of obtaining patronage in his own country; and therefore entered into the service of William, prince of Orange, whom he accompanied to England. On the death of that prince, he went into the service of the elector of Brandenburg, by whom he was made a major-general. The fortifications of Wesel and the arsenal of Berlin are among the numerous proofs of his talent. Died, 1745.

BOTZARIS, MARCO, a brave and patriotic Giliote, appointed stratarch of Western Greece in 1821. He was killed in a night attack on the Turks, 1823.

BOUCHARDON, EDMUND, an eminent

French architect; many of whose works adorn Paris. Born, 1698; died, 1762.

BOUCHER, FRANCIS, a French painter of some note, and who, but for the rapidity of his execution, would probably have arrived at great eminence, but the ease with which he executed rendered him careless. Born, 1704; died, 1770.

BOUCHER, LUC, a Jacobin leader of the Faubourg St. Antoine, who, on the 20th May, 1795, forced himself into the National Convention, and seizing Ferrand, one of the members, beheaded him in the lobby with his own hand, and fixed his head on a pike, parading it through the 'Salles.' He was afterwards guillotined.

BOUCHER, JONATHAN, an English divine; author of "The Cumberland Man," &c. Died, 1804.

BOUCHOTTE, J. B., born in 1754; he was a second lieutenant in 1775, and was war minister to the French republic in 1793, during its most eventful and victorious period. He was denounced by the ultra Jacobins, and narrowly escaped the guillotine, but retired into private life.

BOUCICAULT, Marshal, count of Beaufort, a celebrated French soldier of the 15th century. He served against the Turks, and in the Italian strife between the Guelphs and Ghibelines; and, at the battle of Agincourt, was taken prisoner and brought to England, where he died in 1421.

BOUDINOT, ELIAS, was born in Philadelphia, in 1710; studied the law, and became eminent in that profession; but during the American contest he was chosen a member of congress, made its president in 1782, and after the adoption of the constitution, he entered the house of representatives. On retiring from public life, he devoted himself earnestly to biblical literature; and, being possessed of an ample fortune, made munificent donations to various charitable and theological institutions, foremost among which was the American Bible Society, of which he became president. He died in 1821, aged 82.

BOUFFLERS, LOUIS FRANCIS, duke of, a distinguished marshal of France. In 1708 he defended Lille for four months against prince Eugene, who, when he at length took that place, said to the marshal "I am very proud of having taken Lille, but I should be still more proud of defending it as you have." Died, 1711.

BOUFFLERS, STANISLAUS, chevalier de, son of the marchioness of Boufflers, mistress of Stanislaus, king of Poland, born in 1737, was distinguished for the elegance of his manners and conversation. He was destined for the church, but declared that his love of pleasure would interfere with the duties of this profession, and therefore entered the military service. He emigrated from France in 1792, to Prussia. He left several works of merit, "Le Libre Arbitre," &c. His character has been thus summed up: "A libertine abbe; a military philosopher; a song-making diplomatist; an emigrant republican." Died, 1815.

BOUGAINVILLE, JEAN PIERRE DE, a French writer; author of "Philip of Macedon," a tragedy, &c.; and editor of

SWEARING AND OBSCENITY ARE SINS WITHOUT TEMPTATION, WITHOUT ALLEVIATION, AND WITHOUT REWARD.

HE THAT SPEAKETH AFTER A SWORN OF FRIENDS, IS LIKELY TO FALL INTO A NEST OF ENEMIES.

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Freret's great work on Chronology. Born, 1722; died, 1762.

BOUGAINVILLE, LOUIS ANTOINE DE, a French officer, distinguished both in the military and naval service. When serving in Canada, under Montcalm, he displayed so much bravery that he obtained the rank of colonel, and subsequently became a general. Under the empire he was made a senator, and a member of the Institute. Bougainville circumnavigated the world, and enriched the science of geography by a number of new discoveries. Born, 1732; died, 1811.

BOUGEANT, GUILLAUME HYACINTHE, a French Jesuit; author of "Amusement Philosophique sur le langage des Bêtes," "History of the Wars of Louis XIII.," "History of the Treaty of Westphalia," &c. Born, 1680; died, 1743.

BOUGUER, PIERRE, a French mathematician and hydrographer; author of treatises on Navigation and Pilotage, and on the Construction of Ships; and numerous other valuable works of science. Died, 1758.

BOUHIER, JOHN, an eminent French writer of the 17th century; author of "Letters on the Therapeute," "Dissertations on Herodotus," &c. Born, 1673; died, 1746.

BOUHOURS, DOMINIC, a French Jesuit and critic; author of "Les Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugene," "Maniere de bien peindre sur les Ouvrages de l'Esprit," &c. Born, 1622; died, 1702.

BOUILLARD, J., a celebrated French engraver, born in 1744, died in 1806. His "Boreas et Orythea" is a masterpiece.

BOUILLE, FRANCIS CLAUDE AMOUR, marquis de, born in 1750; a distinguished French general, celebrated by his exploits up to the era of the French revolution; from which, although he sat on liberal principles in the first Assembly of Notables, he detached himself, and, after making excellent preparations to assist the unfortunate Louis XVI. in escaping from Varennes, which his sovereign refused to avail himself of, since it could not be effected without bloodshed, he quitted France and served under the allies. He died in London in 1800. His "Memoirs of the French Revolution" rank deservedly high.

BOUILLY, J. N., an eminent French diplomatist, born in 1770. In his views of the revolution, he concurred with his friend Mirabeau. Author of "Pierre le Grand," "L'Abbe de L'Espee," "Leonore," "Helena," "Agnes Sorel," "La Veillesse de Piron," &c.

BOUILLON, ROSE, born in 1770; a heroine of the French revolution, who entered the army as a volunteer, and fought as a private in the 6th battalion of the Haute Saone, at the battle of Limbach, where her husband was killed by her side. She had a pension from the National Convention.

BOULAINVILLIERS, HENRY DE, Comte de St. Saire; author of a "History of Mahomet," a "History of the Arabians," a "History of the Peerage of France," &c. Born, 1658; died, 1722.

BOULANGER, NICHOLAS ANTONY, a French mathematician and engineer; author of "Traite du Despotisme Orientale," &c. Born, 1722; died, 1759.

BOULARD, ANTOINE MARIE HENRI, a distinguished French savant, born in 1754, and member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1815. He is author of numerous translations from English standard writings; and was honoured by the friendship of La Harpe, &c. Died, 1825.

BOULAY DE LA MEURTHE, A. J. C., born in 1761; one of the most distinguished orators in the French revolution, and author of eminent works on political science. He was president of the Civil Tribunal at Nancy, in 1793, and had great share in confirming the expatriation of the emigrants in 1793, when a member of the Five Hundred. He was subsequently faithful to Bonaparte through all the latter changes of fortune; and on that account was proscribed, and banished to Frankfort, by the Bourbons, on their last restoration in 1815.

BOULTER, HUGH, archbishop of Armagh, eminent for his benevolent exertions to alleviate the distress of the Irish during the scarcity of 1740, and for the part he took in establishing schools for the instruction of the Irish children. Died, 1742.

BOULTON, MATTHEW, an eminent engineer, whose spirit and talent improved innumerable mechanical processes, and whose name, with that of his partner, Watt, is irrevocably connected with that of the wonderful power of which they made such skillful use—the steam engine, was born at Birmingham, in 1728. Among the many great undertakings in which Boulton and Watt were engaged, one of the most useful and important was the improvement of the coinage; the coins struck at the "Soho" manufactory being rarely surpassed in beauty or accuracy. After a long life uninterruptedly devoted to the advancement of the useful arts, and the promotion of the commercial interests of his country, he died in 1809.

BOUQUET, Madame, born about 1773; a victim of affection and hospitality, during the revolution. She concealed Pethion Buzot, and her uncle, Guadet, during one of the search-warrants of the terrorists, and their retreat being discovered, she was sent to the guillotine with them, and died with great fortitude.

BOURBON, CHARLES, duke de, constable of France, a powerful enemy of Francis I., and his opponent at Pavia when Francis was taken prisoner. His life was chiefly spent in warfare, and he was killed while heading the assault on Rome, in 1527.

BOURBON, Robert the Strong, duke of Newstria, founder of the family which has so long governed France, Spain, Sicily, &c. lost his life in a battle with the Normans in 866. Historians differ as to his descent, some contending that Pepin, of Herstal, was his ancestor; others trace his genealogy to the kings of Lombardy; and some say he derived his origin from a natural son of Charlemagne.

BOURBON, Louis, cardinal and archbishop of Toledo; son of Louis, brother of Charles III. of Spain. After the imprisonment of Ferdinand at Valency, he joined the cortes, and ultimately became president of the provisional junta before which the king swore, in 1800, to abide by the con-

PERSEVERANCE IS THE SISTER OF PATIENCE, THE DAUGHTER OF CONSTANCY, THE FRIEND OF PEACE, AND THE BOND OF FRIENDSHIP.

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stitution of the cortes of 1812. Born, 1777; died, 1823.

BOURBON, LOUIS HENRY JOSEPH, duke de, and prince de Condé, put an end to his existence, Aug. 27, 1830. He fought nobly in the royalist army; and after the campaign in 1803, accompanied his father to England, and was residing with him at Wanstead-House in 1804, when his son, the duke d'Enghien, was murdered. The duke's death is attributed to the excitement of his mind respecting the revolution of July, 1830. His property he left by will to the duke d'Anmale, third son of Louis Philippe, king of the French, with the exception of a large bequest to Sophia Dawes, baroness de Feucheres, an Englishwoman, with whom he lived.

BOURBON, NICHOLAS, a French poet; author of "Nugæ," a collection of Latin epigrams; a didactic poem, called "Farraria;" a treatise "De puerorum moribus," &c. Died about 1550.

BOURBON, NICHOLAS, nephew of the above, professor of Greek; author of "An Imprecation against the Parricide of Henry IV.," &c. Died, 1644.

BOURBOTTE, a French Jacobin, remarkable for his legislative ferocity and military courage; born about 1765. Being one of the Convention in 1794, and aiming at the dictatorship, on the 1st Prarial he and his colleagues were crushed by Legendre; and after poniarding himself before the revolutionary tribunal ineffectually, he was guillotined.

BOURCHIER, THOMAS, cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury. He crowned no fewer than three of our kings, viz., Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII. Died, 1486.

BOURCHIER, JOHN, lord Berners, a military commander of great skill and repute in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., by the latter of whom he was made governor of Calais; author of a translation of "Froissart;" "The Life of Marcus Aurelius," &c. Died, 1533.

BOURDALOUE, LOUIS, a French Jesuit, and one of the most eloquent preachers in France. His sermons even in the perusal, deprived as they are of the eloquent eye, the graceful action, and the melodious voice, bear sufficient evidence of his genius to justify the praises that have been bestowed upon him. Born, 1632; died, 1704.

BOURDELOT, JOHN, a French lawyer, master of requests to Mary de Medici; author of a "Commentary on the Satires of Juvenal," &c.; and editor of the works of Petronius and Heliodorus. Died, 1638.

BOURDELOT, PIERRE MECHON, nephew of the above; a physician, patronised by Christina, queen of Sweden, and other eminent personages; author of an "Account of Mount Atna," &c. Died, 1685.

BOURDELOT, PIERRE BONNET, nephew of the last named, a physician, and author of some annotations on Colomieu's "Bibliothèque Choisie." Died, 1708.

BOURDON, NICHOLAS, born about 1770; a member of the revolutionary tribunal of Nîmes, who blew out his brains on hearing of the fall of his patron, Robespierre.

BOURDON, SEBASTIAN, a French painter; his *chef d'œuvre* is "The Crucifixion of St. Peter," which he executed for the church of Notre Dame. Died, 1671.

BOURDON, LEONARD, born in 1760; a sanguinary conventionalist, who wished to interdict Louis XVI. from seeing his family. Having quarrelled with his colleague, Robespierre, who, in 1794, had resisted his efforts to serve his friends, Vincent and Ronsin, he and Barras headed the National Guards, who dispersed the satellites of that tyrant on his fall, and seized his person. He was sent to the castle of Ham, as one of the insurrectionists of 1794; but was afterwards employed by the Directory. He was twice publicly called an assassin; in the Convention, in 1794, and in the Cinq Cents, in 1797, the whole assembly was at the same time founder of "L'Ecole des Elèves de la Patrie," and died a natural death, as director of it. He published a "Memoir on National Education;" and a "Sculptor's Drama."

BOURDONNAYE, BERNARD FRANCIS MAHE DE LA, a French military and civil officer of great talents. He besieged and captured Madras in 1746; and the wealth he carried home caused him to be prosecuted and imprisoned. Although he was honourably acquitted, this affair ruined his health, and he died in 1754.

BOURGELAT, CLAUDE, a French veterinary surgeon of eminence in his profession; author of "The Elements of Horsemanship," "The Materia Medica of the Veterinary School," &c. Died, 1779.

BOURGEOIS, SIR FRANCIS, a native of England, but of Swiss family; painter to the king of Poland, and subsequently to George III. of England. His landscapes and sea pieces are highly esteemed. He left his fine collection to Dulwich College, with 10,000*l.* for building a gallery, and keeping the pictures in preservation. Born, 1756; died, 1811.

BOURGOING, JOHN FRANCIS, baron de, born in 1746; ambassador to Spain on the part of the French republic, and afterwards of Napoleon, who subsequently sent him to Stockholm, and in 1807 to Saxony. He died in 1811. He has left several approved works; "Tableau de l'Espagne Moderne;" "Mémoires de Pie VI.," and "Histoire de Charlemagne."

BOURGUET, LOUIS, a French natural philosopher, professor of mathematics and philosophy at Neuchâtel; author of "Lettre sur la Formation des Sels et des Cristaux," &c. Died, 1742.

BOURIGNON, ANTOINETTE DE LA PORTE, a Flemish fanatic. Holding religion to consist neither in practice nor in knowledge, but in direct impulses from communion with the Deity, she made many disciples, and wrote numerous books, remarkable chiefly for their absurdity where they were at all intelligible. Unlike most fanatics, she had a large share of worldly wisdom, and was excessively avaricious and penurious. Born, 1616; died, 1680.

BOURNE, VINCENT, sub-master of Westminster School; author of Latin poetry of singular elegance and purity. Died, 1747.

HE THAT IN YOUTH GUIDETH HIS LIFE BY REASON, SHALL IN AGE FIND THE READY FOOTPATH FROM RUIN.

HE WHO ENLARGES HIS HEART, RESTRICTS HIS TONGUE.

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BOURSALT, EDMUND, a French writer, who, though destitute of education, attained a proficiency in authorship, and wrote several dramas and romances. Among his works are "Æsop in Town," "Æsop at Court," and "Letters to Babet." Born, 1638; died, 1701.

BOUTERWEK, FREDERIC, professor of moral philosophy at Göttingen, was born in 1766, and died in 1828. He was the author of many valuable works, of which his "History of Modern Poetry and Eloquence" may be regarded as the chief.

BOWDLER, THOMAS, an English physician; author of "Letters from Holland," and editor of the "Family Shakspeare," &c. Born, 1734; died, 1825.

BOWDLER, JANE, sister of the above; authoress of some superior poetry. D. 1784.

BOWDLER, HANNAH, another sister of the before-mentioned Thomas Bowdler; author of "Poems and Essays," in 2 vols., and of some popular "Sermons on the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity." She died, at the age of 76, in 1830.

BOWDICH, THOMAS EDWARD, a writer in the service of the English African Company, was a native of Bristol, born in 1793. He was selected to conduct a mission to the king of Ashantee, of which mission he published a very interesting account. He again set out to explore the interior of Africa, and had already reached the river Gambia, when a fever, produced chiefly by anxiety, terminated his life, in 1824. He was an excellent linguist and a pleasing writer; and besides the work already mentioned, the public are indebted to him for a translation of Nollah's *Travels to the Sources of the Senegal and Gambia*; and other works.

BOWDOIN, an American legislator and man of letters, born at Boston, 1727. He was one of the most determined opponents of the right of colonial taxation, insisted on by England, and was one of the first deputies to Congress. He became governor of Massachusetts, and president of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences; and died in 1790. His "Discourse on the New Constitution of the United States," is deservedly admired.

BOWEN, Rear-admiral JAMES, a distinguished naval officer. He commenced his career in the merchant service, and afterwards entered the royal navy, where, during upwards of 50 years, he maintained the British seaman's character for gallantry and useful labour in his country's war. He then retired; and died at Ilfracombe, Devonshire, in 1836, aged 85.

BOWER, ARCHIBALD, a Scotch writer of great and versatile ability; but so lax in principle as to change from Catholicism to Protestantism, and then to Catholicism again, and finally to Protestantism, in which faith, according to the declaration of his widow, he died. He wrote a "History of the Popes," conducted the "Historia Literaria," and contributed largely to the "Universal History." Born, 1676; died, 1766.

BOWLE, JOHN, an English divine; author of some papers in the *Archæologia*, contributor to *Granger's Biographical History of England*, &c.; and one of the de-

fenders of the reputation of Milton against the attack of Lauder. Died, 1788.

BOWYER, WILLIAM, an eminent English printer and classical scholar. He published several learned works; but his chief performance was a Greek edition of the New Testament, with critical and emendatory notes. Born, 1699; died, 1777.

BOXHORN, MARK ZUERIUS, professor of rhetoric, politics, and history, in the university of Leyden; author of a treatise on the discovery of Printing, and of numerous Latin works, both prose and verse. Born, 1612; died, 1653.

BOYCE, WILLIAM, doctor of music, and an eminent composer both of sacred and secular pieces. Born, 1710; died, 1779.

BOYD, MARK ALEXANDER, an eminent Scotch writer; author of "Epistolæ Heroides," &c. Born, 1562; died, 1601.

BOYD, HUGH MACAULEY, a Scotch political writer, to whom, without any sufficient reason, the celebrated Letters of Junius were at one time attributed. He accompanied lord Macartney to Madras, where he died, in 1791.

BOYD, ROBERT, an eminent Scotch divine, born at Glasgow, in 1378; died, 1627.

BOYD, ZACHARY, a Scotch divine of the 17th century, and twice rector of the university of Glasgow. Among various other works which he published, is "The Last Battle of the Soul in Death;" and among the numerous MSS. he left, is a collection of quaint poems, entitled, "Zlon's Flowers," popularly called "Zachary Boyd's Bible." He died in 1653, leaving a considerable legacy to the Glasgow college.

BOYDELL, JOHN, originally an English engraver, and afterwards an eminent print-seller. His spirit and liberality enabled him to amass a considerable fortune, and at the same time greatly to elevate our national character as to the art. He was for many years an alderman of London, and served the office of lord mayor in 1790. Born, 1719; died, 1804.

BOYER, ABEL, a French refugee; author of a French Dictionary and Grammar, which have had a very extensive circulation; and of several literary and political publications of merit. Born, 1664; died, 1729.

BOYER, JOHN BAPTIST NICHOLAS, a French physician, eminently skilful in the treatment of infectious diseases; author of a "Pharmacopœia," tracts on contagious disorders, &c. Died, 1768.

BOYLE, RICHARD, earl of Cork, an eminent statesman in the reign of James I.; and founder of a family greatly distinguished in the arts, sciences, and literature. Born at Canterbury, 1566; died, 1643.

BOYLE, ROGER, earl of Orrery, fifth son of the above. When only seven years old he was created baron Broghill; and, from an early age, was conspicuous for his zeal in the king's service. But after the king was put to death, the baron transferred his services to Cromwell, by whom he was greatly trusted and employed. At the death of Cromwell he aided in bringing back Charles II., and was created earl of Orrery for his service on that occasion. Born in

IF THE PEN BE THE THOUGHT, THE SPEECH BE THE WILL, THE END BE THE WANT, BY MEANS, THE EFFECT IS WISDOM.

CHASTITY IS THE MARK OF DEVOTION, THE MARK OF THE JUST, THE CROWN OF VIRGINITY, AND THE GLORY OF LIFE.

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Ireland, 1621; died, 1679. He was the author of several poems and plays.

BOYLE, ROBERT, brother of the last named, a highly distinguished philosopher, not unworthy to be ranked with Bacon and Newton. His whole life was devoted to philosophy; and his productions, almost without an exception of great value, are so numerous, that a mere list of their titles would far exceed the space we can afford to this article. Born at Lismore, Ireland, 1627; died, 1691.

BOYLE, CHARLES, lord Boyle, second son of Roger, earl of Orrery, a statesman and scholar; editor of the epistles of Phalaris, and author of some slight but clever literary papers. Born, 1676; died, 1731.

BOYLE, JOHN, earl of Cork and Orrery, only son of the last named; author of a translation, with notes, of the "Epistles of Piny the Younger," "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift," papers in the "Connosseur," and the "World," &c. Born, 1707; died, 1762.

BOYLE, RICHARD, third earl of Burlington, and fourth earl of Cork, another branch of the same distinguished family. He was an enthusiastic amateur of architecture, and a very generous friend to men of letters. In him bishop Berkeley found his earliest and most efficient patron; and Pope did him the honour to address to him his fourth epistle. Born, 1695; died, 1753.

BOYLSTON, ZABDIEL, an American physician, who introduced the system of inoculating for the small-pox into his native country. Born, 1680; died, 1766.

BOYS, WILLIAM, an eminent antiquary and naturalist; author of a "History of Sandwich," "Observations on Kit's Coty house in Kent," published in the "Archæologia," &c. Died, 1803.

BOYSE, SAMUEL, a clever but eccentric and dissipated English writer; author of "The Delity," and other poems; and of various contributions to periodical works. His bad habits rendered all efforts to serve him unavailing, and he died in great misery and poverty, in 1749.

BOZE, CLAUDE GROS DE, a French writer and archaeologist; author of the "Medallist History of Louis XIV," &c. Born, 1680; died, 1754.

BRABO, a kinsman of Julius Cæsar, and one of his followers in Gaul. He is said to have possessed great strength and courage; and Brabant derives its name from him.

BRACCIOLINI, FRANCIS, surnamed Dell' Api, secretary to Cardinal Antonio Barberini; author of "La Croce Ragguistrata," "Lo Schemo degli Dei," &c. Born, 1566; died, 1645.

BRACON, HENRY DE, an English law writer of the 13th century; author of the well known and esteemed treatise, "De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Anglie."

BRADBURY, THOMAS, an eminent non-conformist divine, who took a distinguished part in the controversy with Dr. Watts on the subject of the Trinity. Died, 1759.

BRADDOCK, EDWARD, major general. He was commander in chief, in America, during the war with France in the 18th century;

and was slain when on the eve of investing Fort Duquesne, in 1755.

BRADFORD, JOHN, an eminent preacher of the reformed religion, who was burnt at Smithfield in the reign of Mary, 1555.

BRADLEY, JAMES, an English divine, astronomer, and mathematician; Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, contributor to the "Philosophical Transactions," and author of some Astronomical Observations, published separately. Died, 1762.

BRADLEY, RICHARD, professor of botany at Cambridge, and author of several works, chiefly compilations, on Botany and Horticulture. Dr. Brewster's popular invention, the Kaleidoscope, was at one time said to be due to Bradley; but it appears that the Doctor's instrument and the one proposed by Bradley are quite different, and that the latter would be very inferior. Died, 1732.

BRADSHAW, JOHN, an English lawyer, noted in our history for having acted as president on the trial of Charles I. Died, 1659. He had a magnificent funeral; but at the restoration his remains were removed from Westminster Abbey, and hanged on a gallows at Tyburn, with those of Cromwell and Ireton.

BRADSTREET, ANNA, an English poetess of the 17th century. Her father was governor of New England, where she wrote and published her poems.

BRADWARDIN, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury; author of a treatise "De Causa Dei," directed against Pelagianism; some mathematical tracts, &c. Died, 1346.

BRADY, NICHOLAS, Dr., an English divine; translator of the Æneid, and, in conjunction with Tate, of the Psalms. Born at Bandon, Ireland, 1659; died, 1726.

BRADY, ROBERT, an English physician and historical writer. Died, 1760.

BRAHE, TYCHO, a Dane of a noble family; a celebrated astronomer. Though his system is now superseded by that of Copernicus, he deserves honourable mention as an ingenious theorist; and, apart from his error as to the earth being the fixed centre of the universe, his observations as a practical astronomer are highly valuable. Born, 1546; died, 1601.

BRAINERD, DAVID, a celebrated American missionary, who signalized himself by his successful endeavours to convert the Indians on the Susquehanna, Delaware, &c. Died, aged 39, 1747.

BRAITHWAITE, JOHN, an ingenious mechanic, constructor of a diving machine, with which he explored the Royal George, sunk off Spithead; the Hartwell East India-man, off one of the Cape de Verd Islands; and the Abergaveany East India-man, off the Isle of Portland. From the first he only succeeded in raising some guns and an anchor; but from the second and third he brought up property to a very large amount. Died, 1815.

PRAMAH, JOSEPH, an English engineer, distinguished for the number, value, and ingenuity of his mechanical inventions. Among these were his invaluable hydrostatic press, his safety locks, various improvements in the steam-engine, in the process of making

HE WHO CAREFULLY GUARDS HIS LIPS AGAINST THE FIRST IMPROPER WORD, IS SECURE AGAINST FUTURE PROFANITY.

HE WHO GIVES LOOSE TO ONE IMPURE THOUGHT, IS IN DANGER OF ENDING HIS DAYS THE VICTIM OF LUST AND SENSUALITY.

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paper, in the construction of main-pipes, wheel-carriages, the beer-machine, &c. Born, 1749; died, 1814.

BRAMANTE D'URBINO, LAZARO, a celebrated Italian architect, who first designed and commenced the church of St. Peter at Rome. He was a skilful painter and musician as well as architect, and a volume of poems from his pen was printed in 1756. Died, 1514.

BRANCAS LAURAGUAIS, duke de, a French nobleman, distinguished for his scientific attainments; discoverer of the composition of the diamond, and a great improver of the manufacture of porcelain. Born, 1735; died, 1824.

BRAND, JOHN, an able and voluminous writer on politics and political economy; author of numerous political pamphlets and some poems. He was rector of Wickham Market, in Suffolk, and of St. George, Southwark. Died, 1809.

BRAND, JOHN, an English divine and antiquary; author of the "History and Antiquities of the Town of Newcastle," "Observations on Popular Antiquities," &c. Born, 1743; died, 1806.

BRANDER, GUSTAVUS, an English antiquary and naturalist. He was of a Swedish family, but born in London, where he was an eminent merchant and a director of the Bank. He contributed largely to the Transactions of the Antiquarian Society, &c. Born, 1720; died, 1787.

BRANDES, ERNEST, a Hanoverian author and statesman, born in 1759, and died in 1816. He was a friend of Burke; and published a work on the French revolution, in refutation of Barruel.

BRANDT, SEBASTIAN, chancellor of Strasburg; author of "Varia Carmina," "Navis Stultifera," &c. Died, 1520.

BRANDT, a German chemist of the 17th century; who is said to have discovered phosphorus while attempting to find a solvent by which to convert silver into gold.

BRANDT, ERNEST, count de, a Danish statesman, convicted of being concerned in the conspiracy of count Stranden, and executed in 1772.

BRANDT, GEORGE, an eminent Swedish natural philosopher; author of accounts of various valuable experiments made by him upon the metals. Died, 1768.

BRANTOME, or PIERRE DE BOURDEILLES, a celebrated French chronicler. He was a favoured attendant upon Charles IX., Henry III., and the Duke de Alençon; and his memoirs, though somewhat too free in their details, are highly valuable as graphic and faithful illustrations of an interesting period of French history.

BRANWHITE, PERCIVAL, the author of various poems, was born at Lavenham, Suffolk, 1745; died in London, 1794.

BRARENS, HENRY, a Danish naval officer, and writer on navigation; author of a "System of Practical Navigation," &c. Born, 1751; died, 1826.

BRATHWAYTE, RICHARD, an English poet; author of "The Golden Fleece," "The Prodigal's Tears," "The English Gentleman," &c. Born, 1588; died, 1673.

BRÄUN, GEORGE, a German ecclesiastic; author of Lives of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary; an oration against dissolute clerics, &c. Died, 1622.

BRAY, Sir REGINALD, an English statesman, and favourite of Henry VII. He was a frank friend to that sovereign: disdaining to withhold his disapproval when it was deserved. He is chiefly memorable for having superintended the erection of that beautiful structure, Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, and for having finished that of St. George at Windsor. Died, 1503.

BRAY, Dr. THOMAS, an English divine, who laboured with great zeal in propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, and who went several times to America to promote that object, was born in 1656; and died, rector of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, in 1730.

BRAY, WILLIAM, F.S.A., an industrious antiquary; editor of Evelyn's Diary and Memoirs, and a contributor to the Archaeologia, &c. Died, 1832; aged 97.

BREBEUF, GEORGE DE, a French poet; author of "Lucan Travestie," "Poetical Eulogies," &c. Died, 1661.

BREDA, JOHN VAN, a Dutch painter; a very close imitator of the style of Wouvermans. Died, 1750.

BREENBERG, BARTHOLOMEW, a celebrated painter, particularly skilful in small landscapes. Born at Utrecht, 1620; died, 1680.

BREGUET, ABRAHAM LOUIS, an eminent watch and chronometer maker at Paris, by birth a Swiss. Born, 1747; died, 1823.

BREISLAK, SCIPIO, a celebrated Italian geologist, born at Rome in 1768, who under Buonaparte was appointed inspector of the saltpetre works and powder mills in Italy. He wrote several scientific works, and was intimate with Cuvier, Chaptal, &c. Died, 1826.

BREITINGUER, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss divine; author of a treatise "De eo quod nimum est in studio Grammatico," and editor of a new translation of the Septuagint, &c. Died, 1776.

BREITKOPF, JOHN GOTTLIEB EMMAUEL, a printer and type founder of Leipzig; he discovered an improved composition of type metal, and wrote a treatise on Bibliography, &c. Born, 1719; died, 1794.

BRENNER, HENRY, royal librarian of Stockholm, an eminent oriental scholar; translator of the "History of Armenia" from the language of that country; and author of "Observations on Czar Peter the Great against the Persians," &c. Died, 1732.

BRENNUS, a general of the Gauls, who, after ravaging Thessaly and Greece, attempted to plunder the temple of Delphos. Being repulsed, he slew himself, 278 B.C.

BRENNUS, a memorable Gallic general. Having invested Rome, he was offered a thousand pounds weight of gold to spare the city. While the gold was being weighed, he threw his sword and helmet into the opposite scale; and when reproached for his injustice, replied with the scornful exclamation, "*Ve victis!*"—woe to the vanquished! Enraged at this insolence, Camillus put an end to the negotiation, gave battle to the Gauls, and put them to flight. This occurred about 388 B.C.

HE THAT HATH NO FRIEND TO COMFORT HIM IN HIS NECESSITIES, LIVES LIKE A MAN IN A WILDERNESS, SUBJECT TO EVERY DRASTIC TYRANNY.

YOUTH IS THE GOLDEN PERIOD OF LIFE; AND EVERY WELL-SPENT MOMENT WILL BE LIKE GOOD SEED PLANTED IN AN AUSTERE SOIL.

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BREQUIGNY, LOUIS GEORGE, Oudard de Feudrix, a learned French writer; author of "Histoire des Revolutions de Genes," "Ordonnances des Rois de la troisieme Race," &c. Died, 1793.

BREREWOOD, EDWARD, an English antiquary and mathematician; author of "The Patriarchal Government of the Ancient Church," a treatise "De Ponderibus et Pretii Veterum Nummorum," &c. Born, 1565; died, 1613.

BRET, ANTHONY, a French writer; author of "Commentaries on Moliere," "Quatre Saisons," a poem, &c. Died, 1792.

BRETEUIL, LOUIS AUGUSTE LE TONNE- LIER, an eminent French diplomatist, and at one time secretary of state; but being a zealous partisan of monarchy, he was com- pelled to flee from France at the commence- ment of the Revolution. In 1802 he was permitted to return, and died in 1807.

BRETON, NICHOLAS, an English pastoral poet in the time of queen Elizabeth; author of "An Old Man's Lesson and a Young Man's Love," "Phyllida and Corydon," &c.

BRETON, RAYMOND, a French friar and missionary to the West Indies; author of a French and Caribbean Dictionary, &c. Died, 1679.

BRETSCHNEIDER, HENRY GODFREY von, an Hungarian, whose versatility of talent was only equalled by the perseverance with which he exercised it in satirising the follies and impostures of the age. Born, 1739; died, 1810.

BREUGHEL, PETER, commonly known as "Old Breughel," an eminent painter; chiefly of common-life subjects, such as rustic merry-makings. Born near Breda, 1510; died, 1576.

BREUGHEL, JOHN, son of the foregoing, called, from his dress, "Velvet Breughel"; so excellent a landscape painter, that Ru- bens painted some pictures in conjunction with him—Rubens putting in the figures. Born at Brussels, 1560; died, 1625.

BREUGHEL, PETER, a brother of the above, and also a painter. His fondness for painting horrible subjects procured him the sobriquet of "Hellish." Died, 1642. Another brother, ABRAHAM, excelled in fruit and flowers.

BREULIUS, or DU BREUIL, JAMES, a French Benedictine monk and antiquary; author of "Le Theatre des Antiquités de Paris," &c. Died, 1614.

BREVAL, JOHN DURANT DE, an English writer and military officer; author of "The History of the House of Nassau;" "Calpe," a poem, &c. Died, 1739.

BREWER, ANTHONY, a dramatist of the time of James I. and Charles I.; author of "The Lovesick King," "The Country Girl," &c. &c.

BREYDENBACH, BERNARD DE, a dean of the church of Mayence in the 16th cen- tury; author of a learned narrative of his journey to Jerusalem and Mount Sinai.

BREYNIUS, JAMES, a botanist of Dant- zic; author of "Fasciculus Plantarum Ra- riorum," &c. Died, 1697.

BREYNIUS, JENN PHILIP, a naturalist of the 18th century; author of a treatise on the larvae insect, &c.

BRIEUNE, LOUIS HENRI DE LOMENIE, comte de, a French nobleman; author of poems, a critical treatise on French poetry, &c. He was confined in the convent of St. Lazarus, according to Moreri, for having avowed a passion for the princess of Mech- lenburg, where he died, in 1699.

BRIDAINE, JAMES, an eminent French ecclesiastic, whose indefatigable zeal, or itinerant propensities, induced him to un- dertake 256 journeys, so that his powers were displayed in almost every village throughout France. He was the author of "Spiritual Songs," which were extremely popular. Born, 1701; died, 1767.

BRIDEL, SAMUEL DE, a poet and bota- nist. He was tutor to the princes of Saxe Gotha, and author of "Muscologia Recen- sitorium," various poems, &c. Born, 1761; died, 1826.

BRIDGEWATER, FRANCIS EORTON, duke of, a nobleman who devoted much at- tention to, and expended large sums in the improvement and extension of canal navigation, which, seconded by the skill of Brindley, he effected, and ultimately made it a source of profit. Born, 1736; died, 1808.

BRIDPORT, ALEXANDER HOOD, admiral lord, a gallant naval officer, and the youngest brother of admiral Hood. He bore a part in Lord Howe's celebrated victory, June, 1, 1794; in the following year he defeated a French squadron, capturing three sail of the line; and nobly distinguished himself on many other occasions during the war. Died, 1814.

BRIET, or BRIETIUS, PHILIP, a French writer; author of "Annales Mundi;" "The- atrum Geographicum Europæ Veteris," &c. Died, 1668.

BRIGGS, HENRY, an eminent English mathematician, and Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford; author of "Arithme- tica Logarithmica," "Tables for the Im- provement of Navigation," "Animadver- siones Geometricæ," &c. Born, 1556; died, 1630.

BRIGGS, WILLIAM, an eminent physician and oculist; author of "Ophthalmographia," an anatomical description of the eye and a new theory of vision. Died, 1704.

BRILL, MATTHEW, an eminent landscape painter, employed by pope Gregory XIII. in decorating the Vatican. Died, 1684.

BRILL, PAUL, brother of the last named, and also eminent as a landscape painter. Pope Clement VIII. employed him to paint a landscape sixty-eight feet wide for the scala Clementina; in which piece he intro- duced St. Clement thrown into the sea with an anchor attached to his neck. Died, 1626.

BRILLAT-SAVARIN, ANTHELME, a French writer, known chiefly from his work, entitled, "The Physiology of Taste." Born, 1755; died, 1826.

BRINDLEY, JAMES, an eminent English mechanic and engineer, to whose great zeal and abilities we owe some of the most im- portant of our navigable canals. So highly, indeed, did he estimate their importance to a commercial nation, that, being icularly asked, while under examination before a committee of the House, for what purpose he supposed rivers to have been created, he

WE SHOULD NOT MERELY IMITATE THE INDUSTRY OF THE BEE, BUT HIS DISCRIMINATION; WHEN WE EXTRACT THE GOOD, WE SHOULD REJECT THE BAD.

A WISE MAN WILL BE CAUTIOUS IN VENTING SINGULAR OPINIONS IN SCIENCE, POLITICS, OR RELIGION, WHERE HE DOES NOT WELL KNOW HIS COMPANY.

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quite seriously replied, "To feed navigable canals." His first great work was the canal from Worsley to Manchester, which he executed for the duke of Bridgewater. He afterwards completed the Grand Trunk, Birmingham, Chesterfield, and others. Born, 1716; died, 1772.

BRINKLEY, Dr. JOHN, bishop of Cloyne, an able divine, but still more eminent for his scientific acquirements, was born in 1760. While a graduate of Oxford he was elected to the professorship of astronomy in Dublin university,—an honour to which his previous writings and discoveries in science fully entitled him; and on being advanced to the bishopric of Cloyne, in 1826, he was succeeded in the professor's chair by the present sir William Hamilton. Died, September, 1835.

BRINVILLIERS, MARQUERITE D'ACERAT, marchioness of, horribly notorious for having poisoned her father, brother, and two sisters. She had formed a criminal attachment for a Gascon officer, named Golden St. Croix; and her family caused him to be sent to the Bastille. There he learned from a fellow prisoner the art of compounding subtle poisons, of which he and his mistress made use to avenge themselves on her family. His mask slipping from his face while he was distilling poison, he died suddenly; and her anxiety to obtain a casket that had belonged to him, led to inquiries which terminated in her detection. She was beheaded, and her body burnt, 1676.

BRISBANE, Admiral Sir CHARLES. He entered the navy, on board the Alcide, in 1779; received a severe wound in Rodney's fleet on the 12th of April, 1782; and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1790. He shared the active services of lord Hood off Toulon, and of Lord Nelson during the siege of Bastia, where he nearly lost an eye; was made captain in 1795; and the following year received the thanks of the admiralty for his conduct during the capture of some Dutch ships in Saldanha Bay. The firmness with which sir Charles acted, quelled the disposition to mutiny which then appeared through the fleet at the Cape. In 1805 he was appointed commander of the *Arethusa*; and in 1807 achieved the capture of the island of Curacao, when he received the honour of knighthood. The following year he was made governor of St. Vincent's, in which station he remained till his death; being raised to the rank of rear-admiral in 1805, and to that of vice-admiral in 1820. Died, 1829.

BRISSON, or BRISSONNIUS, BARNABAS, an eminent French lawyer and philologist; author of a treatise "De Regio Persarum Principatio," &c. During the siege of Paris by Henry IV., in 1579, he remained in the city, and was compelled by the partisans of the League to act as first president of the parliament; and his conduct as a magistrate was made the pretext for putting him to death, in 1591.

BRISSON, MATHURIN JAMES, a French chemist and naturalist; author of a treatise on "Ornithology," & "Principles of Chemistry," &c. Born, 1723; died, 1806.

BRISSOT, PIERRE, a French physician; author of a treatise in favour of bleeding in

cases of pleurisy and inflammation of the viscera; and editor of Galen's treatise "De Curatione Morborum." Died, 1828.

BRISSOT, JEAN PIERRE, one of the most active of the French revolutionists, and a clever writer; author of "Le Courier Belgique," and other political journals; "A plan of Conduct for the Deputies of the People," "Address to all Republicans," &c. He was a man of great and versatile ability, which he evinced both in the legislative assembly and as a member of the convention; but he had not the moral courage to abstain from a participation in those scenes of revolutionary violence which covered so many with eternal infamy; although his fruitless endeavour to save the life of the king shows that he in reality disapproved of them. Unable to resist the power of Robespierre, he endeavoured to escape to Switzerland, but was arrested, condemned, and executed, in 1793. Brissot was a great admirer of the Americans, assumed the habits of the Quakers, and introduced the fashion of wearing the hair without powder. He was also the leader of the party called the *Girondists*, or *Brissotins*.

BRITTON, THOMAS, a dealer in small coal, noted, on account of his attachment to music, as the "musical small-coal-man." His passion for music was such that he purchased every book on the subject that he could meet with; and it seems that he also acquired a very respectable knowledge of chemistry. His harmless life was put an end to by a silly trick of a ventriloquist, which frightened him so much that he never recovered. Born, 1654; died, 1714.

BROCKLESBY, RICHARD, an eminent physician and literary man; author of some medical tracts, "A Dissertation on the Music of the Ancients," &c. Born, 1722; died, 1797.

BRODEAU, JOHN, a French critic of the 16th century; author of "Annotations in Xenophontem," "Notæ in Martialem," &c.

BROECKHUYSE, JOHN, a distinguished Dutch scholar; author of poems, and editor of some valuable editions of Propertius, Tibullus, and other classics. Died, 1707.

BROGLIE, VICTOR FRANCIS, duke de, a gallant French general under the old monarchy, who emigrated at the commencement of the revolution, and put himself at the head of a corps of emigrants at Champagne. Born, 1718; died, 1804.

BROME, ALEXANDER, an attorney and satirical poet, whose writings, on the side of Charles I., are said to have greatly obstructed the progress of puritanism. In addition to writing satirical songs, he translated from Lucretius and Horace, and wrote a comedy, called "The Cunning Lovers." Born, 1620; died, 1666.

BROME, RICHARD, an English dramatist, contemporary with Ben Jonson, to whom he was originally servant. His comedies were formerly very popular, but they are not now performed. Died, 1632.

BROMFIELD, WILLIAM, an eminent English surgeon; author of "Chirurgical Observations and Cases," "The City Match," a comedy, &c. Born, 1712; died, 1792.

BRONGNIART, AUGUSTE LOUIS, a pro-

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fessor of chemistry, and surgeon to Louis XVI.; author of "Tableau Analytique des Combinaisons et Decompositions des Différentes Substances," &c. Died, 1804.

BROOCMAN, CHARLES ULRIC, a Swedish writer on education; especially as regards the education of teachers. His principal work is "An Account of the Educational Institutions of Germany, from the earliest period up to his own time. Died, 1812.

BROOKE, or BROKE, Sir ROBERT, chief justice of the common pleas in the reign of queen Mary; and author of various legal works. Died, 1558.

BROOKE, FRANCES, a clever novelist and dramatic writer; authoress of "Lady Juliet Mandeville," and other novels; the tragedies of "Virginia," and the "Siege of Sinope;" "Rosina," a musical entertainment, &c. Died, 1789.

BROOKE, HENRY, a political and literary writer; author of "Letters addressed to the people of Ireland;" "The Earl of Westmoreland," a tragedy; the celebrated novel of "The Fool of Quality," &c. Born at Rantavan, in Ireland, 1706; died, 1783.

BROOKE, JAMES, a political writer and poet. He succeeded Wilkes as editor of the True Briton, which he continued to conduct to the end of its publication. Died, 1807.

BROOKES, JOSHUA, an eminent anatomist and surgeon, was born in 1751; and after studying under the most celebrated men of his day, commenced his career as a professor of anatomy, pathology, and surgery, when about 26 years of age. His museum was enriched with the choicest anatomical specimens and osteological preparations; and the lectures on anatomy and its kindred sciences, which, during a long life he was in the habit of delivering to his pupils (of whom he could reckon 7000), laid the foundation of their scientific fame to some of the most distinguished members of the profession. His last appearance as a lecturer was in 1827; and in January, 1833, he died, aged 72.

BROOKS, JOHN, an able officer in the American army, a skilful physician, and a man of letters. He early distinguished himself in the war of American independence, and ultimately arrived at the rank of a general; but the duties of a soldier did not suit him for professional pursuits; he was the president of many literary, religious, patriotic, and benevolent societies; and for many years filled the office of chief magistrate for his native town, Medford, in Massachusetts. Born, 1732; died, 1825.

BROOME, Dr. WILLIAM, an English divine and poet. In addition to his own poems, and a translation of Anacreon's Odes, he contributed eight books to Pope's translation of the Odyssey; but having complained of his scanty remuneration, his brother bard rewarded him with a niche in the Dunciad. He was vicar of Eye, Suffolk, where he died, in 1745.

BROSCHI, CARLO, better known by the name of Farinelli, one of the finest singers ever known. He was retained to divert the melancholy of Philip V. of Spain, and acquired vast political power in the reigns of

that monarch and his successor. Unlike the generality of royal favourites, he behaved with invariable modesty and honour. Born at Naples, 1705; died, 1782.

BROSSARD, SEBASTIAN DE, an eminent French musician; author of "Prodromus Musicalis," &c. Died, 1730.

BROSSE, GUY DE LA, a French botanist and physician to Louis XIII.; author of "L'Ouverture du Jardin Royal," and other botanical works. Died, 1751.

BROSSES, CHARLES DE, a French lawyer, and the schoolfellow and friend of Buffon; author of "Letters on Herclanum," &c. Born, 1709; died, 1777.

BROTHERS, RICHARD, a fanatic, who, in 1793, commenced his career as the apostle of a new religion, and announced himself as "nephew of the Almighty and prince of the Hebrews, appointed to lead them to the land of Canaan." He predicted various absurdities, and it is a melancholy fact that his disciples were not confined to the poor and ignorant. The great orientalists, Halhed, and other men of unquestionable ability, advocated this maniac, whose career at length attracted the notice of government, and he was committed to Bedlam for life as a confirmed lunatic. He published several works, redolent alike of blasphemy and absurdity.

BROTIER, GABRIEL, a learned French Jesuit, and librarian to the college of Louis le Grand; author of a treatise "On the Ancient Hebrew, Greek, and Roman Coins," an excellent edition of Tacitus, and other classics, &c. Born, 1732; died, 1789.

BROTIER, ANDREW CHARLES, a French abbe, nephew of the above. He was a friend to the royalist cause, and the editor of "L'Année Littéraire," which was so obnoxious to the party in power that he was transported to Guiana, where he died, in 1794.

BROUGHTON, HUGH, a learned Hebrew scholar and polemical writer, who was educated at the expense of the celebrated Bernard Gilpin. Born, 1549; died, 1612.

BROUGHTON, THOMAS, a prebendary of Salisbury, and a literary character of considerable merit; author of "Christianity distinct from the Religion of Nature;" "Dissertations on the Prospects of Futurity;" "Hercules," a drama, &c. He was also one of the principal contributors to the Biographia Britannica. Died, 1774.

BROUNCKER, WILLIAM, lord, the first president of the Royal Society at Oxford, and author of some papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," &c. Died, 1584.

BROUSSONET, PETER AUGUSTUS MARIE, an eminent French naturalist; author of "Ichthyologia;" "Varia positiones circa Respirationem," &c. Born, 1761; died, 1807.

BROWALLIUS, JOHN, bishop of Abo; an eminent naturalist, and the author of various tracts on botany, &c. Died, 1755.

BROWN, CHARLES BROCKEN, an eminent American writer, chiefly known in this country by his powerful novels, "Wieland," and "Edgar Huntley." Died, 1810.

BROWN, ROBERT, an English clergyman, founder of the sect of Brownists, subsequently better known by the title of Independents. His chief work was a controversial

ALL ME WHO ENLIGHTEN OVER A MAN—IF HE DUBBET; AND PROVES, BY DOING SO, THAT HE IS BOTH A FOOL AND A COWARD.

BEFORE YOU SET UP FOR A SATIRIST, BE SURE THAT YOU ARE PROPERLY FURNISHED. IF YOU ARE A BAD ARCHER, DO NOT HANDLE THE BOW.

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one, "A Treatise on Reformation, without tarrying for any Man." Notwithstanding his violent hostility to the church, he at length became reconciled to it either through conviction or policy, and obtained a benefice; but his character remained as violent as ever: and, when 80 years old, he was imprisoned in Northampton gaol for an assault, and died there in 1630.

BROWN, THOMAS, a humorous writer, more distinguished for wit than for morality. His works, indeed, notwithstanding their great literary merit, have fallen into comparative oblivion on account of their coarseness. Died, 1704.

BROWN, JOHN, D.D., an eminent clergyman and indefatigable writer. He was born, in 1715, at Rothbury, Northumberland; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; and after various church preferments became chaplain to the king. The chief of his numerous works are "Essays on the Characteristics of the Earl of Shaftesbury," "Barabas," a tragedy; an "Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times," a "History of the Rise and Progress of Poetry," and "Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness, and Faction." It is supposed that his mental exertions were too great, for he fell into a state of dejection which terminated in his death, by his own hand, in 1766.

BROWN, LAUNCELOT, an eminent landscape gardener, whose great merit consisted in imitating nature, and abandoning the stiff and clipped formality so universally prevalent at that time in the pleasure grounds of our nobility. From his constant use of the phrase "this spot has great capabilities," he was called Capability Brown. Born, 1715; died, 1782.

BROWN, JOHN, a Scotch painter and author, favourably known in the former character by his painting of the bust of Homer from the Townley marbles, and by his portrait of Pope. As an author he is even more distinguished by his "Letters on the Poetry and Music of the Italian Opera," which he addressed to his friend, Lord Monboddo. Born, 1732; died, 1787.

BROWN, JOHN, a very learned, though self-educated Scotch divine; author of the "Self-Interpreting Bible," "Dictionary of the Bible," and numerous other religious works. Born, 1722; died, 1787.

BROWN, JOHN, M.D., an eminent Scotch physician, and the founder of a new system of medicine, which bears his name. He divided all diseases into two great classes;—the one from deficient excitement, and the other from its redundancy; and though his opinions have not been unconditionally received, they have very materially influenced the practice of his professional successors. Dr. Brown's principal works are "Elements of Medicine," and "Observations on the Old Systems of Physic." Born, 1735; died, 1788.

BROWN, JOHN, an eminent English engraver; his best works are engravings from Salvator Rosa. Died, 1801.

BROWN, DR. THOMAS, an able metaphysician and moral essayist; professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh. He wrote "Observations on Darwin's Zoonomia,"

some poems, and several moral and metaphysical essays; but his fame chiefly rests upon his treatise "On the Philosophy of the Human Mind," a work which is deservedly held in very high estimation. Born, 1777; died, 1820.

BROWNE, ULYSSES MAXIMILIAN, the son of an expatriated Irish officer, entered the Austrian service, and by his great skill and bravery, when employed against the Turks, rose to the rank of field-marshal. He afterwards greatly distinguished himself at Placentia, and other places in Italy; and at length died of the wounds he received at the battle of Prague. Born, 1705; died, 1787.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS, an eminent physician, and learned author. His "Religio Medici" attracted much notice; and his treatises "On Urn Burial," and "On Vulgar Errors," abound with curious erudition, in which, however, they are excelled by his tract, entitled, "The Garden of Cyrus." Of his style Dr. Johnson was the defender; and also, perhaps unconsciously, in some degree the imitator. Born, 1605; died, 1682.

BROWNE, EDWARD, son of Sir Thomas, physician to Charles II., translator of some of the Lives of Plutarch, and author of an amusing book of Travels. Born, 1642; died, 1708.

BROWNE, PATRICK, M.D., an eminent naturalist; author of "The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica," catalogues of the birds and fish of Ireland, and of the plants of the Sugar Islands. Born in Ireland, 1720; died, 1790.

BROWNE, SIR WILLIAM, an able and eccentric physician of the 18th century. He was the author of numerous optical and other Essays; and, at his death, bequeathed a sum of money for the provision of three medals, of the value of five guineas each, for Greek and Latin odes and epigrams by undergraduates of Cambridge. Born, 1692; died, 1774.

BROWNE, SIMON, a dissenting minister of considerable ability, but chiefly remarkable for an unhappy hallucination. He imagined that "God had annihilated in him the thinking substance, and utterly divested him of consciousness." This delusion perpetually haunted him, and yet he furnished the completest refutation to it by composing several argumentative tracts, and by some very laborious compilations. Died, 1732.

BROWNE, ISAAC HAWKINS, an English lawyer and poet. His best English works are a poem addressed to Highmore, the painter, "On Design and Beauty;" and a shorter one, called "The Pipe of Tobacco," in which he very skillfully imitated the tone of thought and expression of Cibber, Philips, Thomson, Young, Swift, and Pope. The work, however, on which his reputation chiefly depends is a Latin poem, on the Immortality of the Soul. Born, 1706; died, 1776.

BROWNE, WILLIAM, an English poet of the 17th century; author of "Britannia's Pastorals," "The Shepherd's Pipe," &c.

BROWNE, GEORGE, Count de, an Irish officer in the Russian service, who so nobly distinguished himself on many great occasions, that he was rewarded with the government of Livonia; from which, when he

INTEREST IS A COLD AND SOLITARY FEELING WHICH SHRINKS FROM THE EYE OF PUBLIC OBSERVATION, AND WHICH EVERY ONE CAREFULLY CONCEALS.

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had held it 30 years, he wished to retire, but Catherine II. would not accept his resignation, replying, "Death alone shall part us." Born, 1698; died, 1792.

BROWNE, WILLIAM GEORGE, an enterprising English traveller; author of "Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Assyria." He was murdered while on his way to explore the regions south of the Caspian, by a Persian banditti, in 1814.

BROWNIGG, WILLIAM, an ingenious physician and natural philosopher; author of "The Art of making common Salt," treatises on platina and carbonic acid, &c. Died, 1800.

BRUCE, ROBERT, a descendant of David, earl of Huntingdon, and competitor with John Balliol for the crown of Scotland, at the death of Alexander III.

BRUCE, ROBERT, grandson of the above, and the most heroic of the Scottish kings. After many desperate struggles, he totally defeated Edward II. at the battle of Bannockburn, and thus firmly established himself on the throne; but his life was so completely devoted to his country, that it belongs rather to history than to biography to be his chronicler. He was born in 1274; died, 1329.

BRUCE, PETER HENRY, a German military officer of Scotch descent. He was at the battle of Pruthi, and was several times employed by the Russian court in diplomatic missions. His memoirs, published after his death, give some curious details of his travels. He died in Scotland in 1757.

BRUCE, MICHAEL, a Scotch poet. His parents being of the poorest class, his early life was one of considerable privation. This and his ardent attachment to poetry, probably aggravated a constitutional predisposition to consumption, and he died in the 21st year of his age, in 1767. His poems are few in number, but singularly plaintive and elegant.

BRUCE, JAMES, one of the most celebrated of modern travellers. For a short time he held the post of British consul at Algiers, but resigned it in order to gratify his passion for travelling. After traversing the greater portion of Asia Minor, he set out on a journey to ascertain the source of the Nile. An account of this journey he subsequently published; and some of his statements, particularly those which referred to the manners and customs of Abyssinia, were received with mingled incredulity and ridicule. Though greatly annoyed by the disgraceful illiberality with which he had been treated, he bore the taunts and sneers of his shallow critics with a taciturn pride, not deigning to satisfy disbelief, or to disarm ridicule, but trusting the day would ere long arrive when the truth of what he had written would be confirmed by others; and it is now clearly proved, from the statements of many subsequent travellers, that he was every way undeserving of the censure bestowed on him. He was born at Kinnaird-house, Strlingshire, in 1730; and died, in consequence of an injury sustained by falling down stairs, at his paternal estate, in 1794.

BRUCE, JOHN, an able writer on commerce, moral philosophy, and political eco-

nomy; author of "First Principles of Philosophy," "Annals of the East India Company," &c. Died, 1836, aged, 82.

BRUCKER, JOHN JAMES, a German Lutheran clergyman; author of "Historia Critica Philosophiæ," &c. Born, 1686; died, 1770.

BRUCKNER, JOHN, a Lutheran divine, pastor of the Walloon congregation at Norwich; author of "Theorie du Systeme Animale," "Criticism on the Diversions of Purley," &c. Born, 1726; died, 1804.

BRUEYS, DAVID AUGUSTIN, a French dramatic writer; in early life a Protestant, but converted to the Catholic faith, and afterwards its most bigotted adherent. Born, 1640; died, 1723.

BRUEYS, FRANCIS PAUL, a gallant French admiral, commanding the fleet which conveyed the army of Bonaparte to Egypt, and killed at the battle of the Nile.

BRUGNATELLI, LOUIS, an Italian physician and chemist; author of "Bibliotheca Medica d' Europe," &c. &c. Born, 1728; died, 1818.

BRUGMANS, SERNALD JUSTINUS, a learned Dutchman, physician-in-chief of the army, and the author of some valuable medical works. After the union of Holland with France, Napoleon made him inspector-general of the hospitals; and it has been remarked that so skillful were his arrangements, that the number of deaths by wounds and diseases were never increased by hospital fevers. After the battle of Waterloo, he promptly procured medical aid for upwards of 20,000 men. Born, 1763; died, 1809.

BRUGUIERES, JOHN WILLIAM, a French naturalist and physician; author of many essays on subjects of natural history, the best of which is the Natural History of Worms in the Encyclopædie Methodique. Died, 1799.

BRUHL, HENRY, count of, minister of Augustus III. king of Poland; one of the most artful and expensive courtiers that ever governed a weak and credulous prince. He kept 300 domestics, paying them better than the king himself, and furnishing a more sumptuous table; but, as was natural, he plunged the country into debt and disgrace. Born, 1700; died, 1763.

BRUMOY, PETER, a learned French Jesuit; author of the "Theatre des Grecs," "History of the Gallican Church," &c. Born, 1688; died, 1742.

BRUN, CHARLES LE, one of the most famous painters France has ever produced; and author of two clever works, "On Physiology," and "On the Passions." Born, 1619; died, 1690.

BRUN, PIERRE LE, a French divine; author of a "Critical History of the Superstitious Practices which have seduced the Vulgar and embarrassed the Learned," &c. Born, 1661; died, 1729.

BRUNCK, RICHARD FRANCIS PHILIP, a profound classical scholar and critic, was born at Strasburg, but educated by the Jesuits at Paris. For some time he was employed in state affairs, but at length devoted himself wholly to study; and produced the "Greek Anthology," besides highly valuable editions of Aristophanes,

HE WHO PRODUCES MENTAL, MORAL, OR PHYSICAL WEALTH, IS MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC APPLAUSE THAN A MIGHTY CONQUEROR.

A YOUNG MAN IS NOT FAR FROM RUIN WHEN HE CAN SAY, WITHOUT BLUSHING, "I DON'T CARE WHAT OTHERS THINK OF ME."

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Sophocles, Virgil, &c. When the revolution broke out he took part in it, and was imprisoned at Besançon by the tyrant Robespierre, whose death, however, released him. Born, 1719; died, 1803.

BRUNE, W. M. A., a French marshal, was born in 1763. Law and literature occupied his attention till the French revolution, when he embraced the military profession, and served as adjutant under Dumourier, in the campaign of 1791. He afterwards served under Buonaparte, in Italy, gaining rapid promotion; and in 1799 he was commander-in-chief of the French and Dutch forces, in North Holland, who so successfully opposed the English under the duke of York. In 1801, he was sent as ambassador to Constantinople, and, during his absence, was made a marshal. On his return he was appointed governor of the Hanseatic cities, in which station he gave some offence to Napoleon, and their cordiality ceased. He went to the Bourbons in 1814; but on the old master's return from Elba he joined him and took the command of a division of the army in the south of France; and on the emperor's second abdication, he was put to death by a royalist party at Avignon, August 2, 1815.

BRUNEAU, MATHURIN, an adventurer, who in 1816 assumed the title of Charles of France, was the son of a clog maker. After numerous efforts to pass for some person of importance, he was incarcerated; and from his confinement addressed a letter, signed Gasparin Bourbon, to the governor of the Isle of Goernsey, requesting him to inform the Britannic Majesty of the captivity of Louis XVII. This letter being intercepted by the local authorities, Bruneau was transferred to the prison at Rouen: here he engaged a person named Brunon as his secretary, who found means so far to impose on the duchess d'Angouleme, as to obtain her interest; and at length a party in his favour procured him abundant supplies. This encouraged the enterprize, until the principal, his secretary, and many friends were brought before the bar of justice, where Bruneau was declared an impostor and a vagabond, and condemned to seven years' imprisonment. Finding, however, that the fraud was still maintained by a powerful party, he was removed to the prison at Caen in 1821, and was afterwards sent to end his days in the Castle of Mont Saint Michael, situated on an isolated rock which runs into the sea.

BRUNELLESCHI, PHILIP, a Florentine architect, patronized by Cosmo de Medici. Among the chief of his architectural works are the Pitti Palace, the monastery of Fiesole, and the cupola of the cathedral church of Santa Maria del Friare at Florence. He was also a sculptor and a poet, as well as an architect; and some of his burlesque verses are published with those of Burchiello. Born, 1377; died, 1446.

BRUNNER, JOHN CONRAD, Baron de Brunn, a Swiss physician and anatomist; author of various tracts on physiology and anatomy. Born, 1653; died, 1777.

BRUNO, a saint of the Romish calendar, and founder of the Carthusian order of monks, the first house of which he esta-

lished in the desert of Chartreuse. He wrote a Commentary on the Psalms and on St. Paul's Epistles, &c. Born, 1030; died, 1101.

BRUNO, surnamed THE GREAT, archbishop of Cologne and duke of Lorraine; an able politician, who took a conspicuous part in all the great transactions of his time. He was the brother of the emperor Otto I., and died in 965.

BRUNO, GIORDANO, a Neapolitan, and originally a monk of the Dominican order. The boldness with which he censured the irregularities of his monastery, obliged him to leave it; and, flying to Geneva, he embraced the Protestant religion. Beza and Calvin, however, obliged him to quit that city, and he proceeded to Paris, where he excited much attention by his strictures on the Aristotelian Philosophy. After visiting England he settled at Padua, where his freedom of speech attracted the attention of the Inquisition of Venice. He was apprehended, and, refusing to recant, he was burnt in 1600. The chief of his works is entitled Spaccio della Bestia Trionfante.

BRUNSFELS, OTTO, a German physician and botanist; and author of "Catalogus Illustrum Medicorum," treatises on Botany, &c. Died, 1534.

BRUNSWICK, FERDINAND, duke of, one of the principal generals in the seven years war in Germany. Born, 1721; died, 1792.

BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL, MAXIMILIAN JULIUS LEOPOLD, brother of the preceding, was a prince whose name is revered for his disinterested benevolence and humanity; of which the last action of his life is a striking example:—During a terrible inundation of the Oder, which spread destruction in the neighbourhood of Frankfurt, where the prince commanded a regiment in the garrison, his zeal to save the lives of a family surrounded by the waters, induced him to put off in a boat to their assistance, when he was swept away by the torrent, and perished in the humane attempt. Born, 1751; died, 1785.

BRUNSWICK LUNENBURGH, CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND, duke of, nephew of the preceding. He studied the art of war under his uncle, and highly distinguished himself in the service of Frederick of Prussia. At the commencement of the French revolution, he took the command of the Prussian and Austrian forces intended for the liberation of Louis XVI.; but the violent manifesto he published served only to stimulate the republican army under Dumourier, and he was compelled to retreat. The ill success of this expedition caused him to resign the command, and occupy himself with the domestic affairs of his new province. In 1806 he was again appointed leader of the Prussian army, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Auerstadt in that year.

BRUNSWICK OELS, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, duke of, younger brother of the above, and a general officer in the Prussian service. He was more distinguished as an author than as a general; his treatise on Great Men, Remarks on the Character and actions of Alexander the Great, and nume-

LOVE, WHEN DEVOTED TO ITS OBJECT, WILL MATERIALIZE THE DREAMS OF PHILOLOGY, AND THE FABRICS OF THE POETS.

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rous other works, having been much admired, though only privately circulated. Born, 1741; died, 1805.

BRUNSWICK, FREDERICK WILLIAM, duke of, youngest son of Charles William Ferdinand of Brunswick, and brother of the persecuted queen Caroline of England, was born in 1771. He soon entered the Prussian army, and, stimulated by his father's unhappy fate and the wrongs of his country, took an active part in the war against revolutionary France. In 1809 he raised a body of volunteers in Bohemia; but finding no chance of making an effectual stand against the power of France, he embarked his troops for England, where they were taken into the British service, and employed in the Peninsula. Foreseeing that great changes were likely to take place on the Continent, he hastened to his paternal dominions in 1813, raised a large body of troops, and was among the foremost to meet the French army in 1815, when, two days before the decisive battle of Waterloo, he fell, gallantly fighting at the head of his "brave Brunswickers."

BRUNTON, MARY, the daughter of colonel Balfour, was born in one of the Orkney isles; married a minister of the Scotch church; and is known as the authoress of the excellent novels, "Discipline," "Self Control," and other valuable works. Born, 1778; died, 1818.

BRUSANTINI, VINCENT, count, an Italian poet of the 16th century; author of "Angelica Innamorata," &c.

BRUSONIUS, L. DOMITIUS, author of a work entitled "Facellum exemplorumque Libri VII.;" but better known by the title of "Speculum Mundi."

BRUTO, JOHN MICHAEL, an eminent traveller and writer of the 16th century; author of a "History of Hungary," "Critical Annotations on the works of Cicero, Horace," &c., and of the "Eight first books of the History of Florence." Died, 1594.

BRUTUS, LUCIUS JUNIUS, one of the most celebrated characters of antiquity, was the son of Marcus Junius, a wealthy patrician of Rome. The father and brother of Lucius Junius were assassinated by order of their relative, Tarquin the Proud; and Lucius Junius owed the preservation of his life to an assumed idiotism. So completely did this impose upon the tyrant, that he not only spared his young relative's life, but brought him up in his own family, where he was treated as a mere idiot, and surnamed Brutus. He bore all continually with patience until the outrage of Sextus Tarquin (See Lucretia) afforded him an opportunity to arouse the people against both the king and his sons. Throwing off his pretended want of intellect, and displaying an energy the more startling by contrast with his former manner, he joined with Lucretia's husband, Collatinus; caused the gates to be shut, assembled the senate, dilated upon the tyrannies of Tarquin, and caused a decree to be made for banishing the king, and establishing a republic. This great change accordingly took place, and Brutus and Collatinus were appointed chief magistrates of the commonwealth with the title of consuls. Terrible as the tyranny of Tar-

quin had been, his expulsion and the entire change in the form of government gave great offence to many of the Roman patricians; and among those who were opposed to the new constitution were the two sons of Brutus and three nephews of Collatinus, all of whom conspired, with other malcontents, to murder the two consuls and restore Tarquin and the monarchy. The intentions of the conspirators were disclosed by a slave to Poplicola Valerius, a senator; and the conspirators were brought before the consular tribunal for judgment. Mischievous as were the intentions of the criminals, the people would fain have punished them only by banishment; and Collatinus, in his affection for his nephews, was equally disposed to be lenient. Brutus, on the contrary, determined to show that no rank or relationship should avail the enemies of Roman liberty; and, disregarding the entreaties of the multitude and his own feelings as a parent, he sternly sentenced his sons to death. Collatinus, even after this signal proof of the inflexibility of Brutus, endeavoured to save his nephews. But the young men were executed, and Collatinus retired from the consulship. Poplicola Valerius was elected as his successor, and in conjunction with Brutus, proceeded against the Veientes, who, with Tarquin and his partisans were marching against Rome. The Roman cavalry was commanded by Brutus, while the enemy's cavalry was led on by Aruns, one of the sons of Tarquin. These leaders were speedily engaged hand to hand; and so great was their mutual hate, that each in his desire to wound his opponent neglected to protect himself; and they both fell dead upon the field. The conflict ending in the victory of the Romans, the body of Brutus was interred with great solemnity, and a statue was erected to his memory. His death took place B.C. 509.

BRUTUS, MARCUS JUNIUS, an illustrious Roman, and a descendant of the preceding. His mother was the sister of Cato; and as she had disgraced herself by an intrigue with Julius Caesar, Marcus was by many thought to be his son. He at first sided with Pompey, but being treated with great lenity and consideration after the battle of Pharsalia, he attached himself to Caesar, by whom he was greatly caressed and entrusted. But the stern republican spirit of his reputed ancestor, which he inherited, rendered it impossible for all Caesar's kindness to him to reconcile him to Caesar's ambition; and he at length conspired with Cassius and others, and slew him, B.C. 49. Antony succeeded in exciting the popular indignation against the murderers of Caesar, who fled from Rome, and raised an army, of which Brutus and Cassius took the command; but being totally defeated at the battle of Philippi, where they encountered the army of Antony, Brutus escaped with only a few friends, passed the night in a cave, and, as he saw his cause irretrievably ruined, requested Strato, one of his confidants, to kill him. For a long time his friend refused; but on hearing Brutus call one of his slaves to perform the fatal office, he exclaimed, "Forbid it, Gods, that it should ever be said that Brutus died by the hand of a slave for want of a friend!" and

THEY THAT MARRY WHERE THEY DO NOT LOVE, ARE LIKELY TO LOVE WHERE THEY DO NOT MARRY.

WITH LIBERTY TO SMILE UPON HIM AS HE KAYS HIS OWN, YET AGAIN IS HAPPIER THAN THE MONARCH.

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presenting the sword as he turned away his face, the noble Roman fell on it and expired, A. C. 42, in the 43d year of his age.

BRUYERE, JOHN DE LA, an eminent French writer: author of "Dialogues on Quietism," published after his decease; and of "Theophrastus, translated from the Greek, with the Manners of the present Age." Of this admirable and admired work Voltaire says, "Its rapid and nervous style strikes the public at once; and the allusions to living persons, which abound through its pages completed its success." Born, 1644; died, 1696.

BRUYN, NICHOLAS, a Dutch poet and dramatist of the 17th century, many of whose tragedies still keep possession of the stage.

BRUYN, CORNELIUS LE, a Dutch painter and traveller of the 17th century; author of "Voyages to the Levant," and "Travels to Morocco, Persia," &c.

BRYAN, MICHAEL, a connoisseur of painting, whose judgment was highly esteemed, though he lost large sums by his own purchases. He was the author of a valuable "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers." Born, 1757; died, 1821.

BRYAN, or BRIANT, Sir FRANCIS, a distinguished soldier and statesman. He served with great credit against the French in the Earl of Surrey's expedition, and subsequently became chief justice of Ireland. He is chiefly memorable, however, as a poet; his works being printed with those of his friends Wyatt and Lord Surrey. Died, 1550.

BRYANT, JACOB, a distinguished antiquarian and philologist; author of an able, though singular, "Analysis of Ancient Mythology," published in three vols. 4to; a treatise on the Truth of Christianity, a work in denial of the existence of Troy, and various other publications of great erudition and ingenuity. Born, 1715; died, 1804.

BRYDENE, PATRICK, a Scotch gentleman; author of "Travels into Sicily and Malta," &c. Born, 1741; died, 1819.

BRYENNUS, MANUEL, an early musical composer; he published, in the 14th century, a treatise on harmonics, of which a Latin translation, together with the compositions of the author, was published by Dr. Maffei in 1699.

BUACHE, PHILIP, an able French hydrographer; author of some valuable hydrographical and geographical works. Born, 1700; died, 1775.

BUAT NANCAY, LOUIS GABRIEL DU, an eminent French diplomatist and writer; author of a "History of the Ancient Nations of Europe," "Maxims of Monarchical Government," &c. Born, 1732; died, 1767.

BUC, Sir GEORGE, historian and antiquary, was gentleman of the privy chamber to James I.; and author of "The Life of Edward III.," "The Art of Revels," &c.

BUER, MARTIN, a friend of Luther, and so eminent a preacher of the reformed faith, that Cranmer, when archbishop of Canterbury, invited him to England, and he became professor of theology at Cambridge. Born, 1491; died, 1551.

BUCHAN, Right Hon. STUART ERSKINE, earl of. This nobleman was indefatigably devoted to literary and scientific pursuits, and may justly be styled the founder of the Antiquarian Society in Scotland. In 1791 he instituted an annual commemoration at Ednam, the birth place of Thomson, in honour of the poet; and on that occasion Burns composed his "Address to the Shade of the Bard of Ednam." Died, 1829.

BUCHAN, WILLIAM, M.D., a native of Scotland, and author of the well known "Domestic Medicine," &c. Born, 1729; died, 1805.

BUCHANAN, GEORGE, an eminent Scotch historian and poet. The few works which he wrote in his vernacular tongue are greatly admired; but his fame chiefly rests on his Latin works, which are singularly beautiful in their style. Born, 1506; died, 1582.

BUCHANAN, CLAUDIUS, D.D., a Scotch divine, chaplain at Bengal, and professor and vice-provost of the college at Fort William. Of his numerous works the most interesting are "Christian Researches in Asia," and a "Memoir on the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment in India." Born, 1766; died, 1815.

BUCHANAN, FRANCIS, M.D., author of "Travels in the Mysore," a "History of Nepal," &c. was born in Stirlingshire, 1762, and educated at Glasgow. He entered public life as an assistant-surgeon on board a man-of-war, and afterwards obtained an appointment as surgeon in the East India Company's service. Having in the course of his medical studies paid particular attention to botany and other branches of natural science, he was enabled to take advantage during the different missions in which he was engaged, of making collections of rare plants, animals, fishes, &c.; and, indeed, so valuable were his services considered, that he was entrusted with the survey and examination into the state of the country taken from Tippoo Sultan, and various other statistical employments. After twenty years of active life, spent chiefly among the half-civilized tribes of India, and exposed to the malignant influence of the climate, he retired to his native land in 1815, and fixed his residence at Lenex, in Perthshire, still prosecuting with pleasure the studies and scientific pursuits which had engrossed the busier part of his life. Died, 1829.

BUCHOLTZER, ABRAHAM, a learned German divine of the reformed religion; author of "Index Chronologicus," &c. Died, 1584.

BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of, the unworthy favourite of James I. and Charles I., was raised to the highest offices in the state, became the dispenser of all favours and honours, and conducted himself with so much pride and insolence as to excite popular hatred and disgust. Being entrusted with the command of an army, he lost the flower of it in an ill-conducted attack on the Isle of Rhé, and returned to reft his shattered armament. When he was again about to sail, he was assassinated at Portsmouth, by a lieutenant of the name of Felton, August 23, 1628.

BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE VILLIERS,

HE WHO PROMISES RASHLY, WILL BREAK HIS PROMISE WITH THE SAME PACE AS HE MADE IT.

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IN A VAIN MAN, THE SMALLEST SPARK MAY KINDLE INTO THE GREATEST FLAME; BECAUSE THE MATERIALS ARE ALWAYS PREPARED FOR IT.

PEOPLE ARE BETTER KNOWN IN THEIR UNGUARDED HOURS, THAN BY THE PRINCIPAL ACTIONS OF THEIR LIVES: THE FIRST IS NATURE, THE SECOND ART.

duke of, son of the preceding, was born in 1627; studied at Cambridge; served the king in the civil wars; had his estate seized by the parliament, which, however, was afterwards restored to him; and he eventually became a minister to Charles II., and was one of his most profligate courtiers. His political conduct was, like his general behaviour, characterized by unprincipled levity and imprudence; and though his literary and conversational powers were far above mediocrity, yet he was an object of contempt, and died, unregretted, at Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire, in 1688.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, ANNE ELIZA, duchess of; daughter and heiress of the last duke of Chandos; born in 1729; married to the marquis of Buckingham, then earl Temple, in 1796; by whom her Grace had an only child, the present marquis of Chandos. Throughout life this amiable and accomplished woman displayed those traits of character which shed the brightest lustre on exalted rank, and hallo the memory of their possessors. She was boundless in her charities; pious, affectionate, and sincere; withdrawing from the "pomp and vanities" of the world, to indulge in the secret charms of retirement, where she could encourage the deserving, reform the erring, and minister to the necessities of the distressed. She died at Stowe, aged 66, May 16, 1836; and her remains were interred at Avington, a quiet and secluded village, near Winchester, a spot endeared to her by early recollections, (Avington House being the seat of the Chandos family), and where she had ever liberally exercised those virtues which are here briefly, but too feebly, recorded.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, JOHN SHEPHERD, duke of, son of the earl of Mulgrave, was born in 1649; served under Marshal Turenne, and took a part in the revolution of 1688. He also distinguished himself as a poet. Buckingham House, in St. James's Park, since converted into a royal palace, was originally built for him. Died, 1720.

BUCKINK, ARNOLD, an artist of the 15th century, and the first who engraved maps on copper. He illustrated an edition of Ptolemy, which was printed by Sweynheim, of Rome, one of the earliest printers in that country.

BUCKMINSTER, JOSEPH STEVENS, an American divine of great reputation as an orator and man of letters; author of numerous sermons and orations; and editor of an American edition of "Griesbach's Greek Testament." Born, 1784; died, 1812.

BUCHOZ, P. JOSEPH, a naturalist and botanist of Metz, who must have been one of the most industrious compilers that ever lived; his works forming more than 300 volumes. Born, 1737; died, 1847.

BUDDEUS, JOHN FRANCIS, a Lutheran divine; professor of theology at Jena, and author of a "German Historical Dictionary," &c. Died, 1729.

BUDEUS, or BUDE, WILLIAM, a Frenchman distinguished for his profound acquaintance with classical literature; author of "Commenarii Lingue Græcæ," and other valuable works. Died, 1540.

BUDGE, EUSTACE, a distinguished writer, honoured with the friendship of Addison, and other great men of his time, was born at Exeter, in 1685. He wrote memoirs of the "Boyles," "The History of Cleomenes," and numerous papers in the Guardian and other periodicals. He committed suicide in 1737.

BUFFIER, CLAUDE, a learned Pole, of French descent; author of "Elemens de Metaphysiques," "Traité de la Société Civile," and other able works. Born, 1661; died, 1737.

BUFFON, GEORGE LOUIS LE CLERC, count de, an eminent French writer; author of the well known "Histoire Naturelle, générale et particulière," a work replete with majestic descriptions of nature, profound thoughts, and eloquent language; and one which, however the vagueness of some of its hypotheses may be criticised, will ever command the admiration of mankind. Buffon was the author of other literary productions; but the foregoing, consisting of 36 volumes, occupied nearly 50 years of his life, and has alone immortalized his name. Born at Montbard, Burgundy, 1707; died, 1788.

BUGGE, Chevalier THOMAS, an eminent Danish astronomer; greatly distinguished by his trigonometrical survey of the island of Zealand. His other chief works are a treatise on "Mathematics," and "An Account of the state of the Arts and Sciences, &c., in France, at the close of the Revolution." Born, 1740; died, 1815.

BULL, JOHN, doctor of music, was chamber musician to James I. His compositions were very numerous; the national anthem of "God save the King" being among them. The time of his death is uncertain, but he was alive at the commencement of the year 1622.

BULL, GEORGE, bishop of St. David's, a learned prelate, and a very industrious and able theological writer; author of "Harmonia Apostolica," "Defensio Fidei Nicenæ," &c. Born, 1634; died, 1709.

BULLETT, JOHN BAPTIST, a French antiquarian and philologist; author of "Mémoires sur la Langue Celtique," &c. Born, 1699; died, 1775.

BULLETT, PETER, an eminent French architect of the 17th century. He constructed the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, and many other splendid edifices in Paris: he was also the author of some good architectural works.

BULLEYN, WILLIAM, an English physician and botanist; author of "The Government of Health," &c. Died, 1576.

BULLIALDUS, ISMAEL, a French astronomer and mathematician; author of "Philolaus—a Dissertation on the True System of the World," "Tabule Philolaicæ," &c. Born, 1606; died, 1694.

BULLIARD, PIERRE, a French botanist; author of "Dictionnaire Elementaire Botanique," "Herbier de la France," &c. He designed and engraved his own plates. Born, 1742; died, 1793.

BULLINGER, HENRY, a Swiss pastor of the reformed church, and the intimate friend of Zuinglius, whom he succeeded as

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pastor of Zurich. His writings were very numerous, but being almost entirely controversial, they are now little regarded. Born, 1504; died, 1573.

BULOW, HENRY WILLIAM, a Prussian of considerable talents, but whose extravagant notions of men and things rendered his career an unfortunate one. Very early in life he entered the army, and bore a part in the insurrection of the Netherlands against the emperor Joseph; he afterwards went to America on some commercial speculation, but this failing, he became a Swedenborgian preacher there. On his return to Europe he wrote a work on military tactics, which being diametrically opposed to the existing system of modern warfare, occasioned much controversy, and procured him the distinction of Tacitian Bulow. He next engaged in publishing a German newspaper in England, which proved a ruinous speculation; he then went to France, where he remained three years, but becoming obnoxious to the police, he was ordered to quit that country. On returning to Berlin he published a pamphlet in favour of Bonaparte: this created great suspicion that he was a spy in the emperor's pay; and now, finding himself shunned in society, he endeavoured to revenge himself by writing a severe satire on public men and measures. At length he was cited before the tribunal, sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, and died, while in prison, at Riga, in 1807.

BULOW, FREDERIC WILLIAM, count, Von Dennenwitz, a gallant Prussian general, whose services were most essential to his country on many perilous occasions. He was actively engaged against the French at the earliest periods of the late war; and, in 1805, was made a general of brigade. His memorable victories, in 1813, at Mockern, Luckau, Grosbeeren, and Dennenwitz, were rewarded by promotion and a title. He afterwards distinguished himself in Westphalia, Holland, Belgium, &c.; and, as commander of the fourth division of the allied army, he contributed essentially to the victorious close of the battle of Waterloo. Though a diligent, active, and enterprising soldier, Bulow also cultivated the fine arts, and was much esteemed as a good citizen. Born, 1755; died, 1816.

BUNYAN, JOHN, the celebrated author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," &c., was the son of a travelling tinker, and for a time followed his father's occupation. Mean, however, as was his origin, and dissipated as his early habits confessedly were, it appears that he abandoned the latter, and attached himself to the Anabaptists, among whom he soon became distinguished as a preacher. Being imprisoned for contravening the laws against Dissenters, he employed the twelve years of his confinement in writing the most popular allegory in our language, "The Pilgrim's Progress." He was at length released through the interposition of the bishop of Lincoln, and resumed his ministry at Bedford, in the goal of which town he had been imprisoned. Born, 1628; died, 1688.

BUNAFEDE, APTIAN, an Italian abbot; author of "The Poetical Chronology of

Great Men," "The History and Spirit of Philosophy," &c. Died, 1792.

BUONAMICI, CASTRUCCIO, commissary-general of artillery in the service of the king of Naples; author of "Commentarii de Bello Italico," &c. Born, 1710; died, 1761.

BUONAPARTE, NAPOLEON, emperor of the French, king of Italy, &c., was born at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica, August 13, 1769. His origin was respectable; his father, Charles Buonaparte, was an advocate of considerable reputation, and his mother, whose maiden name was Marie Letitia Ramoline, was well descended, remarkable for beauty, strong-minded, and accomplished. Napoleon was their second child; Joseph, afterwards king of Spain, being his senior. He was educated at the military school of Brienne, and entered the army as a second lieutenant of artillery, in 1785. At the age of twenty, the French Revolution opened a field to the exertions of Napoleon; and during his correspondence with the Corsican general, Paoli, who had vainly endeavoured to enlist him on his side, the germs of future ambition began to be developed. In 1793, during the reign of terror, he was actively employed at the siege of Toulon, on which occasion the convention gave him the command of the artillery; and by his courage and exertions the city was recovered from the English and royalists. Subsequently to this he displayed great talents in the army employed against Piedmont; and, in October, 1795, we find him at Paris, commanding the conventional troops which defeated those of the sections, and quelled the revolt. In March, 1796, he married Josephine, widow of viscount de Beauharnois, who suffered under Robespierre: he was now appointed to the command of the army of Italy, and on the 16th of May following he gained the battle of Lodi. The subjugation of the various Italian states, and his repeated successes over the Austrians ended in a peace when he was within thirty miles of Vienna. Thus disengaged, a new theatre for the display of his genius presented itself. With a large fleet, and 40,000 troops on board the transports, he set sail for the intended conquest of Egypt in May, 1798. On his way thither he took Malta; and on the 22d of September we find him celebrating the battle of the Pyramids at Grand Cairo, but his progress was checked by the heroism of Sir Sidney Smith and his handful of British troops at St. John d'Acree; and the various reverses which the French army continued to meet with, coupled with the fact that his presence seemed necessary at home, induced Buonaparte to embark secretly for France, accompanied by a few officers wholly devoted to him, and to leave his brave, but shattered army, to the care of general Kleber. He landed at Frejus, in October, 1799; hastened to Paris; overthrew the directorial government; and was raised to the supreme power by the title of First Consul. He now led a powerful army over the Alps; fought the celebrated battle of Marengo, in June, 1800; and once more became master of the whole of Italy. A peace with Austria followed these successes; and, soon after, a brief and hollow peace with England. On the 20th of May, 1804, he

IT IS NOT THE PLACE THAT MAKETH THE PERSON, BUT THE PERSON THAT MAKETH THE PLACE HONORABLE.

THERE IS NO ADVANTAGE WITHOUT SOME DISADVANTAGE, OVER AND ABOVE THAT WHICH IT IS TO TRIFLE.

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YOU WILL NEVER CONVINCE A MAN OF ORDINARY SENSE, BY OVERBearing HIS UNDERSTANDING.

was raised to the imperial dignity; and in December was crowned, with his empress, Josephine, by pope Pius VIII. Here, brief as our space is, we must notice an incident too striking to be overlooked:—As soon as the holy pontiff had blessed the crown, the emperor, without waiting for the remainder of the ceremony, eagerly seized it, and putting it first upon his own head, afterwards placed it on the head of Josephine. He now seriously meditated the invasion of England, assembling a numerous flotilla, and collecting 200,000 troops, which were encamped in the neighbourhood of Boulogne, ostensibly for that purpose; but Austria and Russia appearing in arms against him, and the battle of Trafalgar having nearly annihilated the French navy, he abandoned the design, and marched his troops to the banks of the Danube. On the 11th of November, 1805, the French army entered Vienna; the memorable battle of Austerlitz took place on the 2d of December, and the humiliating treaty of Presburg followed. This year, 1806, may be regarded as the era of king-making. New dynasties were created by him, and princes promoted or transferred according to his imperial will: the crown of Naples he bestowed on his brother Joseph, that of Holland on Louis, and Westphalia on Jerome; while the Confederation of the Rhine was called into existence to give stability to his extended dominion. Prussia again declared war; but the disastrous battle of Jena annihilated her hopes, and both she and Russia were glad to make peace with the French emperor in 1807. Napoleon now turned his eye on Spain; treacherously causing the abdication of Charles IV. and the forced resignation of Ferdinand, while he sent 80,000 men into that country, seized all the strong places, and obtained possession of the capital; but this was the great error of his life, and one of the main causes which led to his downfall. In 1809, while his armies were occupied in the Peninsula, Austria again ventured to try her strength with France. Napoleon thereupon left Paris, and at the head of his troops once more entered the Austrian capital, gained the decisive victory of Wagram, and soon concluded a peace: one of the secret conditions of which was, that he should have his marriage with Josephine dissolved, and unite himself to the daughter of the emperor, Francis II. His former marriage was accordingly annulled; Josephine, with the title of ex-empress, retired to Navarre, a seat about 30 miles from Paris; and he espoused the archduchess Maria Louisa in April, 1810. The fruit of this union was a son, born, March 23, 1811, who was named Napoleon Francis Charles Joseph, and styled king of Rome. Dissatisfied with the conduct of Russia, he now put himself at the head of an invading army, prodigious in number, and admirably appointed, and marched with his numerous allies towards the enemy's frontiers, gained several battles, and at length reached Moscow, where he hoped to establish his winter quarters, but which he found in flames. A retreat was unavoidable; and now was presented to the eye of ambition the most appalling scene recorded in modern history—a brave and devoted army encountering all

the horrors of famine in a climate so insupportably cold that their freezing bodies strewn the roads, while an exasperated phalanx of Cossacks hung upon the rear of the main army, hewing down without remorse the enfeebled and wretched fugitives. Buonaparte fled to Paris, partially disclosed his losses, and called upon the senate for a new army of 350,000 men; which was unanimously agreed to, and he marched to meet the combined Russian and Prussian forces. Victory still for a time hovered over his banners; but Austria having joined the coalition, the great battle of Leipzig, in which he lost half of his army, was decisive as to the war in Germany. Napoleon, however, again returned to Paris, and demanded another levy of 300,000 men. The levy was granted, and the new campaign, 1814, was attended with various success; till the overwhelming number of his enemies, who entered the French frontiers at different points, at length compelled him to abdicate, and accept the sovereignty of the Isle of Elba, with the title of ex-emperor, and a pension of two millions of livres. From this place he soon found means to escape, secretly embarking on the night of the 25th of February, 1815, in some hired felucca, accompanied by about 1200 men: he landed at Frejus on the 1st of March, speedily reached Paris, and expelled Louis XVIII. from the kingdom. But the confederated armies were now in motion; and though he marched against them with a large army and an immense supply of stores and ammunition, the ever memorable battle of Waterloo put an end to his political career. He withdrew from the army, and proceeded to the coast, with the intention of embarking for America; but fearful of being captured by the British cruisers, he resigned himself, on the 15th of July, into the hands of captain Maitland, and went on board the Bellerophon. By the joint determination of the allies he was sent to the Isle of St. Helena, where, accompanied by several of his old friends and domestics, he arrived on the 13th of October, 1815, as a state prisoner. During his exile he was subject to much annoyance, real or imaginary, and died on the 5th of May, 1821, of cancer in the stomach: a disease which was evidently hereditary, his father having, at about the same age, died of a similar malady. In giving this sketch of Napoleon's life, we have somewhat exceeded our usual limits; and it is neither our purpose nor our wish to make a single comment on his character as a man. His wondrous deeds will long afford matter for deep reflection; and while some may be dazzled by his amazing military talents and stupendous achievements, others will turn from them with sickening disgust. (In order to account for BUONAPARTE being here spelt with the letter u, which in other places has been occasionally omitted, it is necessary to observe that he retained that letter in his signature till after his first Italian campaign;—not that it can be a matter of the slightest importance, since the name is sometimes spelt both with and without the u in the same official document.)

BUONAPARTE, NAPOLEON FRANCIS CHARLES JOSEPH, duke of Reichstadt, only son of the emperor Napoleon by his second

THERE IS NOTHING WHICH SO IMPROVES HUMAN CHARACTER AS THE PATIENT ENDURANCE OF WRONG.

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wife, Maria Louisa of Austria. After his father's downfall, he was wholly under the care of his grandfather, the emperor of Austria. He was from infancy of a weakly constitution, and a rapid decline terminated his life in 1832, at the early age of 21. It would appear, from a work by M. de Montbel, entitled, "Le Duc de Reichstadt," that the young Napoleon possessed many amiable qualities, and was greatly beloved by those who knew him; while he had all the enthusiasm and passion of youth in extreme force, alternating with a distrust, a caution, and a rapidity in fathoming the characters of the persons with whom he was necessarily brought into contact, which are the usual qualities of age; and that he took the deepest interest in every thing connected with his father's former greatness, or relating to military affairs.

BONAPARTE, MARIE LETITIA, the mother of Napoleon. From the widow of a poor Corsican officer she saw herself elevated to the dignity of being the mother of emperors; and she lived to witness their removal from the thrones they had respectively usurped. Died, Feb. 3, 1836.

BONAROTTI, MICHAEL ANGELO, one of the greatest artists that even his native Italy has ever produced. Painter, sculptor, architect, and poet; it might truly be said of him *nihil teligit quod non ornavit*. He was greatly admired and much employed by that magnificent pontiff, Leo X. The chief of his paintings is the Last Judgment, which is a sublime production. He was entrusted with the completion of the beautiful church of St. Peter's at Rome; and, in fact, that city abounds with the treasures of his genius—paintings, sculpture, and architecture. He found time to add poetry to his numerous occupations; and his sonnets and canzoni, published by his great-nephew at Florence in 1627, show him to have been no mean proficient. Born, 1474; died, 1564.

BONFIGLIO, JOSEPH CONSTANT, an Italian writer of the 17th century; author of "The History of Sicily," &c.

BUONO, a Venetian architect of the 12th century, who erected the well-known tower of St. Mark, at Venice, a campanile or bell-tower at Arezzo, and several other grand edifices. He is deservedly reckoned among the earliest improvers of modern architecture.

BUONOCINI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a celebrated Italian composer, and one of Handel's most powerful rivals in England. Besides operas, he composed various cantatas and sonatas, and the grand funeral anthem for the duke of Marlborough. He is supposed to have died at Venice about the middle of the 18th century.

BUVALUS, a famous sculptor of the Isle of Chios in the sixth century, B.C. He is said to have hanged himself in vexation at a satire written upon him by Hipponax, a poet, whose leanness he had caricatured in a statue.

BURCARD, or BROCARDUS, bishop of Worms, in the 11th century. Assisted by the abbot Albert, he compiled the famous collection of Canons, in 20 books, entitled "Magna Decretorum, seu Canonum Volumina." Died, 1026.

BURCARD, or BROCARD, a German friar of the order of Dominicans. He was sent on a mission to the Holy Land, and in that part he remained ten years. On his return, after visiting America, Cilicia, and other countries, he wrote an account of his travels, which is printed in an old French collection, entitled, "Mer des Histoires." He went to Palestine in 1232; but the time of his death is uncertain.

BURCHARD, JOHN, a native of Germany; master of the ceremonies to the pope, and, subsequently, bishop of Citta di Castello; author of a journal or diary of Pope Alexander VI., the MS. of which, with a continuation by some other hand, is in the Chigi library at Rome. Died, 1505.

BURCHIELLO, a Florentine barber, famous as a wit and a poet, but quite as remarkable for indecorum of expression as for keenness of wit. Born, 1380; died, 1446.

BURCKHARDT, JOHN LEWIS, a Swiss gentleman, who proposed to the English association for exploring Africa, to be their missionary. He was unfortunately carried off by dysentery while waiting for the caravan with which he was to go to Timbuctoo. His papers were sent to England, and from them have been published his "Travels in Nubia," and "Travels in Syria and the Holy Land." Born, 1784; died, 1816.

BURCKHARDT, JOHN CHARLES, a learned German astronomer; author of "Tables de la Lune," &c., and of a German translation of "La Place's La Mécanique Celeste." Born, 1773; died, 1825.

BURDER, GEORGE, an eminent dissenting minister; author of "Evangelical Truth Defended," &c., and one of the editors of the "Evangelical Magazine." Died, 1832.

BURDON, WILLIAM, an able English writer; author of "Materials for Thinking," of which Colton largely availed himself in his *Lacon*; "Thoughts on Politics, Morality, and Literature," "Life and Character of Buonaparte," &c. Died, 1818.

BURE, WILLIAM DE, a Parisian bookseller; author of "Bibliographia Instructeur; ou, Traité des Livres, rares et singulieres," and other valuable works. Died, 1782.

BURETTE, PIERRE JEAN, a French physician, eminent for his skill in his own profession and still more so for his attainments as a Huguenot. His works are numerous; in one of them he is thought to have proved the genuineness of Plato's Dialogue on Music, which has been supposed to be spurious. Born, 1665; died, 1747.

BURGER, GODFREY AUGUSTUS, a celebrated German poet; well known in this country by his ballad poems of the "Wild Huntsman's Chase" and "Leonora," both of which have been translated into English, and become highly popular. Born, 1748; died, 1794.

BURGESS, DANIEL, a dissenting preacher, very popular in his day on account of his quaint and familiar style of pulpit oratory, of which a single specimen will suffice. "If," said he, on one occasion, "any among you want a cheap suit, he must go to Monmouth-street; if a suit for life, he will

BE SLOW TO FALL INTO FRIENDSHIP; BUT WHEN THOU ART IN, CONTINUE FIRM AND CONSTANT.

BE SLOW TO FALL INTO FRIENDSHIP; BUT WHEN THOU ART IN, CONTINUE FIRM AND CONSTANT.

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go to the Court of Chancery; but if you want an eternal salt, you must go to Christ and put on his robe of righteousness." Born, 1645; died, 1713.

BURGH, JAMES, the able author of the "Dignity of Human Nature," &c., was a native of Scotland, and educated at St. Andrew's. Though brought up to a trade, he afterwards filled several situations, more or less connected with literature, and for the last twenty years of his life was master of an academy at Stoke Newington. Born, 1714; died, 1775.

BURGOYNE, JOHN, an English general. During the American war he led the army which was to penetrate from Canada into the revolted provinces, in which he encountered difficulties too great for its successful issue. Little interest is now attached to his memory as a commander, but he deserves our notice as the author of "The Maid of the Oaks," "The Lord of the Manor," and some other dramatic works. Died, 1792.

BURHILL, Dr. ROBERT, a learned divine, chaplain to Sir Walter Raleigh, and one of his assistants in the composition of his "History of the World." Died, 1641.

BURIDAN, JOHN, a philosopher of the 14th century. Being expelled from Paris through the influence of his philosophical opponents, he sought shelter in Germany, and was instrumental in founding the university of Vienna. He wrote commentaries on the logic, ethics, and metaphysics of Aristotle; but is now chiefly remembered as the inventor of the well-known dilemma of the ass between two bundles of hay, by which he used to illustrate the doctrine of free-will. Died, 1358.

BURKE, EDMUND, an eminent modern writer, an orator of the first class, and an able statesman, was the son of a highly respectable attorney in Dublin, where he was born, January 1, 1730. After completing his studies at Trinity College, Dublin, he entered himself as a law student in the Temple. It seems, however, that he applied himself far more zealously to letters than to law; and the fatigue attendant upon authorship caused him a severe illness, which led to his acquaintance with Dr. Nugent, whose daughter he married. His "Vindication of Natural Society," and his "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful," introduced him to the best literary society; and he at length determined upon devoting himself to that pursuit for which he was undoubtedly the best fitted—politics. Of his public course, particularly his hostility to the doctrines of revolutionary France, we need not here speak, for it is a portion, and a prominent portion, of the history of his time. In private life he was kind and amiable; in public, ardent and indefatigable. As an orator and writer, he was almost without a rival. Died, 1797.

BURKITT, WILLIAM, an English divine; author of a "Practical Exposition of the New Testament." Born, 1680; died, 1703.

BURLAMAQUI, JOHN JAMES, professor of jurisprudence at Geneva; author of "Principes de Droit Naturel," &c. Born, 1694; died, 1760.

BURLINGH, WILLIAM GRANT, lord high-

treasurer of England in the reign of Elizabeth; born in 1520, and brought up to the study of the law. He was patronized by the protector Somerset, in Edward the Sixth's reign, and made a privy councillor; and when Elizabeth came to the throne, his political sagacity and the devotion he showed to his sovereign earned for him the highest honours. His state policy has been admitted on all hands, but it squared little with humanity, as may be gathered from the persecutions which he encouraged against the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots. Died, 1598.

BURMAN, PETER, a celebrated Dutch critic and scholar; professor of history, rhetoric, and Greek at the university of Leyden. He wrote a variety of dissertations and epistles, philological and critical, and published editions of various Latin classics with notes. Born, 1668; died, 1741.

BURMAN, PETER, a nephew of the above, professor of history and rhetoric at Amsterdam; editor of the works of Claudian, Aristophanes, &c. Born, 1714; died, 1778.

BURMAN, JOHN, brother of the preceding, and eminent equally as a physician and a botanist; author of "Thesaurus Zeilanicus," &c. Born, 1707; died, 1779.

BURN, RICHARD, LL.D., an English clergyman; author of a "History of the Poor Laws," joint author with Mr. Nicholson of a "History of Westmoreland and Cumberland," and compiler of the well-known work "Burn's Justice." Died, 1789.

BURNET, THOMAS, an English divine and philosopher; author of "Archæologia antiqua de Rerum Originibus," &c. He was master of the Charter house, and is distinguished for the bold resistance he made to James II., who wished to make a Roman Catholic a pensioner of that establishment. Died, 1715.

BURNET, GILBERT, bishop of Salisbury; a learned prelate and an able and industrious writer; author of the well-known and valuable "History of the Reformation," "History of his own Times," &c. Born, 1643; died, 1715.

BURNETT, JAMES, Lord MONSODDO, a distinguished Scotch judge; author of a "Dissertation on the Origin of Language," &c. Though both learned and acute, he exposed himself to much and merited ridicule by asserting the existence of mermaids and satyrs, and by other ridiculous theories, particularly his whimsical speculations relative to a supposed affinity between the human race and the monkey tribe. Born, 1714; died, 1779.

BURNETT, GEORGE, a modern English author of some talent and more industry. He wrote "Letters on the State of Poland," and the Introduction to Mavor's Universal History; he also edited various publications, but died in penury, 1811.

BURNETT, GILBERT THOMAS, F. L. S., the lineal descendant of the celebrated Bishop Burnet, was born in 1800, and having received a classical and scientific education, studied with success under medical and anatomical professors; and, ultimately, became the self-taught professor of medical botany at King's College, London. He had for some time previously lectured upon his

DRESS DECENLY, BUT WITHOUT MEANNESS, AND BE NEITHER FIRST NOR LAST IN A FASHION.

TIME IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF ALL TEACHERS; BUT HIS SCHOLARS, ALAS! GROW OLD TOO SOON.

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favourite study at the Henterian theatre in Windmill-street, and to which he owed his appointment to the honorary professorship of the Medico-Botanical Society, before his election to the chair at King's College. He died in 1835.

BURNEY, CHARLES, a doctor of music, and a composer of considerable talent, was born at Shrewsbury, in 1726, and studied under Dr. Arne. He was the author of a "General History of Music;" "The Life of Metastasio;" "A Musical Tour through France and Italy," &c. Died, 1814.

BURNEY, CHARLES, second son of the musical composer, was a classical scholar and critic of high reputation. Dr. Burney's classical acquirements were first displayed in the Monthly Review, and there were few Greek scholars who could compete with him. Among his works are an Appendix to Scapula's Greek Lexicon, the choral odes of Aeschylus, &c. His valuable library was purchased by parliament for the British Museum. Born, 1757; died, 1817.

BURNEY, Rear-Admiral JAMES, son of the above, entered the navy at an early age, and accompanied the ill-fated Cook on his two last voyages. After long and arduous services he attained the rank of rear-admiral. He was an able geographer; and his "History of Voyages of Discovery," and other valuable writings, show him to have been an accurate thinker. Born, 1739; died, 1821.

BURNEY, WILLIAM, LL.D., master of the Royal Academy, Gosport; a school where many distinguished naval and military officers have been educated. He was the author of "Lives of the Naval Heroes of Great Britain," &c. Born, 1762; died, 1832.

BURNS, ROBERT, a celebrated Scotch poet, whose rich humour, pathos, and energy, have never been surpassed, was born in 1733, near the town of Ayr. His parents were in humble circumstances, but they gave him a good plain education, and as he grew up he added to it an acquaintance with French and mathematics. His poems are too well known and appreciated to need description in this place; but it is not unnecessary to remark that his prose, consisting chiefly of letters hastily written and never intended for publication, are scarcely less honourable to his genius. He was naturally of a convivial turn; and after having been unfortunate in various attempts to gain a living by agricultural and other pursuits, he was made an exciseman: this employment confirmed him in habits of dissipation, and caused an illness, of which he died, in the 37th year of his age, in 1796. An excellent edition of his works, with a Life, &c. by Allan Cunningham, was published in 1835.

BURRILL, JAMES, an American senator, who for many years filled the highest judicial offices in Rhode Island, and subsequently was a distinguished member in the Senate of the United States. Born, 1772; died, 1850.

BURROW, Sir JAMES, an eminent English lawyer; author of four volumes of Reports, an "Essay on Punctuation," &c. Died, 1748.

BURROW, REUBEN, an able mathematician; author of a tract "On Projectiles," a "Restitution of Apollonius on Inclinations," &c. He was making a trigonometrical survey of Bengal when he died, in 1791.

BURTON, ROBERT, an English divine; author of that singular work, "The Anatomy of Melancholy;" which archbishop Herring describes as "the pleasantest, the most learned, and the most full of sterling sense." The archbishop adds, that the wits of the reigns of Anne and the first George were deeply indebted to Burton; and we may venture to say, that the "wits" of the succeeding reigns have been no less so. Born, 1576; died, 1640.

BURTON, WILLIAM, brother of the preceding; author of "The Description of Leicestershire," the first of a series of county histories he intended to publish, for which he had collected a vast mass of materials. Died, 1645.

BURTON, WILLIAM, a schoolmaster of Kingston, in Surrey; author of a commentary on that portion of the Itinerary of Antoninus which relates to Britain, &c. Died, 1657.

BURTON, JOHN, an English divine and critic; author of various theological treatises; poetry in Greek, Latin, and English; and other productions. Died, 1771.

BURTON, the Rev. EDWARD, D.D., regius professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and rector of Ewelme, was born in 1794; educated at Westminster, and matriculated at Christchurch, Oxford. His talents, close application, and exemplary conduct, did not pass unnoticed; and proceeding from one honourable station to another, he soon began to take a prominent part in academical matters. In 1824 he was appointed select preacher to the university; in 1826, a public examiner; in 1827 he preached the Baupion lectures; and in 1829 he succeeded Dr. Lloyd, the bishop of Oxford, as professor of divinity. His zeal and diligence in communicating theological knowledge to the future candidates for holy orders never slackened; neither was his mind ever drawn from his ministerial duties as rector of Ewelme: in both he was conscientious and indefatigable. As an author, also, his various pamphlets and the works he edited, prove that he was able and industrious. Died, January 19, 1836, aged 42.

BUSBECK, or BUSBEQUIUS, AUGIER GHISEN, an eminent Flemish scholar and traveller. He is said to have understood seven languages; and was possessed of great political as well as literary ability. His principal works are, "Letters from France to the emperor Rodolph," and "Travels in the East." Died, 1592.

BUSBY, Dr. RICHARD, the venerable master of Westminster School—celebrated alike for his abilities as a classical teacher and an unflinching disciplinarian—was born in 1606. He held the situation of head-master from 1640 to the time of his decease, in 1695—a period of 55 years!

BUSCH, JOHN GEORGE, a political economist and mathematician, and director of the Academy of Commerce at Hamburg; author of "The Theory of Commerce,"

NATURE HAS SOWN IN MAN THE SEEDS OF KNOWLEDGE, BUT THEY MUST BE CULTIVATED TO PRODUCE FRUIT.

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"Essays on Commerce," "An Essay on the Circulation of Money," &c. Born, 1728; died, 1800.

BUSCHE, or BUSCHIUS, HERMAN VON DER, a learned German, friend and fellow-labourer of Luther; author of Scholia on ancient writers, Latin poems, &c. Died, 1534.

BUSCHETTO DA DULICHIO, a Greek architect of the 11th century. He erected the cathedral church of Pisa, the first specimen of the Lombard ecclesiastical style of building.

BUSCHING, ANTHONY FREDERIC, an able and industrious writer, to whom the science of statistics is greatly indebted; author of a "Magazine of Modern History and Geography;" "Elements of Natural History;" "Character of Frederic II. of Prussia;" "History and Theory of the Belles Lettres," &c. &c. His works, in short, amount to 100 volumes. Born, 1724; died, 1793.

BUTE, JOHN STUART, earl of, a British statesman, descended from an ancient Scotch family, was born early in the 18th century. In 1738 he was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber to Frederic, prince of Wales, the father of George III. Soon after the young king's accession, over whom Bute possessed unbounded influence, he was made secretary of state, and, quickly after, first lord of the treasury. Under his ministry, a peace, which disappointed the hopes of the people, was concluded with France and Spain; and what added greatly to his unpopularity, was the marked favoritism he showed for his countrymen, filling the most lucrative offices in the state with Scotchmen. He at length resigned his offices, and retired into private life, which he adorned by his benevolent disposition, and his love of science. Botany was his favourite study; and he expended vast sums in its pursuit. Died, 1792.

BUTLER, ALBAN, an English Catholic divine. He was for some time chaplain to the duke of Norfolk, but at length became president of the college of St. Omer's. The chief of his works is the "Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and other principal Saints." Died, 1773.

BUTLER, JOSEPH, bishop of Durham, an extremely learned and able prelate; author of the well-known and invaluable work, "The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Course and Constitution of Nature." Born, 1692; died, 1752.

BUTLER, SAMUEL, an English poet, whose principal work, "Hudibras," is probably, both in design and execution, the most strikingly original we have. Wit abounds throughout it, and the odd double rhymes in which the author so much delighted, are singularly well adapted to add point to the ridicule he chose to inflict. His other works are far inferior to Hudibras; and of the thousand imitations of that work, not one has the true Hudibrastic commingling of wit, humour, knowledge of the world, and facility of expression. Born, 1612; died, 1680.

BUTLER, CHARLES, a Roman Catholic, bred to the legal profession, and a most indefatigable and accomplished scholar. His numerous works, with the exception of his

"Notes to Coke upon Littleton," and his "Reminiscences," are of a religious or political character; and, indeed, as the able advocate of his own religious community, he is principally to be regarded. So incessantly was he occupied in literary matters, that the mere enumeration of his works would occupy far more space than we can devote to a brief notice; for it may be truly said that neither the fire of youth, the interruption of business, the variety of his employments, nor the bustle of the world, could ever moderate his ardour for study. He was the author of "Lives of the Saints," "Historical Account of the Laws against the Roman Catholics," "Book of the Catholic Church," &c. Born, 1750; died, 1832.

BUTTNER, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM, a German naturalist and philologist, whose zeal in pursuit of his favourite studies was such, that, in order to buy books, he restricted himself to what was barely necessary to sustain life, never making more than one frugal meal a day. Born, 1716; died, 1801.

BUXHOWDEN, FREDERIC WILLIAM, count of, a general in the Russian army. He entered on a military life at an early age, and was engaged in the war against the Turks in 1769; till, rising by degrees, he, in 1794, obtained the command of Warsaw and the administration of Poland. In 1805 he commanded the left wing of the army at the battle of Austerlitz, which advanced while the centre and right wing were beaten; but after the battle of Poltusk he was unjustly superseded by Bennigsen. He was, however, again made commander-in-chief, and, in 1808, conquered Finland. Died, 1811.

BUXTON, JEDEDIAH, a singularly gifted person, whose powers of calculation, derived solely from nature, have probably never been equalled. It is said that he was asked this most difficult question—"In a body whose three sides are, respectively, 23,145,789 yards, 5,642,732 yards, and 54,965 yards, how many cubical eighths of an inch are there?" and that, amid all the distractions of the labours of a hundred men, he gave the exact answer in little more than five hours! But it was only in calculating that he had any intellectual superiority; in other respects, his mind was rather below than above the average. He died towards the close of the 18th century.

BUXTORF, JOHN, a Calvinist divine, professor of Chaldee and Hebrew at Basil; author of "Thesaurus Linguae Hebraicae," "Institutio Epistoliarum Hebraicae," &c. Born, 1564; died, 1629.

BUXTORF, JOHN, son of the preceding, and his successor in the professorship at Basil; author of a "Chaldaic and Syriac Lexicon," &c., besides other classical and theological works. It is recorded of him, that at the early age of four years he was able to read Hebrew and Latin.—Two others of the same name, his son and nephew, were also noted for their skill in the Hebrew tongue.

BYNG, GEORGE, Viscount Torrington, an eminent English admiral. Died, 1733.

BYNG, JOHN, fourth son of the above, and, like his father, an admiral. After

NEVER DO A THING BY HALVES: IF IT BE RIGHT, DO IT BOLDLY, IF IT BE WRONG, LEAVE IT UNDONE.

TEMPERANCE IS RICH IN MOST LOSSES, CONFIDENT IN ALL PERILS, PRUDENT IN ALL ASSAULTS, AND HAPPY IN ITSELF.

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having frequently and highly distinguished himself, he was tried by court-martial for alleged cowardice. He was dispatched to the relief of Minorca, at that time blockaded by a French fleet; and his hesitation to engage an enemy of superior strength excited the clamour of the nation against him. When the news arrived in England, the dastard ministry, wishing to avert the public odium from their unsuccessful measures, took advantage of the admiral's unpopularity; and though the court by which the ill-fated commander was tried, recommended him to mercy, they suffered the unjust sentence to be carried into execution. He was shot at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757; meeting his death with the firmness of a hero and the resignation of a Christian.

BYRNE, WILLIAM, an eminent English engraver. His works are very numerous, and remarkable for the excellence of their aerial perspective. Died, 1805.

BYROM, JOHN, an ingenious prose writer and poet, and the inventor of a system of stenography. He was also a contributor to the Spectator, under the signature of "John Shadow." Born, 1691; died, 1763.

BYRON, the Hon. JOHN, an eminent naval commander and circumnavigator, whose sufferings, when wrecked in the Wager, are graphically described in his "Narrative." He rose to the rank of admiral, and commanded in the West Indies during the American war. Born, 1723; died, 1768.

BYRON, Right Hon. GEORGE GORDON BYRON, lord, grandson of the preceding, born, Jan. 22d, 1768, was the sixth in descent from his ancestor, Sir John Byron, who received the estate of Newstead as a grant from king Henry VIII. The notoriously licentious conduct of his father, Capt. Byron, who had deserted his wife and squandered her fortune, made him an exile from England; and he died in 1791, leaving his widow and son almost destitute. Mrs. Byron having previous to this event retired to her native city of Aberdeen, in order to live within the limits of her scanty income, she placed her son early in the grammar school of that city; but when, in 1798, by the death of his great uncle, without issue, he became possessed of the family title and estates, he was placed under the guardianship of lord Carlisle, who sent him to Harrow. His love of liberty and independence were prominent traits in his disposition, and they were seconded by a fixed aversion to control. In 1804 he went to Cambridge, and there became chiefly remarkable for his eccentric habits, and his defiance of the rules of discipline. On quitting Cambridge he took up his residence at Newstead abbey, and soon after published his "Hours of Idleness." Although marked by some features of juvenility, this production gave undoubted indications of poetic genius; but it met with most severe and unmerited censure from the Edinburgh Review. The ridicule thus cast by the critic on the poet was not suffered to rest there; he exerted his powers, and amply revenged himself in the celebrated satire of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." About that period he experienced a great disappointment in seeing Miss Chaworth, who had been the early

object of his love, married to another. His course of life was now marked by extravagance and dissipation, impairing both his health and fortune; and it was probably to extricate himself from the Circean snares by which he was surrounded, that he resolved on an excursion to the Continent. He was accompanied by his friend and fellow-collegian, John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.; and after a stay of two years he returned, and gave to the world the first two cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." This was quickly succeeded by "The Giaour," "The Bride of Abydos," "Lara," "The Corsair," &c.; and the noble bard became the poetical idol of the day. In January, 1815, he married Anna Isabella, only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel; but the union was not productive of happiness, and they separated soon after the birth of a daughter. This rupture gave rise to many rumours re-dounding little to lord Byron's credit, and he again went to the Continent, with a determination not to return to his native country. He often changed his residence; and during his various travels, while he visited the most celebrated parts of the south of Europe, his admirers in England were indulged with the productions of his powerful and versatile muse: sometimes proudly soaring into the pure regions of taste, breathing noble sentiments and chivalric feelings; at other times, descending to impure voluptuousness, or grovelling in sheer vulgarity. In 1823 the state of the Greeks awoke his noble feeling of independence; and, with a disinterested generosity that scarcely has its parallel, he resolved to devote his fortune, his pen, and his sword in their cause. His energies, however, were no sooner called into action, than he was assailed by disease; and he expired, of a fever, at Messolonghi, on the 19th of April, 1824, in the 37th year of his age—to the inexpressible sorrow of the Greeks, by whom he was venerated for his personal exertions and liberal pecuniary aid. Few instances have occurred in which inconsistency appeared so glaring as in the various qualifications of this highly gifted nobleman. With powers of reasoning beyond the faculties of most other men, he was capricious and univexed; and with a poetic taste that approached the sublime was sometimes mixed a reckless unalloyed profligacy—evidently the offspring of sensuality, and the parent of immoral consequences in others. In proportion, therefore, as we admire the commanding talents and poetic eloquence of Byron, so are we compelled to deprecate the unholy purposes to which they were too often made subservient. "Prostituted genius is but splendid guilt." We close this sketch by observing, that his lordship's daughter, the hon. Augusta Ada Byron, was married to lord King, in 1835.

BYTHNER, VICTORINUS, was a native of Poland, but educated in England, where he finally established himself as a physician; author of "Lyra Prophetica Davidis Regis," &c. Died, 1664.

BZOVIV, or BZOVSKI, ABRAHAM, a learned Pole; professor of theology and philosophy. He wrote the "Lives of the Popes," "Annals of the Church," &c. Born, 1567; died, 1637.

WITHOUT THE FURTHER OF A PEN, ALL THINGS ARE BUT AS THEY APPEAR, AND WITHOUT THE FURTHER OF A PEN, ALL THINGS ARE BUT AS THEY APPEAR.

THOSE WHO STRIVE TO GAIN RESPECT BY THE FINERY OF THEIR DRESS, ARE SURE TO BE NOT OVERTOOKED WITH THE ORNAMENTS OF THE MIND.

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CABAB, or CAB, BEN ZOHAR, an Arabian Jew, rabbi, and poet. He satirized Mahomet so severely, that "the Prophet" made war on the Arabian Jews for the purpose of getting the poet into his power; but when Mahomet's success was no longer doubtful, Cabab became his zealous panegyrist; abandoned Judaism for Mahometanism, and was greatly in Mahomet's favour. He is said to have assisted in the composition of the Koran. Died, A.D. 622.

CABALLERO, Marquis, a Spanish liberal, born in 1769. He adhered to Joseph Bonaparte on the abdication of Charles IV. and was made one of his chief ministers. On the fall of the former, Ferdinand VII. passed a decree of perpetual banishment against him; but he was recalled by the Constitutionals in 1812.

CABANIS, PIERRE JOHN GEORGE, a French physician of considerable eminence. Becoming intimate with Mirabeau, he was made a member of the council of Five Hundred; and under the government of Napoleon he was one of the senators. His writings are chiefly medical; but in addition to these he published an interesting account of the last illness and death of Mirabeau. Born, 1737; died, 1807.

CABARRUS, FRANÇOIS, count, a Frenchman, who having settled in Spain in a commercial character, rendered that country considerable service in establishing a paper currency, when cut off from her resources in America. He was afterwards the Spanish minister of finance; to which office he was appointed by Joseph Bonaparte. Born, 1752; died, 1810.

CABASILAS, NIKOL, archbishop of Thessalonica in the 14th century; author of a very able treatise against the infallibility and supremacy of the pope.

CABASILAS, NICHOLAS, nephew of the above, and his successor in the archbishopric; author of an "Exposition of the Liturgy," &c.

CABASSOLE, PHILIP DU, a French bishop, chancellor to the queen of Sicily, patriarch of Constantinople, and a cardinal; author of "The Life and Miracles of St. Mary Magdalen," &c. Died, 1722.

CABASSUT, JOHN, a French divine, and professor of canon law at Avignon; author of "Juris Canonici theoria et praxis," &c. Died, 1685.

CABESTAN, or CABESTAING, WILLIAM DE, a provençal poet of the 13th century, celebrated alike for his talents and misfortunes. Having excited the jealousy of Raymond de Seillans, he had him put to death; and his heart was dressed and served up to the lady, who, on learning the horrible nature of her repast, died of grief.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN, an English navigator of great eminence, was the son of a skillful Venetian pilot, who resided at Bristol. He made several voyages with his father (who had obtained from Henry VIII. letters pa-

tent, empowering him and his three sons to discover unknown lands and conquer them), and they on one occasion discovered Newfoundland, and on another saw the mainland of America, being the first Europeans who had done so. Sebastian was the first to notice the variations of the needle. His skill in maritime affairs induced Edward VI. to settle a pension on him as grand pilot of England; and he was consulted on all questions relating to trade and navigation. He published a map of the world, and a work, entitled, "Navigazione nelle parte Septentrionale." Born, 1477; died, 1557.

CABOT, VINCENT, a French civilian of the 16th century; author of a work, entitled, "Les Politiques."

CABRAL, or CABRARA, PEDRO ALVAREZ, a celebrated Portuguese navigator of the 16th century.

CACCIA, GUGLIELMO, surnamed, from his place of residence, Il Moncalvo, a very excellent painter. He executed some fine altar pieces, but his fame chiefly rests upon his small Madonnas, which are highly valued. Died, 1625.

CACCINI, GIULIO, an Italian musician and composer. In conjunction with Peri, he composed the opera of "Euridice," on the occasion of the marriage of Henri Quatre and Mary de Medici; and it is said to have been the first opera performed in public. He was also the author of a work, entitled "Nuovo Musiche." Died, 1615.

CACCINI, FRANCESCA, daughter of the above, much celebrated at Florence in the 17th century, as a poetess and composer of music.

CADALOUS, bishop of Parma in the 11th century. He was elected pope by the Imperialists, in 1061, and took the name of Honorius II.; but the council of Mantua deposed him in 1064, an event which he did not long survive.

CADAMOSTO, LOUIS, a Venetian navigator, patronised and employed by the king of Portugal. He discovered Cape Verde islands. An account of his voyages and discoveries was published after his death, which took place in 1444.

CADE, JOHN, a noted rebel, better known by the familiar appellation of Jack Cade, was a native of Ireland, from which country he had been obliged to flee for his crimes. During the feeble government of Henry VI. he put himself at the head of 20,000 men, collected from the populace in Kent, and marched into London, where he boldly proposed the rectifying of various abuses in the state. Elated with his popularity and success, he next assumed the title of Lord Mortimer, declaring himself the rightful heir to the throne, as a descendant of Edward III.; but this foolish and presumptuous extravagance induced the citizens to resist him, and the insurgents were soon compelled to submit to the royal authority. All who returned to their homes were pardoned;

UNMARRIED MEN ARE THE TRUEST FRIENDS, THE BEST SERVANTS; AND THE BEST MASTERS, BUT THEY ARE GENERALLY THE WORST SUBJECTS.

ABSENCE COOLS MODERATE LOVE, BUT INFLAMES WHAT IS VIOLENT; JUST AS THE WIND BLOWS OUT A CANDLE, BUT KINDLES A FIRE.

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bet Cade, who was excepted from the general amnesty, and for whose body 1000 marks were offered by the government, wandered about the woods of Kent and Sussex, for a time, till at length he was discovered, and killed in a garden at Holtfield, Sussex, by a gentleman of Kent, named Alexander Eden.

CADET, J. MARCIL, a Corsican, born in 1751; inspector of the mines in Corsica, and author of some eminent geological, statistical, and mineralogical works; among others, one on Corsican jaspers.

CADET DE VAUX, ANTHONY ALEXIS, a French author, editor, and member of various learned societies. He established the "Journal de Paris," and wrote several works connected with agriculture. Born, 1743; died, 1828.

CADET DE GASSICOURT, CHARLES Louis, brother of the preceding; author of the "Dictionary of Chemistry," 4 vols.; various Travels; "Letters on London and the English Nation," &c. Born, 1769; died, 1821.

CADMUS, the founder of Thebes. His history, like that of many other personages of high antiquity, is much mingled with fable. It seems certain, however, that he was born in Phœnicia or Egypt, and that Greece owed to him the sixteen letters of which its alphabet originally consisted. He flourished in the 16th century B. C.

CADMUS, the Milesian, the first Greek author who wrote a prose history. Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, ascribes to this writer "The Antiquities of Miletus and all Ionia," but no portion of the work is now extant.

CADOG, son of Brychan, a saint, and founder of some churches in Wales in the 6th century.

CADOG, surnamed The Wise, a Welch bard of the sixth century. He was the first who made a complete collection of British proverbs.

CADOGAN, WILLIAM, first earl of Cadogan, entered the army early in life; and, after he had attained the rank of a brigadier-general, distinguished himself at the battle of Blenheim. In short, he was present with the duke of Marlborough in all his great victories; and, at his death, succeeded him as commander-in-chief, and master of the ordnance. Died, 1777.

CADOGAN, WILLIAM BROMLEY, M.A., second son of lord Cadogan. He held the livings of St. Giles, Reading, and St. Luke, Chelsea, and was a most zealous and exemplary preacher. A volume of his sermons remains. Died, 1797.

CADOGAN, WILLIAM, M.D., a skillful English physician; author of a treatise on the Gout, in which he wisely insists upon abstinence as the best preventive and cure; an "Essay on Nursing," &c. Died, 1797.

CADOUDAL, GEORGE, a famous Chouan chief, born in 1766. After the ill success of his efforts for the restoration of the Bourbons, he came to terms with general Brune, in 1800, dispersed his troops, and proceeded to London. While there, he was accused by the French government of planning the infernal machine, George having avowed a personal hostility to the First Consul. He afterwards, on receiving the *cordon rouge*

from Monsieur (Charles X.), and a lieutenant-general's commission, embarked with Pichegru in a secret expedition, and landed at Falaise. It has been said that the object was to assassinate Bonaparte, as well as to excite a counter-revolution; and Pitt was accused of sanctioning the enterprise, by a letter to lord Hutchinson, which is denied. But, however that may be, the Parisian police obtained scent of his being in France. He was traced, and put under arrest by a violent seizure, while descending from a cabriolet, during which he wounded two of the officers; and, after a summary judicial process, was executed on the 6th of June, 1804. He died with great courage. The two brothers Polignac were also involved in the same process, and condemned to death, but escaped through the humane exertions of Murat.

CADWALADYR, CASAIL, a Welch poet of the 16th century; some of whose works still remain in MS., and indicate considerable ability.

CÆCILIUS, STATIUS, a comic poet, contemporary with Ennius, and said to be the author of forty comedies. A fragment of his is inserted in Maittaire's "Corpus Poetarum."

CÆDMON, a Saxon ecclesiastic, supposed to have flourished in the fifth century. A fragment of a hymn, by this author, is preserved in king Alfred's translation of Bede; and is the oldest specimen extant of Saxon poetry.

CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, an African physician, who is supposed to have flourished in the second century A. C. His treatises on acute and chronic diseases were published separately at Amsterdam, and also in Holler's "Principes Medicæ Artis."

CÆSALPINUS, ANDREW, an Italian physician and natural philosopher. This enlightened man in some degree anticipated the grand discoveries of Harvey and Linnaeus; his "Questiones Peripateticæ," containing some hints on the circulation of the blood; and his treatise "De Plantis," giving the first example of a system of botanical arrangement, based on similarity of structure. Died, 1603.

CÆSAR, CAIUS JULIUS, the first Roman emperor, and one of the greatest men that even Rome ever produced. At the early age of sixteen he lost his father, who was a prætor; and, very shortly after that event, he married Cornelia, the daughter of Cornelius Cinna, the friend of Marius. This connection gave great offence to the powerful Sylla, who, having vainly endeavoured to bring about a divorce, caused Cæsar to be proscribed. Cæsar, however, escaped the search that was made after him, and Sylla was at length induced to exempt him from prosecution, though he did so very unwillingly, telling those who interceded with him that they would repent their kindness, as he could see in Cæsar the germ of many *Martines*. Having distinguished himself as an orator in the impeachment of Cornelius Dolabella, he speedily grew a public favourite, and became successively military tribune, questor, and ædile. The profusion with which he lavished his liberality, while in these offices, involved him

AN ENOAGING EXTERIOR IS NOT EVERY ONE'S POSSESSION; BUT WE ALL HAVE THE POWER TO BE KIND, CONDESCENDING, AND AFFABLE.

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very deeply in debt; but having obtained the government of Spain, he contrived to amass money sufficient for their discharge, though they are said to have exceeded a million and a half, sterling; a fact which, as he held the government only a year, says but little for his scrupulousness as to the means he used for self-aggrandizement. Having united with Pompey and Crassus in the memorable coalition, called "the first triumvirate," he became consul, and then obtained the government of Gaul, with the command of four legions. And now it was that his genius had ample scope. His military career was rapid and brilliant. Belgians, Helvetians, and Nervians succumbed to him; the German tribes were repulsed, and Gaul was wholly subjected to the Roman power. These transactions, and his invasions of Britain, are beautifully and graphically related in his Commentaries. His successes had the effect of exciting the jealousy of Pompey, who had influence enough in the senate to cause Cæsar to be recalled from the government of Gaul. He refused to obey this order, and marched with his army into Italy, Pompey retiring into Greece. Having seized the public treasury, and commissioned Mark Anthony to watch over his interests in Rome, he proceeded to Spain, where a large army remained in Pompey's interest, which he defeated, and on his return to Rome was declared Dictator. He then followed Pompey into Greece, and defeated him in the memorable battle of Pharsalia, from which Pompey escaped only to be assassinated in Egypt. Having crushed every attempt at resistance on the part of the sons and friends of Pompey, and having been honoured with four several triumphs, he was declared perpetual dictator; a title which some of his friends wished to alter to that of king. And as the great body of the Roman people, dazzled by his military genius, and gratified by the liberality of his largesses, were invincible, or indifferent to, his insatiable thirst for domination, it is more than probable that he would have become an absolute king, but that Brutus and other republicans penetrated his designs, and sternly resolved to make his life the sacrifice to the freedom of his country. Notwithstanding dark hints had been given to him of his danger, he attended a meeting of the senate without taking any measures for the safety of his person, and felt beneath the daggers of the conspirators on the ides of March, in the year 43 B.C., and in the 56th of his age.

CÆSAR, SIR JULIUS, an eminent English civilian, who filled various important offices in the reigns of queen Elizabeth, and kings James I. and Charles I. His last office was that of master of the rolls, which he held above 20 years. Born, 1557; died, 1636.

CAFFA, MELCHIOR, an able sculptor, many of whose works adorned the churches of Rome. Died, 1697.

CAFFARELLI, GASTANO MAJORANO, a celebrated Italian singer. He studied under Porpora, who made him practise the elements of singing from a single sheet of music paper for five years. He was so well rewarded for his talent, that he purchased the dukedom of Santo Spirito. Died, 1768.

CAFFARELLI, a republican French general, born in 1736. He protested against the despotism of Louis XVI., and served with great distinction under Kleber and Moreau on the Rhine, where he lost a leg, and under Bonaparte in Egypt. He was killed at St. Jean d'Acree, in 1799, by a cannon-ball; and his tomb still remains, without the walls.

CAFFIAUX, JOSEPH, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur; author of the "Genealogical Treasury," an "Essay towards a History of Music," &c. Died, 1777.

CAGLIARI, PAUL, or PAUL VERO-NESE, a celebrated painter. His works are somewhat deficient in correctness of drawing and propriety of costume; but these defects are amply compensated by his excellence of colouring, and by his grace and harmony of composition. His works are very numerous; but the best of them are to be found in the churches of Venice, in which city he long resided, and where he died, in 1388.

CAGLIOSTRO, ALEXANDER, Count, the assumed title of an impostor, whose real name was Joseph Balsamo. He was born at Palermo; and having lost his father at an early age, he was placed under the protection of the friars of mercy, whose order he entered as a novice. Here he acquired the elements of chemistry and physics; but he speedily made his escape, and committed so many frauds in Palermo, that he was obliged to abscond. After visiting various parts, he at length reached Naples, where he married a woman of as abandoned a disposition as himself, with whom he travelled to Spain, Portugal, and England, pretending to supernatural powers, and wringing considerable sums from those who became his dupes. In England this exemplary couple established an order of what they called Egyptian Masonry, and as their dupes were of the higher order, they easily obtained from them the loan of valuable jewels, on pretext of some intended ceremonies. With these they went off to Paris, and lived there in a style of the utmost extravagance. The count, however, was thrown into the Bastille, on a charge of being concerned in the fraud of the celebrated diamond necklace of Marie Antoinette; and when he obtained his liberty he judged it high time to quit France. He then went to Italy, where his wife divulged some of his crimes to the Inquisition, and he was confined in the dungeons of the Castle of St. Angelo, and died there in 1794.

CAGNATI, MARCELLO, an Italian physician, and teacher of medicine and philosophy, in the 17th century; author of "Opuscula Varia;" "De Sanitate Tuenda," &c.

CAGNOLI, ANTHONY, an Italian astronomer and mathematician; author of "Trigonometry, rectilinear and spherical," and other scientific treatises of great merit. Died, 1816.

CAIETAU, the assumed name, taken from that of his birth-place, of Thomas de Vio, a Neapolitan monk, and subsequently general of his order; author of a work on the "Power of the Pope," which procured him the archbishopric of Palermo and a

HE WHO KNOWS THE WORLD WILL NOT BE TOO BASHFUL, AND HE WHO KNOWS HIMSELF WILL NEVER BE IMPUDENT.

GOOD-BREEDING IS AS FAR REMOVED FROM A STIFF FORMALITY, AS IT IS FROM IMPERTINENCE OR AWEWARD BASHFULNESS.

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cardinalate; "Commentaries on Aristotle and Aquinas," &c. Died, 1534.

CAILLE, NICHOLAS LOUIS DE LA, an eminent French mathematician and astronomer; author of "Elements of Astronomy," and of numerous other valuable works of science. Born, 1713; died, 1762.

CAIUS, otherwise **GAIUS**, an eminent Roman lawyer; author of a valuable body of legal institutes. He died about the beginning of the third century.

CALAMY, EDMUND, a presbyterian divine. He was educated at Cambridge, and obtained a living; but he resigned it, and joined the non-conformists, rather than comply with the order for reading the book of sports. He now entered warmly into the religious disputes of the time, and was one of the writers of the treatise against episcopacy, entitled, from the initials of its authors, "Smectymnus." Though he preached before the House of Commons, and was one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, he opposed both the execution of Charles I. and the subsequent domination of Cromwell. At the death of the latter, he actively aided in the restoration, and became chaplain to Charles II. The act of uniformity caused him again to secede, and he died in retirement in 1655.

CALAMY, EDMUND, grandson of the above, and a dissenting minister of great note. He was a very voluminous writer. Besides numerous sermons, and controversial tracts against Erhard, Hoadly, and others, he published an abridgment of "Baxter's History of his Life and Times," with numerous supplementary articles. Died, 1732.

CALANUS, an Indian philosopher, much esteemed by Alexander the Great. At the age of 83, being afflicted with a painful illness, he caused a funeral pile to be erected, which he ascended with a composed countenance, and expired in the flames, saying, that having lost his health and seen Alexander, life had no more charms for him.

CALAS, JOHN, a merchant of Toulouse, memorable as the victim of judicial murder. His eldest son committed suicide; and as he was known to be attached to the Roman Catholic faith, a rabble cry arose that he had on that account been murdered by his father. It was in vain that the unhappy parent pointed out the fact that he had a Roman Catholic servant who was uninjured. He was condemned literally without the shadow of a proof of his guilt, and put to death by being broken on the wheel. Voltaire and others subsequently caused the process to be revised, and the unhappy widow procured a pension. The unjust and ignominious death of Calas took place in 1762.

CALASIO, MARIUS, a Franciscan friar of the 17th century, professor of Hebrew at Rome; author of "Canones generales Lingue Hebraice," and "Concordantie eorum Bibliorum Hebraicorum."

CALCAGNINI, CECILIO, an Italian military officer, who bore arms under the emperor Maximilian, and pope Julius II., and was distinguished equally as a soldier and a negotiator. Quitting the profession of

arms, he became professor of belles lettres in the university of Ferrara. His Latin poetry was much esteemed, but as a prose writer he is more valuable for his matter than for his style. Died, 1541.

CALCRAFT, JOHN, a gentleman of Dorsetshire, and for many years an M. P., entered parliament in 1796. He voted with the Whig party, and especially distinguished himself in favour of George IV., while he was prince of Wales; it was, therefore, with surprise and indignation, that the Whigs saw their friend secede from them, and accept office in the Tory administration formed in 1825 under the duke of Wellington. He returned, of course, when that administration was dissolved; but he voted on their side until 1831, when he gave the casting vote in favour of the Reform Bill. From this time he seemed dejected, a degree of mental alienation succeeded, and he committed suicide.

CALDAS, FRANCIS JOSEPH, a distinguished Spanish naturalist. He was employed by the Congress of New Granada to complete the Flora of Bogota, when the disturbed state of public affairs interrupted the work; and this unfortunate gentleman and his colleague, Don Lorano, having sided with the patriot party, were put to death by the Spanish general Morillo, in 1816.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA, PEDRO, a distinguished Spanish dramatist of the 17th century. In his youth he bore arms, but subsequently became canon of Toledo, and employed his leisure in literature. His plays are very numerous, but, though popular in Spain, their chief merit to an English reader is in their plots; his diction being generally inflated, and not unfrequently coarse. Born, 1600; died, 1687.

CALDERWOOD, DAVID, a Scotch presbyterian divine of the reign of Charles II. His opposition to episcopacy caused him to be banished, and he went to reside in Holland, where he published his celebrated "Altare Damascenum." He subsequently returned to Scotland, and by his writings and personal exertions greatly aided in the establishment of presbyterianism. Died, 1651.

CALENIUS, WALTER, a native of Wales, and one of its historians. He was archdeacon of Oxford in 1120.

CALENTIUS, ELISIUS, a Neapolitan poet, and prose author. He was preceptor to Frederic, the son of Ferdinand, king of Naples, and the earliest writer on the illegality of putting criminals to death except for murder. Died, 1503.

CALEPINO, AMBROSIO, an Italian grammarian and philologist; author of a very valuable polyglott dictionary, and other learned and useful works. Died, 1510.

CALETTI, GIUSEPPE, surnamed **IL CREMONESE**, an admirable Italian painter. His principal picture is that of St. Mark, in the church San Benedetto, at Ferrara. In some of his works he so closely imitated Titian, that connoisseurs can scarcely distinguish them. Died, 1660.

CALIGULA, CAIUS CÆSAR AUGUSTUS GERMANICUS, the Roman emperor and tyrant, began his reign A.D. 37, with every promising appearance of becoming the real

THE HEART OF A FOOL IS THE MOUTH OF A WISE MAN; BUT THE MOUTH OF A WISE MAN IS HIS HEART.

IN VAIN IS HE FORTIFIED WITH TERROR, THAT IS NOT GUARDED WITH LOVE AND ADMIRATION.

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father and friend of his people; but at the end of eight months he was seized with a fever, which it is charitably presumed must have permanently deranged his intellects, for his disposition totally changed, and he committed the most atrocious acts of impiety, cruelty, and folly. He caused sacrifices to be offered to himself, his wife, and his favourite horse; murdered many of his subjects with his own hands; had others put to the rack while he was enjoying his meals, or beheld in his presence. But in the midst of his enormities he was assassinated by a tribune of the people, as he came out of the theatre, A.D. 41, in the 29th year of his age.

CALIPPUS, a Greek mathematician of the fourth century B.C., famous for having corrected the cycle of nineteen years, invented by Meton, to show the correspondence of time in the revolutions of the sun and moon.

CALCOTT, JOHN WALL, doctor of music, an eminent English composer. The nobleman's catch-club having proposed a prize, he sent in a hundred compositions; it was then ruled that no individual should send more than three compositions of a sort; and Calcott accordingly, in 1788, sent twelve, four of which gained the four medals! For many years he carried off at least one annual prize, until 1793, when the prizes ceased to be given. He wrote, besides glees, catches, and other compositions, a "Musical Grammar," and made some progress with a "Musical Dictionary." Born, 1766; died, 1821.

CALLET, JOHN FRANCIS, a celebrated French mathematician, hydrographer and engineer; author of "A Memoir on the Discovery of the Longitude;" a "Supplement to Besout's Trigonometry;" and a "Table of Logarithms, from 1 to 106,000." Died, 1798.

CALLIMACHUS, a Greek poet and historian. The remains of his writings, consisting of elegies, hymns, and epigrams, have been published by several eminent editors, and translated into English by Dodd and Tytler.

CALLIMACHUS, a sculptor and architect of Corinth. He is said to have invented the Corinthian order of architecture, and to have taken the hint of its capital from a plant of the acanthus which surrounded a basket covered with a tile on a tomb. He flourished in the sixth century B.C.

CALLINUS, a Grecian orator and poet, supposed to have lived in the eighth century B.C. Some of his poetry is in the collection of Stobæus; and he is said to have been the inventor of elegiac verse.

CALLISTHENES, a Greek philosopher and poet, a relative and pupil of Aristotle, by whom he was recommended to Alexander the Great. He accompanied that prince in the expedition against Persia, and was at first much esteemed by him. It seems, however, that the philosopher had no small portion of arrogance, a quality not likely to serve him with a despotic and irritable prince. He crowned the offences of his free speaking by boldly reprobating Alexander's assumption of divine honours. For this he was put to death; but historians

differ as to the mode of his execution. He was the author of a "History of the Actions of Alexander;" a "History of Greece," &c.

CALLOT, JAMES, an eminent French engraver. His plates are very numerous and highly esteemed, and his drawings scarcely less so. Died, 1834.

CALLY, PIERRE, a French divine and philosopher. He was a staunch Cartesian, and was much engaged in controversies on that subject. He also distinguished himself in converting Protestants to the church of Rome; and envy of his theological success, added to enmity against his philosophy, raised him powerful enemies, who caused him to be banished from Caen, of which he was curé, to Moulins. On his return, he again renewed his exertions among the Protestants, and published a work on the agreement between theology and philosophy, upon the subject of Transubstantiation. This work was condemned as heretical, and he was obliged to recant in his own church. In addition to his controversial works, he wrote some sermons, and an "Introduction to Philosophy," and edited "Boëthius de Consolatione." Died, 1708.

CALMET, AUGUSTIN, a French Benedictine abbot of Senones; author of a "Universal History," "Dictionary of the Bible," and other learned and well-known works. Born, 1672; died, 1757.

CALO, JOHN, or JOHANNITZ, a Bulgarian chief of the 13th century. He put the emperor Baldwin to death, and committed most wanton cruelties in Greece; but was cut short in his evil career by the hand of an assassin.

CALONNE, CHARLES ALEXANDER DE, an eminent French statesman, who succeeded Necker as comptroller-general of the finances in 1788; but after four years of incessant endeavours at financial reform, was obliged to retire to England. He wrote "Observations sur plusieurs Matières du Droit Civil et Coutumier," &c. &c. Born, 1734; died, 1802.

CALPRENEDE, WALTER DE COSTES, lord of, a French nobleman and friend of the great Condé, who is said to have aided him in the composition of "Cassandra," "Pharamond," &c., voluminous romances, once very popular, but now sunk into almost entire oblivion. Died, 1683.

CALPURNIUS, or CALPHURNIUS, TYRUS, a Sicilian Latin poet of the third century. Seven of his Eclogues are to be found in the "Poeta Latini Minores," published at Leyden in 1731, and are thought to be second only to the Eclogues of Virgil.

CALVART, DENIS, an eminent Dutch painter, who had the honour of giving the earliest instructions to Guido, Albano, and Domenichino. His *chef-d'œuvre* is the picture of St. Michael, in the church of St. Peter, at Bologna. Died, 1619.

CALVERT, GEORGE, first lord Baltimore, an English statesman. He was for some time secretary of state to James I., but was obliged to resign this office on becoming a Roman Catholic. He did not lose the favour of the king, however; but obtained a valuable grant of land in America, and by his wise and just conduct formed the

PAINES ARE NEVER WITHOUT FLATTERERS TO SEDUCE THEM, AMBITION TO DEPRAVE THEM, AND DESIRE TO CORRUPT THEM.

FIRE IS TO BE QUENCHED IN THE SPARK, WEEDS ARE TO BE ROOTED OUT IN THE BUD, AND POLLY IN THE BLOSSOM.

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colony which has in modern times increased to the populous and wealthy state of Maryland. Died, 1632.

CALVERT, FREDERICK, seventh lord Baltimore; author of a "Tour to the East, with Remarks on Constantinople and the Turks," "Celestes et Inferi," &c. Died, 1771.

CALVERT, General Sir HARRY, bart., G.C.B. and G.C.H., entered the army in 1778, and proceeding to America, was there made a prisoner of war. In 1793 he was appointed aid-de-camp to the duke of York; in which station he used his energetic exertions to improve the condition of the men, and to increase the efficiency of the English army. The general had retired from the public service, when he was seized with apoplexy, and died in 1826.

CALVERT, FREDERICK, an ingenious and enterprising artist residing in London, whose numerous drawings and lithographic prints afford ample evidence both of his versatility and untiring assiduity. Died, 1835.

CALVI, LAZZARO, an able Italian artist, but of so jealous and evil a disposition, that he poisoned an artist who rivalled him; and, on finding Luca Cambasao's portion of the decoration of a church preferred to his own, abandoned his own profession, and did not resume it for a period of 20 years. Died, 1608.

CALVIN, properly CAUVIN, JOHN, after Luther the most eminent of the religious reformers. His writings, both controversial and practical, were very numerous, and marked by great vigour and perspicuity; and though they are now little read, the principles they inculcate are held by a vast body in all countries in which the reformed religion is established or tolerated. There is, however, a deep stain in the character of this reformer. While vindicating the liberty of conscience, he so far forgot his own principles and disobeyed the behests of the Gospel, as to consign to the flames the unfortunate Servetus. The principal work of Calvin is his "Christian Institute." Born at Noyon, in Picardy, 1509; died, 1544.

CALVISIUS, SELLIUS, a German writer; author of "Opus Chronologicum," a work much praised by Scaliger and other learned men; a treatise on music; a work against the Gregorian calendar, &c. He also composed several psalms and other pieces of church music. Died, 1615.

CAMBACERES, JEAN JACQUES REGIS, duke of Rome, &c., one of those characters which the French revolution raised to distinction, was born at Montpellier, in 1733, brought up to the legal profession, and by his talents soon attracted the notice of the convention, by whom he was appointed to various judicial offices. In the discussion relative to the fate of Louis XIV., although he was one who declared him guilty, yet he disputed the right of the convention to judge him, and voted for his provisory arrest, or, in case of hostile invasion, his death. For a time he had the management of foreign affairs; and when Buonaparte was first consul, Cambaceres was chosen second consul. After Napoleon became emperor, he was an especial favourite, and was created arch-chancellor, grand officer of the legion of

honour, and ultimately duke of Parma and president of the chamber of peers. In fine, he always showed a sincere attachment to Napoleon, and devoted his best energies to his cause; and though he was banished on the second restoration of Louis XVIII., yet he was afterwards allowed to return to Paris, where he died in 1824.

CAMBRIDGE, RICHARD OWEN, an English writer of great and versatile ability; author of "The Scribblersiad," a satire; a "History of the Coromandel War," &c. Died, 1802.

CAMBYSES, king of Persia, succeeded his father, the great Cyrus, in 529 B.C. He was of a violent and vindictive disposition, which he manifested equally by his invasions of Egypt and Ethiopia, and by his cruel treatment of his own subjects. Died, B.C. 521.

CAMDEN, WILLIAM, a learned English antiquary. He received his early education at Christ's Hospital, and subsequently studied at Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree. After filling the situations of second and chief master of Westminster school, his proficiency in antiquarian lore procured him the honourable and lucrative office of Clarendon's king at arms. In addition to his great and well-known work, "The Britannia," he published "Annals of Queen Elizabeth," a Greek grammar, &c. Born, 1551; died, 1623.

CAMERARIUS, JOACHIM, a learned German writer, the friend and biographer of Melancthon. In addition to his original writings, he published several translations from the Greek. Born, 1500; died, 1574.

CAMERARIUS, JOACHIM, son of the above; author of some botanical essays, &c. Born, 1534; died, 1598.

CAMERON, Lieut.-gen. Sir ALLAN. In 1793 he raised, from his private funds, the 79th, or "Cameron Highlanders;" and after a long life spent in the service of his country, died in 1828.

CAMERON, Right Rev. ALEXANDER, D.D., Catholic bishop of the Lowland district of Scotland, died in March, 1828, in Chapel-lane, Edinburgh. This venerable man was esteemed by all ranks of people; he was pious without bigotry, and profoundly learned, without pedantry. In his sermons he was content to enforce the grand truths on which all Christian sects agree, and shunned in the pulpit the controversial points of faith.

CAMERON, JOHN, a Scotch Protestant divine, who after filling the divinity chair at Glasgow, obtained that of Montauban, in France. Mild by nature and tolerant by Christian philosophy, he endeavoured to mediate between Protestants and Papists; but some furious zealots belonging to the latter caused him to be so severely assaulted, that he died from the effects of the brutal attack. His works were collected and published in three 4to. volumes. Died, 1625.

CAMILLA, daughter of Metabus, king of the Volsci. On succeeding her father she distinguished herself in arms, and fell in battle assisting Turnus against Aeneas.

CAMILIUS, MARCUS FURIUS, a Roman general. After obtaining the highest ho-

IT IS A SIGN OF A MALICIOUS MIND, NOT TO ADMIRE THE MAN THAT IS WORTHY OF ADMIRATION.

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nours from his applauding compatriots, he was charged with peccation, and went into exile. But when Brennus and his Gauls besieged the capital, Camillus nobly set aside his private feelings, hastened to Rome, and freed it from the barbarians; after which he was made dictator. Died, *n.c.* 365.

CAMOENS, Louis, a Portuguese poet of first-rate celebrity, was born at Lisbon about the year 1520, and received his education at Coimbra. He served with great credit against the Moors in Africa; and subsequently joined in an expedition to the East Indies, where he wrote a considerable portion of his "Lusiad." This poem has been several times translated into English. Died, 1579.

CAMPANELLA, THOMAS, an Italian monk of the Dominican order. Having strongly opposed the peripatetic philosophy, his enemies caused him to be accused of conspiracy, and he was confined first at Naples and afterwards at Rome. From the latter place he escaped to France, where Cardinal Richelieu obtained him a pension. His best works are "De recta Ratione Studendi," and "Aporias Politica." Died, 1639.

CAMPANO, NOVARESE, an Italian ecclesiastic of the 18th century; author of "Commentaries on Euclid," &c.

CAMPANO, JOHN ANTHONY, bishop of Terrano; author of the History of Andrew Braccio; treatises, moral and political; Latin poems, orations, &c. Died, 1477.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, marquess of Argyll, a zealous and gallant partisan of the covenanted. At the restoration of Charles II. the marquess was committed to the Tower. After remaining a prisoner about five months, he was sent to Scotland, where he was tried for high treason, and beheaded in 1661.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, earl of Argyll, son of the above, and a most zealous and gallant adherent of the royal cause; so much so, indeed, that he was excepted from the general pardon issued by Cromwell in 1654. Though he defeated the endeavours of his enemies to bring him to the scaffold, this noble man most unfortunately ventured to return from Holland, where he had found shelter, and being apprehended, was conveyed to Edinburgh and beheaded in 1666.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, duke of Argyll and of Greenwich, was distinguished equally as a soldier and a statesman. He was brigadier-general at the famous battle of Ramillies, and commanded with brilliant effect at Oudenarde and Malplaquet. To these services he added that of beating the earl of Mar at Dunblain, and compelling the Pretender to quit the kingdom. These actions, and his exertions in bringing about the union, were rewarded with the garter and the English dukedom of Greenwich. He also held several offices, of which Sir R. Walpole deprived him, but which he regained on that minister's removal. Born, 1671; died, 1743.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, a relative of the above, and bishop of Aberdeen; author of the very scarce and curious work, "The Doctrine of a Middle State between Death

and the Resurrection." He resigned his bishopric in 1734, and died in 1744.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, a Scotch architect, surveyor of the works at Greenwich; author of "Vitruvius Britannicus." Died, 1734.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE, D.D., a Scotch divine; author of a "Vindication of the Christian Religion." Died, 1757.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, a clever and industrious Scotch writer; author of the "Military Histories of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough;" a "Political Survey of Britain;" the "Lives of the Admirals," &c. Died, 1775.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE, D.D., a Scotch divine, principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and professor of divinity there; author of a "Translation of the Gospels;" a "Reply to Hume on the Miracles;" and "Lectures on Ecclesiastical History." Born, 1709; died, 1796.

CAMPBELL, Major-gen. Sir NEIL, was the officer selected by the British government to accompany Napoleon to the island of Elba; and it was during a short excursion, which his bad state of health rendered necessary, that Napoleon effected his escape. This brave and meritorious officer, after spending thirty-one years in the service of his country, fell a sacrifice to the noxious climate of Sierra Leone, of which colony he had been appointed commander-in-chief. Died, 1837.

CAMPBELL, Major-general Sir JAMES, entered the army as an ensign in the 1st regiment of foot, about the year 1794; served at Gibraltar; and was at the taking of Minorca in 1798. He was soon after appointed major; was sent out to India, and served in the Mahratta war, as lieutenant colonel of the 74th foot. In 1808 he returned to England with his regiment, consisting only of about 130 men. When it had been recruited, it was sent to the Peninsula, and led on to victory by his gallant chief, at Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, and Vittoria, where he commanded a brigade. At the former of these places he stormed and carried the breach at the head of his own regiment; he was severely wounded at Vittoria, and also at Salamanca. In 1834 he was appointed colonel of the 74th, but in the year following, laden with the honours which he had won, he died, in Paris, having served his country for a period of 44 years.

CAMPE, JOACHIM HENRY, a German writer; author of a German dictionary, "Letters from Paris, eulogistic of the French Revolution;" "Theophrastus;" and the "New Robinson Crusoe." The last named work, by which he is chiefly known in England, is founded on the popular work of DeLoo. Born, 1746; died, 1818.

CAMPEGGIO, LORENZO, originally a professor of civil law at Bologna, but on the death of his wife he entered the church, became a bishop, and at length a cardinal. In 1519 he was sent as legate to England, and while here was nominated bishop of Salisbury. After being for some time in Germany as legate, and employed in opposing Lutheranism, he again came to England to decide between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon, on which occasion he offended

HE THAT GOES INTO THE OTHER WORLD BEFORE HE IS SENT FOR, WILL MEET WITH AN UNWELCOME RECEPTION.

AS EMPTY VESSELS MAKE THE LOUDEST SOUND, SO MEN OF LEAST WIT ARE THE GREATEST BABBLERS.

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Henry without being of any real service to the queen. He appears to have been a man of considerable learning and natural ability; for he reckoned Erasmus and other eminent scholars among his friends. Died, 1539.

CAMPEGGIO, brother of the above, and a bishop; author of several treatises on canon law. Died, 1564.

CAMPER, PETER, a Dutch physician and naturalist. His writings on various departments of natural history and philosophy are collected in six volumes; and, in addition to these, he wrote an ingenious treatise on the physiognomies of men of different nations. Born, 1723; died, 1789.

CAMPHUYSEN, DYRK, a Dutch landscape painter of the 17th century; distinguished for the excellence of his moonlight pieces.

CAMPI, BERNADIN, an Italian painter; and author of an excellent treatise on the principles of his art. Died, 1584.

CAMPIAN, EDMUND, an English Jesuit. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and graduated at Oxford; but on a visit to Ireland was induced to turn Papist, and enter as a Jesuit at Douay. He wrote "Chronologia Universalis," and a drama, called "Nectar and Ambrosia." Being chosen by Gregory XIII. to come to England as a missionary, he was discovered, tried for high treason, and executed in 1581.

CAMPISTRON, JEAN GUALBERT DE, a French dramatic poet. Three volumes of his plays are extant; and some of them are thought to be but little inferior to those of the celebrated contemporary, Racine. Born, 1666; died, 1723.

CAMPO, ANTONIO, an Italian writer of the 15th century; author of the "History of Cremona."

CAMPOMANES, DON PEDRO RODRIGUEZ, count de, a celebrated Spanish statesman, whose profound and elevated views in political economy obtained him, in 1785, the appointment of fiscal to the council of Castile; of which he was afterwards made president and minister of state; but when count Florida Blanca came into office, he was expelled. He wrote many useful works; and died in 1789.

CAMPS, FRANCIS DE, abbot of Ligny; author of a "History of France," "Dissertation on Medals," &c. Died, 1732.

CAMPSON, GAURI, raised by the Mamelukes to the sultanhip of Egypt; and slain, after a beneficent reign of 12 years, in an action with Selim, emperor of the Turks, in 1516.

CAMUS, JOHN PETER, a French prelate, remarkable for the railery he introduced into his sermons. He was created bishop of Bellay by Henry IV., but his severe reproofs of the monks, and his endeavours to check their irregularities, made him many enemies, and he at length resigned his bishopric and retired to a monastery. Among his writings were several religious romances, written with the intention to supplant the less edifying fictions which were just at that time so popular. Born, 1582; died, 1652.

CAMUS, STEPHEN LE, a doctor of the Sorbonne, bishop of Grenoble, and a cardi-

nal; a prelate of most exemplary character. He lived with the utmost self-denial, and appropriated much of his revenue to relieving the poor and founding charitable institutions. His works are "A Discourse on the Perpetual Virginity of the Virgin Mary;" and "Personal Letters." Died, 1707.

CAMUS, CHARLES STEPHEN LOUIS, a French writer; author of "Treatises on Mechanics and Arithmetic," a "Course of Mathematics," &c. Died, 1768.

CAMUS, ANTOINE LE, a French physician; author of "Medical Miscellanea," "Physic for the Mind," &c. Died, 1772.

CAMUS, ARMAND GASTON, was one of the deputies from Paris to the states-general in 1789; and, when a member of the convention, voted for the death of the king. Although he opposed the establishment of the consular government, yet Bonaparte continued him in his office of archivist, which he held several years. Born, 1740; died, 1804.

CAMUSAT, NICHOLAS, canon of Troyes; author of "Melanges Historiques;" "Historia Albigenensis," &c. Died, 1655.

CANALETTI, or CANALE, ANTONIO, a Venetian painter, whose excellence was chiefly in landscape. To him is ascribed the merit of having been the first to make the camera obscura useful in painting. Born, 1697; died, 1768.

CANANI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian anatomist, professor of anatomy and medicine at Ferrara; author of a valuable and scarce work, entitled "Musculorum Humani Corporis Picturata Dissectio." Some writers attribute to him the discovery of the valves of the veins. Died, 1690.

CANAYE, PHILIP, sieur de Fresne, an eminent French statesman and lawyer. He was employed in several embassies from Henry IV., accounts of which are published in three folio volumes. He was converted from Calvinism in the well-known controversy between Du Perron and Du Plessis Mornay. Born, 1551; died, 1610.

CANDAULES, a king of Lydia, put to death by his favourite, Gyges, at the instigation of the queen. Gyges subsequently slew her also, and assumed the crown, B.C. 718.

CANDIDO, PETER, whose real name is said to have been De Witte, was a native of Bruges, where he was distinguished as an historical painter. Many of his works have been engraved.

CANGE, CHARLES DU FRESNE DU, a French antiquary; author of a "History of the Empire of Constantinople;" "Byzantine History," &c. Died, 1688.

CANINI, ANGELO, an Italian grammarian; author of "Observations on the Greek Language," &c. Died, 1557.

CANISIUS, HENRY, a German writer; author of "Treatises on Canon Law," and on Antiquities. Died, 1610.

CANITZ, BARON DE, a Prussian privy councillor; author of some elegant German poems. Died, 1690.

CANNE, JOHN, an English puritan of the 17th century. Being obliged to fly from England, he settled at Amsterdam, and succeeded Henry Ainsworth as pastor there.

THE LUCK MAKER'S VISION WHEN THERE IS NO FUTURE, BUT HE CONTINUES WITH AN ANXIETY WHICH THERE IS NO HEAVEN.

THERE IS NO GREATER WEAKNESS THAN THAT OF LETTING OUR HAPPINESS DEPEND ALTOGETHER UPON THE OPINION OF OTHERS.

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He published a Bible, with numerous marginal references.

CANNEMAN, ELIAS, a Dutch statesman, born in 1778. In 1798 he joined the revolution, and held a high financial post at the Hague, when Holland was united to France. In 1813 he was among the first to declare the independence of Holland; and chief contributor to the restoration of the house of Orange.

CANNES, FRANCIS, a learned Spaniard, born in 1737, and died in 1795. He was the author of "A Spanish and Arabian Grammar and Dictionary."

CANNING, the Right Hon. GEORGE, a highly gifted orator and distinguished politician, was born in London, April 11, 1770. His father, who was from Ireland, was a man of considerable literary abilities; but having offended his family by marrying a lady without fortune, came to London, entered himself of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. Like many others similarly situated, he soon abandoned the law for literature; but this failing to provide him with the means of support, he commenced business as a wine merchant, and failed. Repeated disappointments seriously affected his health and spirits, and he died, broken-hearted, on the very day that his infant son was one year old. His widow, reduced by dire necessity, had recourse to the stage for support, and married an actor: he also died, and she then became the wife of Mr. Huon, a linen-draper of Exeter. But she had the happiness to live to see the success of her son, and to receive from him at all times the tenderest marks of filial affection. The friends of his father first placed him at Hyde Abbey school, Winchester, and afterwards at Eton, where he greatly distinguished himself as a scholar, and formed many connections which were of great service to him in his after life. While at Eton, he displayed great skill as an author. In his contributions to the "Microcosm," a periodical work conducted by the senior scholars. At Oxford also he distinguished himself; and proceeded thence to Lincoln's Inn, his oratorical talents suggesting the bar as the profession best adapted for him. Being introduced to the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, he abandoned the bar, and devoted himself wholly to politics. His strenuous and able support of the minister was rewarded in 1796 with an under secretaryship of state; and in the year 1800 he was placed in affluence by his marriage with Miss Joanna Scott, the daughter of general Scott, with a fortune of 100,000*l*. His talents as a poet and political writer were unquestionable, and he made an expert use of them in the articles he contributed to the "Anti-Jacobin," a celebrated publication, in which the Whigs were wittily, unmercifully, and in some cases unjustifiably, held up to popular contempt. After the death of Pitt, and the dissolution of the coalition ministry of Fox and Greyville, Canning became foreign secretary in Percival's administration; and to him may justly be ascribed the line of British policy in Spain, which destroyed the hopes of Napoleon, and led to his final overthrow; for, as he once emphatically declared, "if his had been the hand

which committed England to an alliance with Spain." Having, as it was alleged, unfavourably endeavoured to procure the removal of lord Castlereagh from office, a duel took place, and both parties had to quit office. In 1812 he was elected a member for the great commercial town of Liverpool; and in 1816 he again became minister, being appointed president of the board of control. In this situation he made himself extremely unpopular by his defence of the Six Acts, and other no less obnoxious measures. On the return of queen Caroline to England in 1820, Mr. Canning retired from office, that he might not have occasion to vote against her. This did not prevent his being appointed governor-general of India in 1822; and he had already made preparations for his departure, when the melancholy death of the marquis of Londonderry caused the seals of the foreign office to be delivered to Mr. Canning. In conjunction with Mr. Huskisson, he now advocated a course of both home and foreign policy, strikingly at variance with that of which he had for years been the wittiest and readiest, if not the most profound defender. His new policy was as popular as his old had been obnoxious; and the earl of Liverpool being seized with paralysis, from which there was no hope of his recovery, Mr. Canning reached the grand object of his ambition—that of being the acknowledged head of administration. But though the new premier was popular with the country, the party with whom he had in a great measure ceased to act rendered his task a difficult one. The opposition to him was fierce, almost rancorous; and it was soon obvious that he was suffering both in mind and body from over-exertion and constant excitement. These, aggravating the effects of a severe cold, caught while attending the funeral of the duke of York, brought on a most painful inflammatory disease, which terminated his life, at the age of fifty-seven, in 1827. As an orator, he has rarely been excelled for finished elegance and classical taste; pouring forth his eloquence in a persuasive, impassioned, and fearless tone; or in a happy vein of caustic irony demolishing the arguments of his opponents. That he was ambitious of place and power, and that during his political career he made some sacrifices of principle to expediency, no one will deny; but, as a statesman, his great aim was to uphold the honour of his country, and to pursue a liberal line of policy at home and abroad; while he was a decided enemy to all intermeddling with those institutions which the wisdom and experience of ages had built up and cemented.

CANO, ALONZO, a Spanish artist; so masterly a painter, sculptor, and architect, that he was surnamed the Michael Angelo of Spain. His colossal statues of St. Peter and St. Paul were so admirably executed, that foreign artists from all parts travelled to see and copy them. Unhappily, in the midst of his triumph and celebrity, he became the victim of a horrible suspicion. During his absence from home his wife was murdered, and his house robbed by an Italian servant; and Cano, being suspected, was put to the rack. The torture itself

THE MEMORY OF MAN IS LIKE A NET, WHICH HOLDETH GREAT THINGS, AND LETTETH THE SMALL PASS THROUGH.

TO INDULGE IN ANY OTHER FEELINGS IS TO TAKE A STEP IN THE HIGH ROAD THAT LEADS TO LITIGATION, WAR, AND MURDER.

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could not shake his firmness, and as there was no evidence against him he was released. He then entered the church; and although he strictly attended to his religious duties, yet his love of the arts was unabated, and the "ruling passion" was still so strong, that on his death bed he averted his face from the crucifix of his confessor, because it was ill-carved. Born, 1608; died, 1676.

CANO, MELCHIOR, a Spanish prelate; author of "Locorum Theologicorum," &c. Died, 1560.

CANO, JOHN SEBASTIAN, a Spanish navigator of the 15th and 16th centuries; the first, it is believed, who sailed round the globe. Died, 1526.

CANO, JAMES, a Portuguese navigator, who in the fifteenth century discovered the kingdom of Congo.

CANORMUS, a German mineralogist of great celebrity, born in 1738; director of the mines to the emperor of Russia. He published numerous works on his favourite science: "Description des principales Mines situées dans la Hesse, dans la Hartz, &c. &c.," "Principes Elementaires de la science des Mines," "L'Exploitation et la Preparation de Culvre," &c. &c.

CANOVA, ANTONIO, a celebrated modern sculptor. He was born, in 1757, at the little place of Passagno, in the Venetian territory. The seigneur of the village, having seen the figure of a lion modelled by Canova when only twelve years of age, was generous enough to place him with Torretti, of Vienna, at that time the greatest living sculptor. At the close of his studies at Vienna he settled at Venice, and manifested the originality of his powers by various works. From Venice he passed to Rome, where he was greatly patronized, and in a comparatively brief time he was admired by all Europe, and more or less employed by every European potentate. Fortune and honours flowed in upon him, and he used them wisely and honourably. Among his numerous works the finest are "Cupid and Psyche," "Venus and Adonis," "Mary Magdalen," and "Napoleon holding the Sceptre." Died, 1822.

CANOVA, STANISLAUS, an Italian mathematician, born in 1740. He was brought to notice by a work to prove that Americo Vesputio was the first discoverer of the New World. Among his works are "Dissertazione sulle vicende delle Longitudine Geografiche dal Tempi di Cesare Augusto."

CANSTEIN, CHARLES HILDEBRAND, baron, a German nobleman, distinguished for an improvement in printing, analogous to stereotyping. He caused bibles and testaments to be printed from entire pages; the testaments being sold as low as fourpence each. How the baron's pages were formed does not clearly appear. Died, 1719.

CANTACUZENUS, JOHN, emperor of Constantinople. After filling several important offices he was proclaimed emperor by the nobles and soldiery; and he endeavoured to heal the wounds which five years of civil war had inflicted on the state; but the jealousy of Palæologus, the rebellion of his own son, and other disasters, induced him to resign the crown and retire to a

monastery, where he employed himself in literary labours. He died in 1411, being more than 100 years old; and he may be considered as one of the greatest among the successors of Constantine.

CANTACUZENE, PRINCE, a Greek patriot, descended from the famous Eastern emperor, John, and one of the first to join Ypsilanti in 1821, when declaring for the liberty of Greece, since re-established.

CANTARINI, SIMON, surnamed the Pezarezse, an Italian painter, whose works are frequently mistaken for those of his great master, Guido. Died, 1648.

CANTEL, PETER JOSEPH, a French Jesuit; author of a treatise "De Romanæ Republica," and "Historia civilis et ecclesiastica Metropolitæ Urbium," and editor of Valerius Maximus, and Juslin. Died, 1685.

CANTEMIR, DEMETRIUS, a Moldavian prince; author of "The System of the Mahometan Religion," a "History of the Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire," &c. Died, 1723.

CANTEMIR, ANTIOCHUS, son of the above. He was educated in Russia, and employed in some important embassies from that country. He was the author of several poems, and translated Anacreon into Russian. Died, 1774.

CANTIPRATANUS, THOMAS, a divine and philosopher of the 13th century; author of two rare and curious treatises on the natural history of bees. He is also said to have translated into Latin the whole of the works of Aristotle; but Aventine attributes it to Henry of Brabant.

CANTON, JOHN, M.A., an ingenious English mechanic and experimentalist. The chief of his discoveries was that of the means of making artificial magnets, for which the Royal Society gave him its gold medal, and elected him a member. He contributed some valuable papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society, but published no separate work. Born, 1718; died, 1772.

CANTWELL, ANDREW, an Irish physician; author of "Latin Dissertations on Medicine and Fever," &c. Died, 1754.

CANTWELL, A. DE, a French writer; librarian of the Invalides at Paris; translator into French of "Gibbon's Decline and Fall." Died, 1802.

CANUEL, SIMON, a French general, born in 1767. He was in the army at the time of the revolution; and, by embracing the royal cause, rose to the rank of general of brigade in La Vendee. Quitting this career on the guillotining of his leaders, in 1796, he took command under the Directory; but was not employed under the consular or imperial regime till the restoration of the Bourbons, when he was made governor of Lyons. His accusation, by Colonel Fabvier, of provoking anti-Bourbon conspiracies there for the sake of persecution, gave birth to an action for libel against the former, which excited much notice.

CANUTE, surnamed the Great, king of Denmark by inheritance, and of England by conquest. Though his authority in England was ill-obtained, it seems to have

SLAVERY MAY BE WELL FED AND DECENTLY CLAD, BUT THEY DARE NOT SPEAK. REMEMBER, THERE IS MENTAL SLAVERY AS WELL AS BODY.

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been both wisely and justly administered. Died, 1635.

CANUTE IV., surnamed the Pious, king of Denmark. He endeavoured to invade England, but was unsuccessful; and was slain by one of his subjects in a revolt, consequent on a grant he had made to the church. His death took place in 1087.

CAPACCIO, JULIUS CÆSAR, an Italian writer; author of a "History of Naples," &c. Died, 1691.

CAPASSO, NICHOLAS, an Italian divine, and professor of civil law in the university of Naples; author of some works on theology and jurisprudence, which are now but little known; some spirited and popular poetry, Latin and Italian; and a translation, which is highly popular in Naples, of "Homer's Iliad" into the Neapolitan Patois. Born, 1671; died, 1746.

CAPECIO, SCRIPTO, a Neapolitan writer of the 16th century; author of a Latin poem, in imitation of Lucretius, on the "Principles of Things."

CAPEL, ARTHUR, lord, a distinguished royalist, who, in conjunction with lord Norwich and Sir Charles Lucas, gallantly defended Colchester against the parliamentary troops. He at length surrendered on a promise of quarter, but was treacherously beheaded. While confined in the Tower he wrote some beautiful verses; and was the author also of a moral work, entitled "Daily Meditations." He suffered in 1646.

CAPEL, ARTHUR, earl of Essex, son of the above. His own merit and the memory of his father caused him to have the honourable employments of ambassador to Denmark, and lord lieutenant of Ireland. He subsequently, for a short time, held the office of first lord of the Treasury; but lost his favour at court by voting for the exclusion of the duke of York. Being accused of participation in the Rye-house plot he was committed to the Tower, where he cut his throat, or, as was suspected, was murdered, in 1683.

CAPELL, EDWARD, an eminent dramatic critic; editor of a volume of ancient poetry, entitled "Prolusions," &c.; but chiefly known for his edition of Shakspeare, a task which is said to have occupied him more than 30 years. Born, 1713; died, 1781.

CAPELLA, MARCIANUS MINNIUS FELIX, a Latin poet of the 5th century.

CAPELLAN, T. F., a Dutch vice-admiral, born in 1760: colleague with Lord Exmouth in the victorious attack on Algiers.

CAPELLEN, G. A. P., baron, a Dutch statesman, born in 1770; minister of the interior to Louis Bonaparte. On the union of Belgium with Holland, in 1815, he was appointed secretary of state at Brussels by the new king, and in 1815 governor of the Dutch East Indies.

CAPELLO, BIANCA, at first the mistress, and afterwards the wife, of Francis, son of the grand duke Cosmo de Medici. She was possessed of great ability, but was both artful and cruel, and her memory is literally detested by the Florentines. The fact that her husband and herself died within a few days of each other, caused it to be

surmised that they were poisoned, and rumour charged the dark deed upon the brother of her husband, the cardinal Ferdinand. Died, 1587.

CAPILLUPI, CAMILLO, an Italian writer of the 16th century; author of "The Stratagems of Charles IX. against the Huguenots."

CAPISTRAN, JOHN, a friar, who distinguished himself in the 14th century by the zeal with which he laboured against Turks and heretics. He headed a crusade against the Hussites, of whom he is said to have made many converts. He died in 1456; and nearly two centuries afterwards was canonized.

CAPISUCCHI, BLASIUS, marquis of Monterio, and general of the Papal forces. He signalized himself by great daring and zeal against the Huguenots, especially in defending Poitiers against them in 1569. The besiegers threw a bridge across the river, when Capisucchi and two companions plunged in, and in the face of the enemy destroyed the fastenings of the bridge, thereby rendering it useless.

CAPISUCCHI, PAUL, bishop of Neocastro. He was appointed by the pope to examine the proceedings in the divorce of Henry VIII. and queen Catherine, and reported that that measure was unwarranted. Died, 1539.

CAPITOLINUS, JULIUS, a Latin writer of the third century. His chief work is the Lives of some of the latter emperors.

CAPMANI, DON ANTONIO, a Spanish philosopher, born in 1749; author of a Spanish dictionary and several elementary works. He died in 1810.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, JOHN, count of, a Greek diplomatist, born at Corfu in 1780. He was the son of a physician, and himself studied physic at Venice. His father was governor of the Seven Ionian Islands, when occupied by Russia; and when the treaty of Tilsit transferred them to France, Capo D'istria entered the official service of the former, in count Romanzof's office. In 1812 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to admiral Tchitchiloff. In 1813, the emperor Alexander, being pleased with his conduct on that occasion, elevated him to the rank of foreign minister; and in this capacity his name is found at the foot of most of the treaties signed by the allies on the downfall of Buonaparte in 1813-14. Russia allowed him, in 1826, to quit office, in order to become president of the new Greek government. He was assassinated in the autumn of 1831.

CAPORALI, CÆSAR, an Italian writer; author of a "Life of Mæcenas," some comedies, and several humorous poems. Died, 1601.

CAPPE, NEWCOMB, an English dissenting divine, pupil of Dr. Doddridge; author of "Illustrations of select Passages of Scripture;" "Discourses on the Providence and Government of God," &c. Died, 1791.

CAPRANICA, NICHOLAS, cardinal; a great friend to learning and the learned. Died, 1456.

CAPRARA, CARDINAL, a distinguished Italian ecclesiastic, born in 1733. Attached

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to the principles of the French revolution, he accompanied Bonaparte, in 1803, to Brussels, and was by him made archbishop of Milan. It was by Caprara that Bonaparte was crowned king of Italy in 1805. He died in 1810.

CAPRIATA, PETER JOHN, an Italian writer of the 17th century; author of a History of the transactions in Italy from 1613 to 1660.

CARACALLA, MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, a Roman emperor. He was born in 133, and, in conjunction with his brother, Geta, succeeded his father, Severus, in 211. Having murdered Geta, he was so much enraged at the people of Alexandria for their comments on that crime, that he entered the city with his troops and slew the inhabitants. After six years' reign he was murdered by one of his guards, in 217.

CARACCI, LUDOVICO, a celebrated Bolognese painter. His works are chiefly to be found in the churches and palaces of Bologna, though some other Italian towns boast the possession of a few of them. He was an extremely amiable and disinterested man. Born, 1553; died, 1619.

CARACCI, ANISALE, cousin of the above, and still more eminent as a painter. His painting in the palace of the cardinal Farnese, at Rome, is said, by the famous Poussin, to excel the efforts of all preceding painters; yet for these wonderful works, which occupied him eight years, he received but five hundred gold crowns. Died, 1609.

CARACCI, AGOSTINO, brother of the last named. He, like his distinguished relatives, was an eminent painter, and worked sometimes in conjunction with them; but he was still more distinguished as an engraver. His prints after Correggio, Paul Veronese, and Tintoretto, are greatly admired. Died, 1622.

CARACCIO, ANTONY, an Italian poet of the 17th century; author of "Il Corradino," and other tragedies; and an epic poem, entitled "Imperio Vindicta."

CARACCIOLI, ROBERT, an Italian bishop, much employed by popes Callistus III. and Sixtus V. His sermons contain passages of great eloquence. Died, 1495.

CARACCIOLI, LOUIS ANTONY, a French writer. His works are numerous; but none of them obtained so much notice as his pretended letters of Ganganelli, pope Clement XIV. These are so superior to the other productions of the author, that the *faux* succeeded in the outset; but his non-production of the original MSS., and certain anachronisms in the work, betrayed him. Born, 1721; died, 1803.

CARACCIOLI, FRANCISCO, admiral, an Italian, born in 1770; one of the victims who perished by the sanguinary re-action at Naples in 1799, when the French abandoned the town, and the royal family were restored. Notwithstanding the capitulation with cardinal Ruffo guaranteed his life, he was hanged at the mast-head of his vessel, and his body thrown into the sea. Much has been said of the evil influence used by lady Hamilton over Nelson, then stationed off Naples, to get him to sanction this outrage; but lady Hamilton has vehemently denied it.

CARACTACUS, whose real name was **CARADOG**, was a king of an ancient British tribe inhabiting South Wales, called the *Silures*. He gallantly resisted the Romans for a considerable time, but was at length defeated by Ostorius, A. D. 75. When taken prisoner and carried before the emperor Claudius, his magnanimous behaviour and sensible appeal produced such an effect on the Roman emperor, that he gave him his liberty; but what afterwards became of him is not recorded.

CARADOG, a British historian; author of "The Chronicle of Wales." Several MS. copies of it remain; and one of them has been continued as far as 1280. Died, 1156.

CARAMUEL DE LOBKOWITZ, JOHN, bishop of Mesi, and one of the true church-militant; for though a bishop, he fought in the Netherlands, and assisted in defending Prague against the Swedes. He was a voluminous but not very valuable controversialist; his zeal greatly outweighing his judgment. Born, 1606; died, 1682.

CARASCOSA, Baron, a Neapolitan, born about 1769. Having taken part with the French revolution at the first expulsion of Ferdinand of Naples, he was sentenced, by cardinal Ruffo's party, to the scaffold, on the success of the counter-revolution of 1799; but escaped. He was afterwards raised to the post of lieutenant-general by Murat, and greatly distinguished by him. He served under the latter in the march on Moscow; but in 1815, in the capitulation he made with the allies and general Bianchi, on the failure of Murat's Italian campaign, was accused of deserting his royal patron. His equivocal conduct in 1820, when the constitutionalists prevailed, caused his disgrace and banishment.

CARAVAGGIO, MICHAEL ANGELO AMERIGHI DA, an eminent though self-taught Italian painter. Born 1569; died, 1609.

CARAUSIUS, a bold Flemish pilot, who usurped the empire of Britain, and became so formidable by his possession of Boulogne and of a large fleet, that the Romans recognised him by treaty. He was an arbitrary tyrant, and was murdered by a servant in 293.

CARBON DE FLINS, C. L. M. E., a French poet and dramatist, born in 1757; he died in 1806. "La Revell d'Epimede," "La Jeune Hotesse," "La Papasse Jeanne," are among his comedies.

CARDAN, JEROME, an Italian physician of great note in his time. Though he appears to have been a consummate empiric, he certainly had considerable talent. He was an excellent mathematician, but so addicted to astrology, that, having predicted the time of his death, it is said that he starved himself in order to verify his prediction. His works on various subjects were printed in 10 vols. folio, at Lyons, in 1663. Born, 1501; died, 1576.

CARDI, LOUIS, sometimes called Civoli and Cigoli, an eminent Tuscan painter and engraver. He greatly affected the style of Correggio. The master-piece of his pencil St. Peter Healing the Cripple, was unfortunately destroyed by the damp. Died, 1613.

CARDON, ANTOINE, an eminent Belgian engraver, born in 1739.

IF YOU WOULD DRY UP THE RIVER OF DISCORD, YOU MUST FIRST EXHAUST THE MOUNTAINS AND RILLS WHICH FORM IT.

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CARDON, ANTHONY, an engraver of very considerable talent; many of whose works are well known and esteemed. Born at Brussels, in 1772; died, in London, 1813.

CARDONA, JOHN BAPTIST, bishop of Tortosa; author of some learned treatises on the collection of useful books, &c. He died about the close of the 16th century.

CARDONNE, DOMINIC DE, professor of the Turkish and Persian languages at Paris, and keeper of the manuscripts in the royal library there; author of a "History of Africa and Spain under the Dominion of the Arabs," "Indian Tales and Fables," &c. Born, 1720; died, 1783.

CAREW, GEORGE, an English military officer. After serving with great reputation, he was ennobled by James I., and made master-general of the ordnance and a privy councillor. Charles I. greatly esteemed and raised him to the rank of earl of Totness. He wrote a "History of the Wars in Ireland." Died, 1629.

CAREW, THOMAS, an English poet. His masque, "Cædmon Britannicum," was performed before the court at Whitehall in 1632, and greatly admired. Died, 1639.

CAREW, RICHARD, an English writer, chiefly on topography; author of "A Survey of Cornwall," &c. Died, 1620.

CAREW, SIR GEORGE, brother of the above. He was much employed by queen Elizabeth, who knighted him. He wrote an account of France and the Court of Henry IV., which was not published till above a century after his death. Died, 1614.

CAREW, the Right Hon. REGINALD POLE, was a native of Cornwall, and first returned to parliament for Reigate in 1787. He afterwards sat for Lostwithiel, and for Fowey; to the representation of which places he was several times elected. He was sworn a privy councillor in 1805, having served as under secretary of state for the Home Department during the Addington administration, with which he retired from office, as he did from public life altogether soon after his last return for Lostwithiel, in 1812. He died in January, 1835, in the 63d year of his age.

CAREY, HENRY, earl of Monmouth, an English nobleman, distinguished for his scholarship, and especially for his acquaintance with modern languages. He translated numerous works from the French and the Italian, of which the most important are Blondi's "History of the Civil Wars of England," and Paul Paruta's "History of Venice." Died, 1661.

CAREY, HENRY, an English musician and poet. He chiefly excelled in ballads, one of which, "Sally in our Alley," was praised by Addison for its words, and by the celebrated Geminiani for its music. He was the author of several burlesque and other dramatic pieces highly popular in their day. Died, by his own hand, 1743.

CAREY, GEORGE SAYLIE, son of the above. He inherited much of his father's peculiar talent; and, though intended for the business of a printer, he speedily abandoned that for the stage. His songs, chiefly patriotic ones, were inferior to his father's both in poetry and music. Besides these

and some farces, he wrote "A Rural Ramble," "Balnear," being sketches of the English watering places, &c. Died, 1807.

CAREY, JOSEPH, a French printer, who made some important improvements in the art of stereotyping. Died, 1801.

CAREY, JOHN, LL.D., a native of Ireland, whose labours as an editor of various classical and useful works were constant and valuable. He died, near London, in 1830, aged 73.

CAREY, DR. WILLIAM, a celebrated Baptist missionary, was born at Panlaurbury, Northamptonshire, in 1751. His father kept a small free-school in the village, and apprenticed his son to a shoemaker at Hackleton, where his earnest inquiries upon religious subjects attracted the notice, and soon obtained him the friendship, of the Rev. Thomas Scott, of Ravenstone. He entered into communion with a congregation of Baptists; and in his twentieth year began to preach, which he continued for two years, when he was publicly baptized in the river Nen. Shortly after this he married; and although he had to endure the severest privations, and to work at his trade for the support of his infant family, he devoted much of his time to the study of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages; and these pursuits led him to the acquaintance and friendship of the chief Baptist ministers of the neighbourhood. In 1787 he was entrusted with the charge of a congregation at Leicester; where, persevering in his benevolent object of converting the heathen (respecting which he had before published his opinions), he induced other ministers to join him; and, in 1792, they formed themselves into a Baptist Missionary Society at Kettering. William Carey was nominated to go upon their first mission, and India was selected as the most desirable field for the commencement of his zealous efforts. He arrived, with his whole family, in Bengal, in 1794, but had the ill fortune to lose all his money and effects by the sinking of a boat in the river Hooghley. After patiently enduring severe toils and privations for three years (during which period, however, he acquired the Bengalese tongue) Mr. Carey preached publicly; but as the East India Company were opposed to his object of forming an establishment inland, in 1799 he proceeded to the Danish settlement of Serampore, where he (with three junior missionaries, who had been sent out to his assistance) was promised protection by the Danish governor, Col. Bice. This little missionary settlement, consisting of four preachers only, with their wives and families, rapidly increased; a school was opened; and type being sent from England, a translation of the Scriptures was printed in the Bengalese language. Mr. Carey, having made himself a complete master of the native languages, was, in 1801, appointed by the governor to the situation of professor, which gave him great facilities in the prosecution of his leading object, although he had many difficulties to contend with, both from the prejudices of the natives, and the political views of influential individuals at home. But he persevered; and, in 1805, a diploma of D.D. was transmitted to him

AS A BEE IS OFTEN HURT WITH HIS OWN HONEY, SO WIT IS OFTEN PLAUGED WITH ITS OWN CONCEIT.

HE WHO UNDERTAKES TO PLEASE EVERY BODY WILL NEVER BE IN WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.

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from one of the English universities. He never relaxed in the work he had begun, but translated the Scriptures into several of the Indian languages, and lived to witness the success of his ardent exertions for their dissemination among the native tribes. Died, 1834.

CARISSIMI, GIACOMO, a much admired musical composer of the 17th century.

CARITEO, an Italian poet of the 15th and 16th centuries; author of "Opera Nuova e Amoroza Composta," &c.

CARLETON, GEORGE, bishop of Chichester, was educated by the famous Bernard Gilpin, who sent him to Oxford. His literary powers are honourably mentioned by Fuller, Camden, and Echard; and his writings are very numerous. The most valuable of these are "Vita Bernardi Gilpin," "Short Directions to know the True Church," and "Astrologimania, or the Madness of Astrology." Died, 1628.

CARLETON, SIR DUDLEY, lord Dorchester, an English statesman during the reigns of James I. and Charles I. He was a man of great ability; but, like Laud and other statesmen of that time, he had a bigoted fondness for arbitrary government. As an author he is chiefly known by his "Letters to and from Sir Dudley Carleton during his embassy to Holland, from January, 1616, to December, 1620." These letters, which were edited by lord Hardwicke, contain much valuable information, though they also display much prejudice. Died, 1632.

CARLETON, SIR GUY, lord Dorchester, a military officer of great courage and skill. Having passed through the subaltern ranks, he, in 1762, became a colonel, and distinguished himself very greatly at the siege of the Havannah. In 1772 he was raised to the rank of major-general, and entrusted with the important office of governor of Quebec; in which situation he defended Canada against the general Arnold and Montgomery, whose army he routed, the last named of its generals being slain. For this, general Carleton was knighted, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He next succeeded general Clinton as commander in chief in America; and, at the conclusion of the war there, was raised to the peerage, and made governor of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Died, 1808.

CARLOS, Don, son of Philip II. of Spain, was born in 1545. He was deformed and sickly, and of an extremely violent disposition. He was to have espoused Elizabeth of France, but his father, becoming a widower, married that princess himself. This circumstance greatly irritated him, and it is said that he had entered into a conspiracy against his king and father. On this charge he was thrown into prison, where he died about six months after his arrest. The manner of his death is variously stated: some affirming that he was poisoned, bled to death, or strangled, while others attribute his death to his own act. Born, 1545; died, 1567.

CARLOS, SAN, the duke of, formerly ambassador from Spain to this country, died at Paris, 17th July, 1828. This noble-

man took various means to repair the public roads in Spain; he increased the number of canals, and endeavoured to revive the credit of the national bank. He also established various academies for the cultivation of the arts and sciences in Spain.

CARLISLE, T. HOWARD, earl of, born in 1748; uncle and guardian of lord Byron; to whom the latter dedicated his "Hours of Idleness;" and finding them too freely defended from the attacks of the northern critics by his noble relation, he subjected him to the rack of satire, along with his presumed enemies, in "English Bards." The earl of Carlisle always, after he was superseded by the duke of Portland in Ireland, acted with the Whig opposition. Some of this nobleman's literary works deserve a higher character than they have obtained. "The Step-Mother," and "A Father's Vengeance," tragedies, are published with a collection of his lordship's poems, in 8vo.

CARLYLE, JOSEPH DACKER, an English divine and linguist. He accompanied lord Elgin on his embassy to Constantinople, and took that opportunity to explore various parts of Asia Minor, Egypt, &c. His specimens of Arabic poetry, and a learned summary of the affairs of Egypt, from the year 971 to the year 1453, were published during his lifetime, and procured him considerable celebrity. After his death a volume appeared of his, "Poems suggested by Scenes in Asia Minor, Syria, and Greece." Died, 1804.

CARMER, JOHN HENRY, count de, chancellor of Prussia, and a chief author of the Prussian code, introduced in 1794. Died, 1801.

CARMONTELLE, a French writer; author of "Proverbes Dramatiques," some Romances, Conversations, &c. Died, 1806.

CARNEADES, an eminent Greek philosopher. He was a pupil of Diogenes, the stoic, and subsequently, of Egesinus. When he became a teacher he opposed Chrysippus, opposed the theology of the stoics, and argued against their doctrine of fate. But though as a philosopher he was free from many of the errors of his time, it was rather in a political than philosophical character that he was serviceable. Rome having levied a fine on Athens, Carneades, with Diogenes and Critolaus, was sent to plead against it. He did so successfully, and so great a sensation did his eloquence make, that Cato feared its effect on the Roman youth. Died, 125 B.C.

CARNOT, LAZARE NICHOLAS MARQUERITE, a French mathematician, and war minister under Napoleon, was born in Burgundy, in 1753, entered the corps of engineers, and received promotion from the prince of Conde; yet at the commencement of the revolution he became a decided partisan of the republic, and, as a member of the convention, voted for the death of the king. During the reign of terror he took an active part in public affairs; and on the establishment of the executive directory he became one of its five members. In this office he remained till 1797, when, with Barthelemy and others, he was accused as a royalist, and exiled. Bonaparte, on becoming first consul, recalled Carnot and

HE THAT SINGS AGAINST MEN MAY BEAN DISOBEY, BUT HE WHO SINGS AGAINST GOD IS SURE OF IT.

HE IS THE BIGOT OF INFIDELITY WHO WILL NOT BELIEVE THE TRUTH BECAUSE IT IS THE TRUTH.

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made him minister of war. In this office he quarrelled so much with the finance ministers, that he was at length compelled to resign. He subsequently served Bonaparte faithfully in various capacities, and under all the aspects of the emperor's fortune; but the emperor seems always to have undervalued his talents. As a writer Carnot is very favourably known by his "Réflexions sur la Méthaphysique du Calcul Infinitesimal," "La Géométrie du Position," and other scientific treatises. Died, 1823.

CARO, ANNIBALE, an Italian poet. His parents were very poor, but in early life he had the good fortune to be patronized by Pietro Ludovico Farnese. Subsequently he became secretary to the cardinal Alexander Farnese, who literally heaped preferments upon him. Though greatly engaged in public affairs, he wrote much. His original works, both prose and poetry, are of a very high order; but his great merit is in his translations from the Greek and Latin. From the latter he translated the *Æneid*. Born, 1507; died, 1566.

CAROLINE, AMELIA ELIZABETH, wife of George IV., king of Great Britain and Hanover, second daughter of duke Charles William Ferdinand of Brunswick (who was mortally wounded in the battle of Austerlitz) and of the princess Augusta of England, sister of George III. She was born, May 17th, 1766; married the prince of Wales in 1795, and gave birth to the princess Charlotte in the year following; but was scarcely recovered from her confinement, when her husband abandoned her, without assigning any other reason than that "no one could force his inclinations." The discarded princess retired to a mansion at Blackheath, where she devoted herself to the arts and sciences, and dispensed no inconsiderable part of her income in acts of benevolence. Meanwhile, the friends, or rather the spies, of the prince, circulated many reports of her unfavourable to her general deportment, accusing her of illicit connections, and even asserting that she was the mother of a boy named William Austin, whom she had adopted, and that the father was Sir Sidney Smith. This led to a "delicate investigation," as it was termed; and on the whole evidence being submitted to George III. he declared himself satisfied of her innocence, and received her with marks of his special favour. In 1813 the contest was renewed between the two parties; the princess of Wales complaining, as a mother, of the difficulties opposed to her rearing her daughter; but the prince of Wales, then regent, disregarded these complaints. Upon this, in July, 1814, the princess obtained permission to go to Brunswick, and, afterwards, to make the tour of Italy and Greece. On quitting England she assumed the title of Countess of Wollsebuttel; and, while at Milan, took into her service an Italian, named Bartolomeo Bergami, in the capacity of a courier, whom she soon elevated to the office of chamberlain, and appointed his sister one of her maids of honour. For a time she resided at a villa on the banks of the lake of Como; but afterwards visited Tunis, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Ephesus, and lastly Jerusalem.

While there she exhibited extraordinary munificence in gifts to the conventual fathers as well as to the poor; and took upon herself to found a new order of knighthood, entitled the order of St. Caroline, of which she constituted Bergami grand master. Her indiscretion in thus exalting Bergami, and the improper familiarity with which it was alleged she treated him, became a theme of general conversation; and commissioners were secretly sent out to Milan by the prince regent, in order to make inquiries into her conduct, and to furnish the necessary evidence on which to obtain a divorce. All circumstances appeared favourable to him for the consummation of this long-desired object. While absent from England, death had deprived her of her friends, George III. and the duke of Kent; of her daughter, the princess Charlotte; and her brother, the duke of Brunswick, who fell in resisting the French previous to the battle of Waterloo. Yet, on the prince of Wales ascending the throne, January 29, 1820, the ministry offered her an income of 30,000*l.* sterling, the title of queen of England, and all the dignities appertaining thereto, on the condition that she should continue to reside abroad. This proposal she rejected with great indignation, accused her enemies of the basest conspiracy against her, and returned to England, cheered by the enthusiastic welcome of nine-tenths of the people. She was now publicly accused by the minister, lord Liverpool, of adultery; and, after a protracted trial, the bill of pains and penalties was passed to a third reading by a trifling majority; but government thought it prudent to withdraw it, and the disgusting proceedings dropped. After this outrage on public decency, preparations were made for the king's coronation. The queen at first demanded to be crowned with him; and this being peremptorily refused, she requested to be present at the ceremony, but had to endure the mortification of being repeatedly turned from the doors of Westminster Abbey and refused admission. The spirit of Caroline sunk under this last effort; for though she endeavoured to display the courage of a Brunswick, and to appear daily in public, yet scarcely had a fortnight elapsed when she was taken suddenly ill, while witnessing a performance at Drury-lane theatre, and she died on the 7th of August, 1821. Having expressed a wish that she should not be buried in England, her remains were removed to Brunswick, and deposited between those of her father and brother. On the funeral procession passing through London, a violent conflict took place between the life-guards, who were conducting it, and the populace. To what extent the queen was guilty no one can say, the evidence being most conflicting and unsatisfactory; but never was a woman more decidedly the victim of brutal vengeance, or one who had so many pleas to urge in extenuation of her crime, if really guilty.

CARPENTER, NATHANIEL, an Irish divine; author of "Philosophia Libera;" a "Treatise on Optics;" "Achtrophel," or the Picture of a wicked Politician," &c. Died, 1635.

THE MASTER OF A WELL REGULATED HOUSE IS MORE BENEFICIAL TO THE STATE THAN A HUNDRED POLITICAL DECLAMERS.

EVERY HONOUR HAS HIS ZOLLUS; AND EVERY ZOLLUS, LIKE HOMER'S, IS REMEMBERED ONLY TO BE DESPISED.

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CARPENTER, RICHARD, an English divine of the 17th century. He was originally educated for the established church, but seceded from it, and became a Romanist priest. He again recanted, and obtained a vicarage in Sussex; but at the rebellion he quitted England, and again professed himself a Catholic. The Restoration caused him to return to England, and turn Protestant. Here it might have been supposed his turnings would end, but he in fact changed once more, and died a Catholic. The writings of this unprincipled man are, "Experience, History, and Divinity," and "The Pragmatical Jesuit."

CARPENTER, PETER, a French ecclesiastic and antiquarian; compiler of "Alphabetum Thronianum," &c. Died, 1767.

CARPI, UGO DA, a painter and engraver of the 16th century, to whom is generally attributed the invention of the kind of engraving called chiar-ocuro.

CARPI, GIROLAMI DA, a painter of the 16th century, and a very successful imitator of Correggio and Parmegiano.

CARPINI, JOHN DE PLANO, a Dominican friar of the 13th century, and one of the embassy from pope Innocent IV. to the descendants of Jenghis Khan, sent to prevent them from invading Europe, and to induce them rather to turn their arms against the Saracens and Turks.

CARPOCRATES, a heretic of the second century, who denied the divine nature of Christ. His followers were accused of lewd and immoral practices, but Dr. Lardner thinks the accusation to have arisen rather from enmity than fact.

CARFZOV, BENEDICT, chancellor of Saxony; author of "Definitiones Ecclesiasticæ;" "Definitiones Forenses;" "Commentaries on the Scriptures," &c. Died, 1665.

CARFZOV, JOHN BENEDICT, a professor at Leipsic in the 18th century; author of "An Introduction to the Canonical Books of the Old Testament."

CARR, WILLIAM HOLWELL, an English clergyman, and a distinguished patron of the fine arts. He spent large sums in pictures, which he bequeathed to the National Gallery. Died, 1830.

CARR, SIR JOHN, an English attorney and writer; author of "The Stranger in France;" "The Stranger in Ireland;" "A Tour through Scotland," &c. While in Ireland, he was knighted by the lord lieutenant. Died, 1822.

CARRA, JOHN LOUIS, a French writer and politician. In addition to a periodical, entitled, "Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires," he published several essays. Having joined the party of Brissot, he was condemned on the fall of that leader, and guillotined, 1793.

CARRANZA, BARTHOLOMEW, a French Dominican. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and had the honour to accompany Philip II. of Spain to England, where he laboured so zealously to establish Popery, that the king made him archbishop of Toledo. Here, however, his success ended; for being accused of heresy, he was imprisoned at Rome for ten years, and subsequently sent to a monastery for

the remainder of his life. His chief works are, a "Summary of the Councils," and a "Treatise on the Residence of Bishops." Died, 1576.

CARRE, LOUIS, an eminent French mathematician. Besides many important contributions to the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, he published an elaborate "Method of measuring Surfaces and Solids, and finding their centres of Gravity, Percussion, and Oscillation." Died, 1711.

CARREL, ARMAND, chief editor of the "National," and a distinguished political writer, died of a wound he received in a duel with M. Girardin a few days previous, July 24, 1836.

CARRENNO DE MIRANDA, JUAN, DON, an eminent Spanish painter, patronized by Philip IV. In colouring he surpasses all his countrymen, with the exception of Murillo. Died, 1685.

CARRERAS, JOSE MIGUEL, JUAN, and LOUIS; three brothers, distinguished in the revolution of Chili; who for patriotism, talents, and purity of character had not their equals in that country; yet, by a singularly adverse fortune, they all perished at Mendoza, under the merciless rule of O'Higgins and San Martin. With brutal cruelty the latter sent their aged father an account of the expenses of the execution of Juan and Luis, who suffered in 1818; with an order for its immediate payment. He paid it, and, two days afterwards, expired of a broken heart. Don Jose Miguel did not meet his unhappy fate till 1822; when, endeavouring to take advantage of a popular movement in his favour, he was surrounded by a superior force, made prisoner, and executed on the very spot where his brothers had suffered.

CARRIER, JOHN BAPTIST, a monster of ferocity, gendered in the French revolution, was born near Aurillac in 1756. He was sent on a mission to La Vendée, where he caused thousands of victims, men, women, and children, to be drowned, beheaded, or shot; the ordinary mode of execution being too tardy for him. Fifteen thousand individuals perished in this way; in short, the banks of the Loire were strewn with the dead bodies, and the water was so polluted, that it was prohibited to drink it. On the fall of the party called the Mountain, he was tried before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to the guillotine, in 1794.

CARRINGTON, N. T., a modern English poet, who for many years followed the arduous profession of a schoolmaster at Plymouth, devoting his leisure moments only to the service of the Muses. His principal works are, "The Banks of the Tamar," and "Dartmoor." His chief power lay in description; and the latter poem, especially, has merits of a very superior order. Born, 1777; died, 1830.

CARRON, GUY TOUBSAINT JULIER, a French ecclesiastic and writer; author of "Reflexions Chrétiennes pour tous les jours de l'Année," "Pensees Ecclésiastiques," &c. Died, 1820.

CARSTARES, WILLIAM, a Scotch divine, but of more influence as a politician, was born at Cathcart, in 1649. In order to re-

THE FLATTERY OF AN ENEMY IS THE MOST DANGEROUS OF ALL THINGS, AND THE MOST EASY TO BE MISAPPLIED.

PROVIDENCE CAN RAISE THE MEANEST, OR HUMBLE THE MIGHTIEST: IT IS THEREFORE ABSURD FOR THE ONE TO DESPAIR, OR THE OTHER TO PRESUME.

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move him from the danger of being led into politics his friends sent him from Edinburgh, where he had commenced his studies, to Utrecht. Becoming known to the prince of Orange he soon obtained his confidence, and was much employed by him in forwarding his intentions upon England. Being privy to the Rye-house plot he was apprehended, and put in the torture, which he bore with much fortitude, but at length was induced to make a statement which was afterwards used against his friend, Mr. Baillie. On his liberation he returned to Holland, where the prince received him very cordially, and made him his chaplain. He accompanied William to England, and though nominally only his chaplain, was in fact one of the most influential and able of his state advisers. Under queen Anne he had no political power, but she caused him to be made principal of the university of Edinburgh, in which important post he gave satisfaction equally to her majesty and to the Scottish public. By the house of Hanover he was equally patronised, and he continued a favourite till his death, which took place, in his 66th year, in 1715.

CARSTENS, ASMER JACOB, a Danish painter of very considerable merit. His subjects, nearly all taken from the classic authors, exhibit gracefulness of attitude with vigorous expression. Born, 1754; died, 1795.

CARTE, SAMUEL, an English divine and antiquary; author of a valuable and elaborate work, entitled "Tabula Chronologica Archiepiscopatum et Episcopatum in Anglia et Wallia," &c. Died, 1740.

CARTE, THOMAS, son of the above, and like him an antiquary and historian, and a divine. On the accession of George I., feeling that he could not conscientiously take the required oaths, he abandoned his profession; and during the rebellion of 1715 he was so strongly suspected, that a warrant was issued against him, but he was safely concealed in the house of a clergyman in Warwickshire. He was subsequently involved in political strife, but he escaped by timely flight. As an author he is chiefly known by his "History of England," and that of the "Revolution of Portugal;" his other works, though numerous, being far less able. Born, 1686; died, 1754.

CARTEAUX, JOHN FRANCIS, a French republican officer of great skill and courage. Buonaparte had served under him at Toulon, and when he became consul, he employed his old commander as commissioner to the principality of Lombino. Died, 1807.

CARTER, JOHN, an eminent draftsman, architect, and antiquary. In the latter character he wrote ably and zealously in reprobation of the disfigurement of the remains of ancient beauty by tasteless attempts at improvement. Of his ability as a draftsman and engraver there is abundant proof in the plates of the "Views in England," &c.; and it is worthy of notice, that his various powers were developed by his own industry, unaided by early education. Died, 1718.

CARTER, THOMAS, an eminent Irish musician and composer of vocal music. Among his compositions are the songs "Oh, Nan-

nie, wilt thou gang wi' me?" and "Stand to your guns, my hearts of oak." Died, 1804.

CARTER, ELIZABETH, an English lady, daughter of a clergyman residing at Deal, in Kent. Under the instructions of her father she became an admirable Greek and Latin scholar, and was well skilled in German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese Hebrew and Arabic; nor was she a mere reader. She translated Crousaz's critique on Pope's Essay on Man, Algarotti's explanation of Newton's philosophy, and Epictetus. These dissimilar labours appeared during her life; and, after her decease, six volumes of her correspondence was published, which are calculated to give even a higher opinion of her intellect than her more learned and masculine performances. Born, 1717; died, 1806; aged 89.

CARTERET, JOHN, earl of Granville, an eminent English statesman. He was born in 1690; and immediately on attaining his majority, he took his seat in the House of Lords. Warmly supporting the Hanoverian succession, he was noticed by George I., and employed by him in various posts until 1731, when he succeeded Cragg as secretary of state. In 1723 he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland; and though he gave the irritable natives some offence by prosecuting the printer of the Draper's (Swift's) letters, he was on the whole a popular viceroy. In the reign of George II. he again held that distinguished post, and with even more success than before. On his return to England he became a strong opponent of Walpole; and when he had succeeded in removing that statesman, and procuring office for himself, he supported measures similar to those he had formerly condemned. But though as secretary of state, and as president of the council, in which office he died, his conduct was marked by much vacillation, he retained his court favour to the last. Died, 1763.

CARTERET, PHILIP, a distinguished naval officer of the 18th century. In conjunction with captain Wallis he commanded an expedition to the South Seas, in 1766. Of the discoveries they made, some account is given by Hawkesworth in the introduction to his narrative of Cook's voyage.

CARTIER, JAMES, a French navigator of the 16th century, who made several voyages of discovery on the coasts of North America.

CARTWRIGHT, THOMAS, an eminent puritan divine of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; author of "Commentaria practica in totam historiam Evangelicam," a "Body of Divinity," "Commentaria Sacculi et Dilucidi in Proverbia Salomonis," &c. Died, 1603; aged 68.

CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM, an English divine and poet. Both as a preacher, and as a member of the council of war of Oxford, he zealously and ably served the cause of the unfortunate Charles I.; and his exertions in the latter capacity caused him to be for a short time imprisoned by the parliament. His literary talents must have been great, for bishop Fell said that he was "all that man could arrive at;" and Ben Johnson, in his familiar way, said, "my son, Cartwright, writes all like a man." But the remains of Cartwright are very dis-

NO PEOPLE ARE SO IMPATIENT OF CENSURE AS THOSE WHO ARE THE GREATEST SLANDERS.

TRUTH STANDS NOT UPON THE TONGUES OF MEN, NOR HONOUR UPON THE FROWNS OF AUTHORITY.

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proportionate to these high praises, consisting only of four plays and a few poems. He died, at the early age of 33, in 1643.

CARTWRIGHT, JOHN, an English gentleman, distinguished for his zealous attachment to political reform. Early in life he served in the navy, but subsequently became a major in the Nottingham militia; from which circumstance he was generally known as Major Cartwright, though he had been superseded for many years previous to his death. As what may be called an amateur politician he was before the public for many years; both by his writings in favour of American Independence, and on universal liberty, as well as by the public addresses which he promoted in furtherance of a radical reform of the government. He also displayed great firmness and disinterestedness on all occasions where multitudes assembled to advocate and petition for popular rights; and he may be considered, on the whole, as a well-meaning rather than as a wise man. He has been highly lauded by his friends and partisans as possessing great talents; but though at times his writings are ingenious, he was too much wedded to Utopian theories to deserve the character of a profound reasoner. He died in 1824; aged 84.

CARTWRIGHT, EDMUND, brother of the preceding, and a clergyman of the established church. He wrote some novels and poetry of no particular merit; but he made some very valuable discoveries in mechanics and agriculture; and obtained 10,000*l.* from parliament as the reward of his ingenuity. Died, 1824.

CARUSIUS, or CARUSIO, JOHN BARNST, a Sicilian writer; author of "*Bibliotheca Historica Regni Siciliae*," and "*Memorie storiche della Sicilia*." Died, 1750.

CARUSO, LUIGI, an eminent Neapolitan composer. His "*Il Fanatico per la Musica*" is the work by which he is best known in this country; but all his works are very popular in Italy and Germany. He died early in the present century; but it is not precisely known at what date.

CARVER, JONATHAN, an American traveller; author of "*Travels through the Interior of North America*," "*Treatise on the Cultivation of the Tobacco Plant*," &c. He died in great distress, in 1780.

CARY, HENRY, viscount Falkland, son of Sir Edward Cary, master of the jewel office to queen Elizabeth, and to James I., was made comptroller of the king's household, and elevated to the (Scottish) peerage of Falkland in 1617. Subsequently he was made lord deputy of Ireland, but did not long hold the office, the Catholic party being much opposed to him. He was a man of considerable literary talent, and published "*Letters to the Duke of Buckingham*," "*A History of that unfortunate Prince, Edward II.*" &c. Died, 1633.

CARY, LUCIUS, viscount Falkland, son of the preceding. His course is a strong and painful proof that the best intentions may lead to fatal results, if not guided by solid judgment. He was much favoured by Charles I., and was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to that monarch. Yet, unaware of the extremities to which the (so called) patriots of the day desired to proceed, he

warmly supported them. It is true that when he did perceive the real intentions of the parliamentarians he decidedly embraced the cause of the king. But he had done immense mischief by lending the weight of his high character, social, intellectual, and moral, precisely at the time when the weight of that character would most have benefited the cause of social order. Learned, and the patron of learning, he was also as brave as he was gentle; and when he discovered the error of his opposition, he fought boldly and zealously for his king; and died honourably at the battle of Newbury, in the 34th year of his age, 1643.

CARY, HENRY LUCIUS, viscount Falkland, son of the above, died young. He is said to have been a man of talent, but the only proof we have of it is a play, called "*The Wedding Night*." Died, 1663.

CARY, ROBERT, LL.D., an English divine and writer. During the civil war he disgraced himself by leaving the established church and joining the Presbyterian party; and, at the Restoration, he disgraced the church by again espousing its principles. His tergiversation was rewarded by an archdeaconry, from which, however, he was ejected in 1664. He wrote a learned and useful work, entitled "*Palaologia Chronica*." Died, 1688.

CARYL, JOHN, secretary to Mary, queen of James II. He remained faithful to that unfortunate prince, and was rewarded for his fidelity with the titles of earl Caryl and baron Dartford. In the reign of queen Anne he was living in England, and was intimate with Pope. He was the author of some poems, some translations of psalms from the Vulgate, and of two plays: "*The English Princess*," a tragedy; and "*Sir Solomon, or the Cautious Coxcomb*," a comedy. The date of his death is unknown.

CARYL, JOSEPH, an eminent nonconformist divine; author of a voluminous and valuable "*Commentary on Job*." Died, 1673.

CASA, JOHN DE LA, secretary of state under pope Paul IV. He was distinguished as a statesman, and as an ecclesiastic; but his fame rests upon his writings, which are considered among the purest specimens of Tuscan composition. His poems, both light and serious, are of a very high order, but his chief work is a prose dialogue, "*Galateo, or the Art of Living in the World*." Born, 1503; died, 1556.

CASANOVA, MARK ANTONY, a modern Latin poet. He imitated Martial in his style, and made pope Clement VII. a favourite object of his attack. He at length offended so greatly that he was condemned to die. Clement, however, was induced to pardon him. But the unlucky satirist escaped execution only to perish still more miserably; for, on the taking of Rome by the Imperialists, he was reduced to the necessity of literally begging for bread, and at length died of disease, as it is said, produced by hunger, in 1527.

CASANOVA DE SEINGALT, JACOB, a Venetian gentleman, distinguished, in the last century, by his love of literature and science, and by his proficiency in them. He was acquainted with Voltaire, and other

celebrated literati of the day; and he left a copious history of his life and times. Brockhaus, the Leipzig bookseller, to whom the MS. was entrusted for publication, has published "Extracis from the Life of Jacob Casanova," the freedom of its remarks rendering it dangerous to publish it in full.

CASANOVA, FRANCIS, an eminent painter, chiefly of landscapes and battle-pieces. He was employed by Catharine II., of Russia, to paint the victories of her armies over the Turks. Died, 1806.

CASAS, BARTHOLOMEW DE LAS, a Spanish prelate, distinguished for his generous and constant, though unavailing, exertions in favour of the natives of South America. He was born in 1474, and in his nineteenth year accompanied his father, who sailed with Columbus, to the West Indies. On his return to Spain he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, in order that he might act as a missionary in the western hemisphere, "there to spend his days in preaching the Gospel to the Indians, and humanity to their oppressors." Never did man more zealously endeavour to effect a great and good object. Twelve times he crossed the ocean, to plead at the foot of the Spanish throne the cause of the wretched Indians, and passed fifty years of his life in attempting, though with little effect, their melioration. He was made bishop of Chiapa in 1544, but he resigned his see in 1551, returned to his native country, and died at Madrid, 1566, in the 92nd year of his age. Of the writings of Las Casas, the most valuable is his "General History of the Indies."

CASAUBON, ISAAC, a native of Geneva, distinguished by his great erudition and powers of criticism. For several years he held the Greek professorship at Geneva; but at length feeling dissatisfied with the amount of remuneration, he gave up his professorship, and removed to Paris. There he was made professor of the belles lettres, and had a pension, not very punctually paid, assigned him by Henry IV.; at whose death Casaubon came to England, and James I. gave him two prebends. In return, however, the pedantic king required the aid of the great critic in writing against the Roman Catholics. Casaubon's editions of classic authors are very numerous, and display immense industry and erudition. Born, 1559; died, 1614.

CASAUBON, MERIC, D.D., son of the above. His "Pietas contra Maledicos," written against the Catholics, and in vindication of his father, introduced him to the notice of king Charles I., by whom he was presented to some valuable church preferments. During the commonwealth he was persecuted and imprisoned, but remained unshaken in fidelity. At the restoration he recovered his livings. Among his writings the best is "A Treatise concerning Enthusiasm." Died, 1671.

CASE, JOHN, an English physician, and philosophical writer; author of "Summa veterum interpretum in universam Dialecticam Aristotelis." Died, 1599.

CASENEUVE, PIERRE DE, a learned French antiquarian; author of "Origines an Etymologies Françaises," "La Catalogue Française," &c. Died, 1650.

CASLON, WILLIAM, an English letter-founder, to whom we are indebted for much of the superiority of our printing type. Born, 1692; died, 1766.

CASSAGNES, JACQUES, a French ecclesiastic and poet. He was of so irritable a nature, that a satire of Boileau's actually drove him mad, and he was obliged to be confined in the convent of St. Lazarus until his death, which took place in 1679.

CASSANDER, GEORGE, an able German controversialist. Of his writings, which are very numerous, the ablest and most elaborate is his "Consultatio Casandri." De Thou praises his mildness and modesty; qualities but too rarely belonging to controversialists. Born, 1515; died, 1566.

CASSAS, LOUIS FRANÇOIS, an eminent French antiquarian and artist; author of "Voyage Pittoresque de la Syrie, de la Phénicie, de la Palestine, et de la Basse Egypte." Born, 1756; died, 1827.

CASSERIO, or CASSERIUS, GIULIO, anatomical professor at Padua. He was at first the menial servant of the great anatomist, Fabricius, at Aquapendente, to whom he became assistant, and, finally, successor in the professorship. His only published work is "Pentasthesion," or a treatise on the five senses. Died, 1616.

CASSINI, JOHN DOMINIC, an eminent astronomer, was born at Perinaldo, near Nice, and studied at Geneva with the Jesuits. His fame reaching France, he was invited to pay a visit to that country, where the kindness shewn to him by Louis XIV., and his great minister, Colbert, caused him to remain for the rest of his life. He was the first resident in the royal observatory at Paris, and he continued to inhabit it for upwards of 40 years. During that time his services to science were such as to do him honour to himself, as well as to the liberal monarch by whom he was patronised. He determined the parallax of Mars with the sun; demonstrated the diurnal motion of Jupiter round his axis; and discovered the four satellites of Saturn, in addition to that which Huygens had discovered. He died in 1712, having previously been for some years deprived of sight.

CASSINI, JAMES, son of the preceding, and, like him, an eminent astronomer; author of "A Treatise on the Figure and Magnitude of the Earth," "The Elements or Theories of the Planets," &c. Born, at Paris, 1677; died, 1736.

CASSINI DE THURY, CESAR FRANCIS, son of the last named, and his successor in the royal observatory. Like his father and grandfather, he did much to advance science; and, having better instruments than theirs, he was enabled to improve upon their labours. Born, 1714; died, 1784.

CASSIODORUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, a Roman statesman and historian. He was of a noble family, and held some of the highest offices of state, including that of consul. His writings are extremely valuable, especially his twelve books of epistles, on account of the light they throw upon the manners of his time; but his style is condemned by Gibbon as being quaint and declamatory. Died, 575.

WHEN YOU GO ABROAD, CONSIDER WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO: WHEN YOU RETURN HOME, WHAT YOU HAVE DONE.

TO MOST MEN, EXPERIENCE IS LIKE THE STEER LIGHTS OF A SHIP, WHICH ILLUMINE ONLY THE TRACK IT HAS PASSED.

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CASSIUS, LONGINUS CASUS, a Roman of the last age of the republic, and the associate of Brutus in the assassination of Julius Caesar. That his patriotism was sincere may fairly be inferred from his reply to Antony, who, on the day after the assassination of Caesar, tauntingly asked him if he had another dagger: "Yes," was the reply, "if you become a tyrant." At the battle of Philippi he commanded the left wing, and on its giving way he retired to a tent with his freedman, by whom, as it is thought, he was slain, as he was found with his head severed from his body. Brutus, in lamenting him, called him "ultimus Romanorum." Died, B. C. 42.

CASTAGNO, ANDREAS DEL, so called after the village in which he was born, was the son of very poor parents, and, being early left an orphan, he was adopted by an uncle, who employed him in tending cattle in the fields. In this situation he made some attempts at drawing, which caused Bernard de Medici to place him with a master. While studying at Florence he became acquainted with Domenico Venetiano, who was acquainted with the new method of painting in oil and varnish. The splendour of this mode of colouring, the art of which was then unknown in Tuscany, was much admired, and Castagno availed himself of Domenico's friendship to obtain the secret; but not satisfied with this, he was wicked enough to murder his friend and benefactor, in order to be the sole possessor. This he effected without suspicion, but just before his death confessed the horrid crime. Born, 1499; died, 1480.

CASTALIO, or CASTELLIO, SEBASTIAN, one of the earliest friends and fellow labourers of Calvin. Unfortunately for Castalio's worldly condition, he differed from the great reformer on the important subject of predestination. He was in consequence deprived of his office of teacher in the college of Geneva; and repaired to Basil, where he occupied himself with a Latin and a French version of the Bible, gaining a scanty subsistence for his family by teaching Greek. Calvin, unmoved by the indigence to which he had reduced his conscientious and candid opponent, used all his influence to degrade him and thwart his exertions; and Castalio retired to Basil, where he died in 1563.

CASTEL, LOUIS BERTRAND, a French Jesuit and mathematician; author of "Le Vrai Systeme de Newton," &c. Died, 1757.

CASTELL, EDMUND, an English divine, and lexicographer, was a native of Hatley, Cambridgeshire. He spent a handsome fortune, and occupied 17 years in the composition of his "Lexicon Heptaglotton," a dictionary in seven languages; but, such was the indifference of those who ought to have been the most interested in his labours, that nearly all the copies remained unsold; and but for some preferment in the church, and the Arabic professorship at Cambridge, his zeal, learning, and diligence, would have been totally unrewarded. Besides his dictionary, he published a tract, "Sol Angliæ oriens auspiciis Caroli II. regem gloriosissimum." Born, 1606; died, 1688.

CASTELLI, BERNARDO, a Genoese painter, a friend of Tasso, for the picture of whose Jerusalem, engraved by Agostino Caracci, he drew the designs. Died, 1628.

CASTELLO, GABRIEL LAURICELLO, a Sicilian gentleman, distinguished for his zeal and talent as an antiquarian; author of "The Literary History of Sicily;" "Critical Remarks on a book printed in Catania, in 1747;" "Dissertation on a Marble Statue, found in the campaigns of Alessa," &c. Born, 1727; died, 1794.

CASTELNAU, MICHAEL LE, lord of Mauvissiere, an eminent French statesman and soldier in the reigns of Charles IX. and Henry III. He was very often in England in the character of ambassador from France. While thus resident here he acted with great kindness towards the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots. He left memoirs of his negotiations, of which there is an English translation by his daughter. D. 1582.

CASTI, GIAMBATISTA, an Italian poet; author of an epic, entitled "Gli Animali Parlanti," translated into English by Mr. Rose; a satire, entitled "Tartaro;" some novels, &c. Born, 1721; died, 1802.

CASTIGLIONE, BALTAZAR, an Italian statesman and writer. As a statesman he was employed by various princes in very delicate negotiations. In particular he was sent by the pope, Clement VII., as nuncio to the emperor, Charles V., on which occasion he displayed great talent and dexterity. His celebrity, however, chiefly rests upon his writings. His poems, both Latin and Italian, are much admired, as are his letters, which throw much light on the affairs of his time. But his chief work is "Il Cortegiano," the courtier. This work, which is a body of information on the art of living at court, is so much admired by the Italians that they call it "The Golden Book." Born, 1468; died, 1529.

CASTIGLIONE, GIOVANNI BENEDETTO, a Genoese artist. He excelled in landscapes and animals, but his picture of "The Nativity" shews that he had power for the highest walk of art. He was also an admirable engraver. Died, 1670.

CASTILLO, BERNAL DIAZ DEL, a Spanish officer of the 16th century, one of the companions of Fernando Cortez in his expedition to South America. He wrote a work, rough in style, but full of valuable information, entitled "Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de Nueva España."

CASTOLDI, GIOVANNI GIACOMO; a musical composer of the 16th century.

CASTRACANI, CASTRUCCIO, an Italian general of great skill and courage. He rendered great service to the emperor, Louis V. of Bavaria, who rewarded him by investing him with the duchy of Lucca. Though he was almost constantly in service as a soldier he found time to cultivate his mind, and his name is among the minor Italian poets. Born, 1281; died, 1328.

CASTRO, JOHN DE, a celebrated Portuguese general, who attended Charles V. in the expedition against Tunis, and was afterwards made governor of the Portuguese settlements in the East Indies. He was as disinterested as brave, and at his death only

BEAUTY CANNOT INFLAME THE FANCY SO MUCH IN A MONTH, AS RIDICULOUS FOLLY CAN QUENCH IT IN A MOMENT.

IT IS LESS DIFFICULT TO FEIGN SENSATIONS WHICH WE HAVE NOT, THAN TO CONCEAL THOSE WHICH WE HAVE.

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three rials were found in his coffers. Born, 1500; died, 1548.

CASTRUCCI, PIERRO, a celebrated violinist, who led the orchestra at the King's Theatre in the early part of the last century. He was of a very irritable disposition; and Hogarth has given an admirable caricature portrait of him in the well-known print of "The Enraged Musician."

CAT, CLAUDE NICHOLAS LE, an eminent French anatomist and surgeon. He was originally an ecclesiastic, but renounced the gown to become a surgeon. His writings are both numerous and valuable. Among them are a "Treatise on the Senses," and "The Theory of Hearing." Died, 1768.

CATESBY, MARK, an eminent English naturalist, patronised by Sir Hans Sloane and other wealthy lovers of science. He spent many years in America, for the purpose of collecting and describing the most curious natural productions of that country. He fixed his residence in Carolina, whence he made excursions into Florida, Georgia, and the Bahama Islands. The result of his labours was "The Natural History of Canada, Florida, and the Bahama Islands," a very splendid work in two folio volumes, illustrated by upwards of 200 plates. Born, 1680; died, 1749.

CATHARINE, Sr., of Sienna, was born at Sienna in 1347, and when she was 20 years of age, became a sister of the order of St. Dominic. Having considerable ability and a very lively imagination, she became celebrated as a seer of visions. So great an influence, in fact, did her pretended visions and revelations obtain her, that she was able to prevail on Gregory XI. to be reconciled to the Florentines, and to remove the Papal seat to Rome from Avignon, after it had for 70 years been fixed at the latter place. It appears, however, that the pontiff discovered that he had been too credulous, as it is reported that on his death-bed he entreated those who were about him to refuse belief to the visions of all private persons. She wrote six treatises on the "Providence of God;" "The Divine Doctrine delivered by the Eternal Father, speaking to the Spirits;" some short prose pieces of devotion, and some poems. She died in 1380, and was canonized by Pope Pius II. in 1464.

CATHARINE OF FRANCE, daughter of Charles VI. of France, and the wife of Henry V. of England, who, on his marriage to her, was declared successor to the French crown. Their son, afterwards Henry VI., was crowned in both countries while still an infant. Being left a widow, she privately espoused Owen Tudor, a Welsh gentleman, by whom she had two sons, the elder of whom, Edmund, earl of Richmond, was father of Henry VII. Born, 1401; died, 1438.

CATHARINE OF ARRAGON, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile, was born in 1483. In her 16th year she was married to Arthur, prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII. The young prince dying in a few months after his marriage, Henry's mercenary dread of losing the rich dowry of Catharine, caused her to be married to her brother-in-law, afterwards Henry VIII. The vast religious changes to which this

indecent and immoral marriage gave place belong rather to history than to biography. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that after years of anxiety and spirited resistance, she was divorced. Thus though she was no longer called queen at court, her attendants at Kimbolton Castle, where she took up her residence, were never allowed to address her otherwise than as a queen, as she protested to the last that the divorce was unjust and illegal. Just before her death she wrote so pathetic a letter to Henry in favour of Mary, their daughter, that, stern as the tyrant was, he is said to have shed tears as he perused it. She possessed considerable literary ability, but some devotional pieces, which are sometimes attributed to her pen, were in fact the production of queen Catharine Parr. Died, 1536.

CATHARINE PARR, eldest daughter of sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal, in Westmoreland. She was married early in life to Edward Burghie; and, surviving him, she was next married to John Neville, lord Latimer. Her second husband, too, she survived; and, in 1613, was raised to the throne by King Henry VIII., being the sixth and last wife of that polygamic monarch. If we may feel some surprise at her temerity in venturing to share a throne which had been so fatal to most of those whom her despotic husband had previously raised to it, we cannot deny that she conducted herself in her perilous situation with admirable tact and judgment. One proof of this will suffice. Her attachment to the reformed religion, and her kindness to those who supported it, gave deep and deadly offence to the still powerful popish faction. Gardiner, Wriothesley, and others, determined to remove, if possible, so dangerous an opponent from court. Taking advantage of the almost frenzied irritability to which continual pain had roused the always violent temper of the king, they accused her to him of heresy and treason, and so far wrought upon him, that he actually signed a warrant for her commitment to the Tower. Being informed of this appalling fact, she repaired at once to the king's presence. The king turned the conversation upon theological topics, and endeavoured to draw her into argument. This, which to an ignorant person, or even to a person of tact, if not aware of the king's precise object, would have been ruinous, she skillfully converted into a means of escape from the peril in which she was placed. Instead of entering into any argument, she humbly replied "that on such topics she always, as became her sex and station, deferred herself to the wisdom of his majesty, he being, under God, her only supreme head and governor here on earth." "Not so, by St. Mary, Kate," replied the king, "you are, as we take it, become a doctor to instruct us, and not to be instructed by us." To this she rejoined, "that she had only ventured to object to his grace's arguments, in order to be benefited by his superior learning and wisdom, and in the hope of being able to divert him for the time from the bodily pain which he had endured." This prudent and ingenious reply did away at once with all the king's suspicions and anger; and when Wriothesley, attended by some guards,

BEAUTY IS SUCH A FADING GOOD, THAT IT CAN SCARCELY BE POSSESSED BEFORE IT BE VANISHED.

MISERY IS LIKE LOVE; TO SPEAK ITS LANGUAGE TRULY, THE AUTHOR MUST HAVE FELT IT.

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called to convey her to the Tower, he found the queen in high favour with the king, and instead of making the former a prisoner, was sent from the presence of the latter with knife, fool, beast, and the like gentle terms. Though during the king's last illness he was, in the words of a writer of that time, "as furious as a chained lion," Catharine continued to retain her ascendancy over him, and at his death he left her a legacy of 4000*l*. In addition to her jointure, for her great love, obedience, chasteness of life, and wisdom." She afterwards married sir Thomas Seymour, uncle of Edward VI., but they lived by no means happily together; and when she died, though in childhood, it was currently reported that she was poisoned. She was very much attached to the cause of the reformation; and her letters, some of which have been printed, as well as some devotional treatises, show that she had literary talents by no means common to ladies at that period. Died, 1548.

CATHARINE DE MEDICI, the wife of Henry II., king of France, was the daughter of Lorenzo de Medici, duke of Urbino. In 1519, being then only in her 16th year, she was married to Henry duke of Orleans, son and successor to Francis I. of France. Her beauty and accomplishments made her the ornament of the French court; and, young as she was, she had deceit and cunning enough to make herself acceptable to all parties. For ten years she brought her husband no children, but she subsequently had ten, of whom three successively were kings of France. With profound policy she secured the affection and confidence of her children in their earliest youth, thereby assuring to herself that influence which she desired to exercise over their maturer age. On the death of her husband, and the accession of Francis II., the powerful Guises shared her political power; and it is probable that it was in order to avoid collision with them that she joined in their detestable fury against the Huguenots. But the reign of Francis was very brief; and when Charles IX., then only in his 11th year, succeeded him, Catharine had all the authority of regent, though not the title. The death of the duke of Guise still further increased her power, and she was joined heart and soul with the Catholics in persecuting the Huguenots. To characterise her political conduct at this time, we need only name the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, an atrocity which just and humane men of every creed, country, and age, will join in reprobating. That Charles IX. was urged to this horrid act by the persuasions of Catharine most historians admit; and in less than two years after the massacre he died, worn out in mind and body by the stings of remorse. At the death of Charles, Catharine was declared regent until the arrival of her son Henry from Poland. During her regency she governed rigorously and sagaciously, and delivered up the kingdom to Henry III. on his arrival, in such order as, with only common prudence and firmness, would have ensured him a peaceable reign. But the new king's weakness soon relaxed the hands which his mother had so firmly drawn around faction, and civil disturbances ensued, by which Catharine's latter

years were much embittered. Admitted by all to be a sagacious, adroit, and courageous woman, but detested by every party in the state, she died, aged 70, in 1589.

CATHARINE OF BRAGANZA, daughter of John IV. of Portugal, and queen of Charles II. of England. The dissolute conduct of her husband, and the shameful openness of his illicit amours, gave her much pain. But though neglected by him, she steadily and sternly preserved her own honour, and his so far as it depended on her. After his death she returned to Portugal, and when, in 1704, her brother, Don Pedro, was compelled by his increasing infirmities to retire, she was made regent. She held this office but for a brief space; but her conduct, both as regards her internal measures and her carrying on the war with Spain, showed considerable political ability. She died, in the 67th year of her age, 1705.

CATHARINE I., empress of Russia, was the illegitimate daughter of a Livonian peasant. After some years spent in the service of a clergyman, she married a Swedish dragon, who shortly afterwards went on an expedition and never returned. She then resided, it is doubtful whether as servant or paramour, with the Russian general, Baur, when prince Menzikoff became enamoured of her youthful charms, and made her his mistress. Peter I. now distinguished her by his notice, and she became at first his mistress and afterwards his empress. During his lifetime she showed great devotion to him, and at his death she was proclaimed his successor. But her sole reign was a short one; for her passionate indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors produced a disease of which she died in 1727, at the age of 41.

CATHARINE II., empress of Russia, was the daughter of the prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, born in 1729, and in 1745 became the wife of the emperor Peter III. This prince was addicted to low society and to the most scandalous excesses; and Catharine, even in her youth, was by no means remarkable for chastity. With the inconsistency usually to be observed in such cases, each party reproached the other; Catharine, stung by her husband's brutality, became still more openly indecorous in her conduct, and Peter indulged in low vaissail to an extent to be no otherwise accounted for than by supposing him to be in some degree deranged in mind. He at length became so infuriated by his disgust for Catharine and his passion for one of his mistresses, the countess Woronzoff, that he had determined to divorce and imprison the former, and make the latter his empress. Informed of his designs, Catharine promptly exerted herself, caused her husband to be seized, and sent him as a prisoner to a small palace about twenty miles from St. Petersburg, where prince Alexis Orloff put him to death, with the connivance, if not at the positive command, of the empress. This occurred in July, 1762, and in the next month Catharine was solemnly crowned empress of all the Russias. Ill as her power was obtained, she used it wisely and well. She trod firmly in the footsteps of Peter the Great; aiming at once to enrich

BE NOT RASHLY EXCITIOUS, NOR RUDELY FAMILIAR; THE ONE BREDS CONTENTION, THE OTHER ENGENDERS CONTEMPT.

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BY TAKING REVENGE A MAN IS ONLY EVEN WITH HIS ENEMY; BUT IN PASSING THE INJURY OVER, HE BECOMES GREATLY HIS SUPERIOR.

and civilize her dominions. Schools and towns were founded, public works of equal magnificence and use were commenced and finished, and the horrible tortures which had been inflicted on Russian criminals were almost totally abolished. But her disgusting amours in the mean time disgraced her as a woman, and her tyrannous conduct towards Poland is a foul blot upon her escutcheon, as a sovereign. Ambition, however, and lack of female virtue did not wholly degrade her, for her internal policy was as much directed to the useful as to the grand; and amid all the distractions of business and dissipation she found time to encourage literature. Indeed, she was herself the author of instructions for a code of laws, which she also translated into German; and she wrote some dramatic pieces, and some moral tales for the use of children. Died, aged 67, 1796.

CATHARINUS, AMBROSE, an Italian divine; author of "Treatises against the Doctrines of Luther and Ochinus." He attended the council of Trent, and became successively bishop of Minorì and archbishop of Canza. Died, 1551.

CATILINE, LUCIUS SERGIUS CATILINA, a Roman, of a noble family and great talents, but of most depraved habits and evil ambition. He was high in favour with Sylla, who advanced him to the questorship and other offices of honour and profit. After the death of this powerful patron, Catiline conspired with other dissolute nobles and their followers, to murder the consuls and senators, and assume the government. Fortunately for Rome, Cicero was one of the consuls; and he, on being made aware of Catiline's designs, branded him with them in that famous oration which alone would suffice to give him the first rank among orators, ancient or modern. Even the effrontery of Catiline quailed before the indignant eloquence of the consul. He left Rome and marched towards Cisalpine Gaul; his confederates in the mean time endeavouring to corrupt the ambassadors of the Allobroges. In this they were defeated by the vigilance and promptitude of Cicero; and, Catiline being stopped in his march by the proconsul Q. Metellus Celer, an engagement ensued, in which Catiline, at the head of his associates, fighting with the most desperate courage, was slain, B.C. 62.

CATINAT, NICHOLAS, an illustrious French general, as eminent for his virtues as for his military talents. He was educated for the law, but abandoned the bar for the army, and rose to the highest military honours by his skill and courage. He defeated the duke of Savoy very signally in 1688, and in 1697, he took the fortress of Ath, in Flanders, after experiencing a desperate resistance. In 1701 he was appointed to the chief command of the army in Italy; but either his skill was inferior to that of prince Eugene, to whom he was opposed, or age had somewhat weakened his high qualities, for he was decidedly worsted and compelled to retreat. Died, 1712.

CATO, MARCUS PORCIUS, surnamed the Censor, an illustrious Roman. At the early age of 17 he commenced his career as a sol-

dier, and distinguished himself equally by his courage and by his singular temperance. After some time he was made military tribune in Sicily, and then questor in Africa, under Scipio. In both these important situations his conduct was marked by a rigid and honourable economy of the public money; and, in his 40th year, he arrived at the high dignity of the consulship. In this situation he strongly opposed the luxury of the Romans, and incessantly endeavoured to animate their hatred of the Carthaginians, by speeches in the senate, usually concluding with "Defenda est Carthago;" "Carthage must fall." He composed many works; but only "De Re Rustica," and some fragments of Roman history, are all that we know of his writings. He was twice married; and had a son by each of his wives. Born, B.C. 232; died, 148.

CATO, MARCUS PORCIUS, surnamed, from his birthplace, "of Utica," was grandson of the younger son of the last named. Being early left an orphan, he was taken into the family of his uncle, Lutatius Drusus. He served for some time in the army, and obtained the commission of tribune in the army sent against Macedonia. He then became questor, and exerted himself for the reformation of abuses. His conduct in this respect, and the unvarying gravity of his demeanour, rendered him almost proverbial for integrity; and Cicero, to whose consular exertions he gave his support, called him "the father of his country." Perceiving the designs of Cæsar, he had the honesty and courage to oppose him; and considering Cæsar more dangerous than Pompey he ranged himself under the banners of the latter. The fatal battle of Pharsalia compelled him to fly to his native Utica; and when the triumphant Cæsar arrived before that place, Cato calmly retired to his chamber, read Plato's Phædo, or Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, and ended his life by falling upon his sword. B.C. 45.

CATO, VALERIUS, a Latin poet and grammarian. All that remains of his writings is "Diræ," a poem, which is to be found in Mattaire's "Corpus Poetarum." Died, B.C. 30.

CATROU, FRANCIS, a learned French Jesuit; author of a translation of Virgil, "A History of the Empire of Mogul," "A Roman History," &c.; and for many years a contributor to the Journal de Trévoux. Died, 1737.

CATTENBURG, ADRIAN VAN, a Dutch divine of the sect of Remonstrants, professor of theology at Rotterdam; author of "Synagma Sapientie Mosæicæ," "The Life of Grotius," in Dutch, &c. Died, 1737.

CATULLUS, CAIUS VALERIUS, an elegant but licentious Roman poet. Died, B.C. 40.

CATZ, JAMES, a Dutch statesman and poet, was born in 1577, at Brouwershaven, in Zealand. He held various important offices, was twice ambassador to England, and for 15 years filled the high station of pensionary in Holland. As a poet his merits were considerable; and he ranks among those who have improved both the language and the poetry of his country. Died, 1660.

CAULAINCOURT, ARNAUD AUGUSTIN

EVEN NATURAL LIGHT REVEALS THE BLACKNESS OF WRONG; AND THAT RELIGION SHINES NOT DIMLY, THAT DOES NOT DISCOVER IT.

[CAV]

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LOUIS DE, duke of Vicoenza, a descendant of a noble and ancient family of Picardy. In the early days of the revolution he was imprisoned as a suspected royalist, but was liberated on being drawn as a recruit for the republican army. Though he had formerly been aid-de-camp to his father, who was a lieutenant-general, he was now obliged to serve as a private in a foot regiment. Thence he removed to the cavalry, and rose from rank to rank until he became aid-de-camp to Buonaparte, whom he attended in the campaigns of 1805-6-7. Subsequently he was employed in confidential missions, and in the post of foreign minister. After the restoration he lived in retirement. Born, 1773; died, 1827.

CAULET, FRANCIS STEPHEN DE, a French bishop. He was equally zealous for the purity and for the rights of his order; and while he took every opportunity to make useful reforms in his own diocese, he boldly and strenuously opposed the right of the crown to dispose of ecclesiastical benefices during the vacancy of a see. He was deposed; and died, 1630.

CAULIAC, GUY DE, a French anatomist of the 14th century, and physician to popes Clement VI. and Urban V.; author of a "Compendium of Surgery," &c.

CAUSSIN, NICHOLAS, a French Jesuit, confessor to Louis XIII.; author of a treatise "De Eloquentia Sacra et Humana," and "The Holy Court." He was banished from court for opposing the wishes of cardinal Richelieu. Died, 1631.

CAVALCANTI, BARTOLOMEO, a learned Italian; author of a work on rhetoric, and of another on the forms of republic; both able treatises. He served for some time as a military officer, and was employed in some important negotiations by pope Paul III. Died, 1562.

CAVALCANTI, GUIDO, a Florentine philosopher and poet of the 13th century, was a friend of Dante, and, like him, an active Ghibelline. His poems, which are chiefly amorous, are above mediocrity. D. 1300.

CAVALIER, JOHN, the son of a French peasant in the time of Louis XIV., was born in 1679. He became leader of the Camisards, or protestants of Languedoc, when they revolted against the tyranny of the king; and, led by him, they forced marshal Villars to make treaty with them. Cavalier then became a colonel in the king's service, but fearing some treachery he transferred his skill and courage to England, and died governor of Jersey, in 1740.

CAVALIERI, BONAVENTURE, an Italian friar, who became a disciple of Galileo. He was professor of mathematics at Bologna, and wrote some valuable treatises on geometry, conic sections, &c. Died, 1647.

CAVALLINI, PIETRO, a Roman painter. He was pupil of Giotto, whom he assisted in the famous mosaic in St. Peter's. Died, 1364.

CAVALLO, TIBERIO, an ingenious natural philosopher, born at Naples in 1749, who, on coming to England for commercial objects, was so struck with the discoveries at that period in physical science, that he abandoned his pursuits, settled in London, and devoted his future life to the advance-

ment of science. He was author of many treatises on electricity, aerostation, magnetism, &c., and contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions. Died, 1809.

CAVANILLES, ANTHONY JOSEPH, a Spanish divine and botanist. After accompanying the duke of Infantado's children into France, as their preceptor, and remaining there twelve years, engaged in the study of various sciences, he was appointed director of the royal garden at Madrid, where he died, in 1804. His principal work in botany is in 6 vols., folio, with 600 plates, designed and engraved by himself.

CAVE, Dr. WILLIAM, a learned English divine; author of "Primitive Christianity;" "Lives of the Apostles and Martyrs;" and "Historia Literaria." The last named work is an account of the writers against and in defence of Christianity down to the 14th century. Born, 1637; died, 1713.

CAVE, EDWARD, an enterprising bookseller, was born at Newton, Warwickshire, in 1691, and educated at Rugby school. Having been deprived of a clerkship in the post-office, in consequence of his resistance to some abuses of the privilege of franking, he took a shop by St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, and commenced the "Gentleman's Magazine." The work was highly successful; and among the contributors to it was the subsequently famous Dr. Johnson, of whom Cave was one of the earliest friends and employers. Died, 1754.

CAVEDONE, GIACOMO, an eminent Italian painter. He was a disciple of the Carracci; but though some of his works are said to be equal to those of his masters, he died in absolute destitution, in 1660.

CAVENDISH, THOMAS, an English navigator in the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of Suffolk, where he inherited a good estate; but having injured his fortune by early extravagances, he fitted out three vessels to cruise against the Spaniards; and sailing for the coast of South America, succeeded in taking several valuable prizes. After circumnavigating the globe, he returned to England with a large fortune. This he soon dissipated, and again went to sea; but meeting with no success, died of chagrin while off the coast of Brazil, in 1592.

CAVENDISH, Sir WILLIAM, a native of Suffolk, was born in 1505. He obtained the office of usher to cardinal Wolsey; and the fidelity he displayed on the fall of his patron, endeared him to Henry VIII., who took him into his own service, and knighted him. In the succeeding reigns he was equally favoured, and his son became the earl of Devonshire. He wrote the life of his early friend and patron, Cardinal Wolsey. Died, 1557.

CAVENDISH, WILLIAM, duke of Newcastle, son of Sir Charles Cavendish, the youngest son of the last named. By James I. he was made a knight of the Bath, baron Ogle, and viscount Mansfield. Charles I. appointed him governor to the prince of Wales, and made him earl of Newcastle. The earl proved himself worthy of the favour shown to him; for, when Charles I. resolved on an expedition against the Scots, he contributed 10,000*l.*—a very large sum at that time—besides raising a troop of

BY SUFFERING WE MAY OBTAIN ANOTHER HIKING, BUT BY SUFFERING WE CANNOT REFACE TO AVOID SUFFERING.

ANXIETY DESTROYS OUR PRESENT ENJOYMENT, AND ANTICIPATES EVILS THAT MAY NEVER TAKE PLACE.

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horse. During the civil war he behaved with great gallantry; and when the royal cause became hopeless, he joined Charles II. in his exile. At the Restoration, he was created duke of Newcastle. He was the author of several poems and plays; but is now chiefly remembered as an author for his treatise on horsemanship. Born, 1592; died, 1676.

CAVENDISH, WILLIAM, first duke of Devonshire, was the son of William, third earl of Devonshire. He was born in 1640, and attended James duke of York as a volunteer against the Dutch; but he soon made himself obnoxious at court by his opposition in parliament. He gave evidence in favour of lord William Russell, and even offered to exchange clothes with that unfortunate nobleman to enable him to escape. In 1684 he succeeded to the title of earl of Devonshire, and was shortly afterwards imprisoned, and fined 30,000*l.* for striking colonel Culpeper in the presence chamber. For the payment of this large sum he gave bond, but before it became due the arrival of the prince of Orange had put an end for ever to the tyranny of James. The earl now became a favourite at court, and in 1694 his earldom was raised to a dukedom. Died, 1707.

CAVENDISH, FREDERICK, lord, a member of the Devonshire family, and a distinguished military officer. Died, 1803.

CAVENDISH, JOHN, lord, brother of the preceding; an able statesman, who distinguished himself by his opposition to lord North, and succeeded that nobleman as chancellor of the exchequer. Died, 1796.

CAVENDISH, HENRY, a member of the Devonshire family, and one of the most eminent natural philosophers of modern times, was the son of lord Charles Cavendish. He devoted himself exclusively to scientific pursuits, acquiring a distinguished rank among those who have most contributed to the progress of chemistry; and his researches relative to hydrogen gas, or inflammable air, gave rise to the practice of aerostation. By the death of an uncle, in 1773, he received a large addition to his fortune; and, being extremely regular and simple in his manner of living, he left at his death the enormous sum of 1,200,000*l.* to his relations. It has been truly said of him, that he was "the richest among the learned, and the most learned among the rich men of his time." Born, 1731; died, 1810.

CAWDREY, DANIEL, a non-conformist divine, and a leading member of the Westminster assembly. He wrote some sermons and practical treatises, but the chief of his works are diatribes against the established church. Died, 1664.

CAWTON, THOMAS, a non-conformist divine. Being implicated in Love's plot against Cromwell, he fled to Holland, and became pastor of the English church at Rotterdam. He was skilled in the oriental languages, and assisted in the Polyglot Bible and Dr. Castell's Polyglot Lexicon. Died, 1650.

CAWTON, THOMAS, son of the above, and, like him, a puritan divine and an oriental scholar. He officiated to a dis-

senting congregation in Westminster; and was author of "Dissertatio de Usu Lingue Hebraice in Philosophia Theoretica;" a Life of his Father, &c. Died, 1677.

CAXTON, WILLIAM, the earliest English printer, was a native of Kent, and born about 1410. Having served his time as a mercer, he went abroad as agent to the Mercer's Company, and afterwards was taken into the suite of Margaret of York, wife of the duke of Burgundy. While residing in Flanders, he acquired a knowledge of the art of printing, and translated and printed in that country the Recuyell of the History of Troy. Returning to England, he set up a press in Westminster Abbey; and in 1474 issued the "Game of Chess," the first book ever printed in England. Died, 1491.

CAYLUS, ANNE CLAUDE PHILIP DE, count of, a French writer; author of the "Description of the Gems in the Royal Cabinet," a truly splendid work; "Dissertations on the Arts," &c.; and founder of a prize for drawing in the Academy of Painting. Born, 1720; died, 1765.

CAZES, PIERRE JACQUES, a French painter, pupil of Boullongne and the elder Houasse. His principal work is a noble Scripture piece of "The Woman with an Issue of Blood," in the church of Notre Dame. Born, 1676; died, 1754.

CAZOTTE, JOHN, a French writer; author of "Le Diable Amoureux," "Olivier," and other poems, chiefly of the humorous kind. In the revolution, which he opposed with all his power, he was thrown into the prisons of the Abbaye, with his daughter Elizabeth; and when the massacre of the prisoners took place, his daughter threw herself between him and the murderers, thereby preventing the execution of their purpose; but he was again condemned to death, and perished by the guillotine, September 25, 1793, at the age of 72. From the scaffold he cried with a firm voice to the multitude, "I die, as I have lived, faithful to God and to my king."

CEBA, AUFALDO, a Genoese poet; author of two tragedies, a history of Rome, and two heroic poems, "Il Parlo Camillo," and "Eather." The last-named poem was prohibited at Rome, on the ground of its blending sacred and profane. Died, 1633.

CEBES, a Theban philosopher, pupil of Socrates. The Tablature of Human Life, usually printed with the Enchiridion of Epictetus, is generally attributed to him, but by some his authorship is disputed.

CECCO DE ASCOLI, whose proper name was FRANCIS DEOLI STABILI, an Italian physician, mechanician, and poet; author of "L'Acerta," a poem, &c. In 1322, he obtained the appointment of professor of philosophy and astrology at Bologna, and subsequently that of physician and astrologer to the duke of Calabria; but being accused of magic, he was condemned by the inquisition, and burned to death in 1327.

CECIL, WILLIAM, Lord BURLEIGH, the prudent, acute and faithful minister of queen Elizabeth. His father was master of the robes to Henry VII., and gave him an excellent education. Marrying a sister of sir John Cheke, he was introduced to the

ACTION KEEPS THE SOUL IN CONSTANT HEALTH, BUT IDLENESS CORRUPTS AND RUINS THE MIND.

THE CHEER OF AN HONEST MAN IS NEVER STAINED WITH THE BLUSHES OF REGRETATION.

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duke of Somerset, by whom he was greatly advanced. During the reign of Mary, he held no office, though even that bigotted queen and her ministers frequently consulted him; but on the accession of Elizabeth, he at once emerged from retirement, and during the remainder of his life was in high favour and confidence. Of his wisdom the prosperity of Elizabeth's reign is sufficient proof; and of his integrity, no better proof can be needed than the fact that though he held the office of high treasurer for more than a quarter of a century, he died comparatively poor. Besides his state papers, he wrote some tracts in defence of the queen and government, and "Meditations on the Death of his second Wife," to whom he was much attached. Born, 1521; died, 1598.

CECIL, ROBERT, earl of Salisbury, was the second son of the preceding. Trained to business under his father, he became first the assistant and then the successor of secretary Walsingham. Towards the close of Elizabeth's reign, he sedulously cultivated the friendship of James VI. of Scotland. The event justified his foresight, for he was made high treasurer and created earl of Salisbury almost immediately after James's accession to the English crown. He was an extremely able, and, generally speaking, upright minister; but the share he had in causing the deaths of Essex and Raleigh, tends much to sink him in the estimation of his posterity. Born, 1563; died, 1612.

CECROPS, an Egyptian, who married the daughter of Actæus, a Grecian prince; and founded Athens about 1506 B. C.

CEDREMI, GEORGE, a Greek monk of the 11th century, who wrote a History of the World, from the Creation to the Year 1057; which was printed with a Latin version at Paris in 1647.

CELESTI, ANDREA, a Venetian painter. He executed some beautiful landscapes and some fine altar pieces. Died, 1706.

CELESTINE I., saint and pope; successor of Boniface I. He became pope in 422, condemned the doctrine of Nestorius in 430, and died in 432, with a high reputation for piety and wisdom.

CELESTINE III., pope, succeeded Clement III. in 1191. He claimed the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and conferred the latter on Frederick, son of the emperor Henry VI., on condition that he should be tributary to the holy see. Died, 1198.

CELESTINE V., a pope and saint. He was a Benedictine monk, and founder of an order called Celestines, which was suppressed in France. He led a life of great seclusion, and the fame of his austerity caused him to be elected pope in 1294. Cardinal Cajetan persuaded him to resign, and then, having caused himself to be elected by the title of Boniface VIII., imprisoned Celestine, who died in confinement in 1296. In 1312, he was canonized by Clement V.

CELLARIUS, CHRISTOPHER, a learned German writer, professor of history at Halle; author of "Notitia Orbis Antiquæ," "Atlas Celestis," &c., and editor of several Greek and Latin authors. Died, 1707.

CELLIER, RENÉ, a learned French Be-

nedictine; author of an "Apology for the Morality of the Fathers," written against Barbeyrar, and compiler of a "General History of Sacred and Ecclesiastical Authors." Died, 1761.

CELLINI, BENVENUTO, a Florentine artist, of equal genius and eccentricity. He was apprenticed to a goldsmith and jeweller, and at the same time learned drawing, engraving, and music. Clement VII. employed him both as goldsmith and musician; and such was his reputation for courage, that when Rome was besieged by the duke of Bourbon, Cellini was charged with the defence of the castle of St. Angelo. During the life of Clement, Cellini was employed to make stamps for the Mint, and his coins and medals are exquisite specimens of skill. On the death of his patron he went to France, where he was patronized and employed by Francis I.; but he soon returned to Rome, and being accused of having robbed the castle of St. Angelo while entrusted with its defence, he was there imprisoned. He however escaped, was retaken, but finally released at the intercession of the cardinal Ferrara. He once more went to France, where he executed some magnificent works, especially some large figures in metal. In five years he left France for Florence, where he was employed by the grand duke Cosmo. Working equally well in metal and marble, on the largest and on the most minute scale, Cellini, even as an artist alone, was a most wonderful man. But when we remember that he was a musician, an author, and an admirable master of the sword, it is impossible to withhold our admiration from the extent and variety of his genius. As an author, he produced a work on sculpture and the casting of metals, a treatise on the goldsmith's art, and an autobiography full of vivid and vigorous writing. This last work, which contains some details scarcely credible, even with a large allowance for the evident vanity of the author, was translated into English by Dr. Nugent in 1771, and a new edition of it, edited by T. Roscoe, appeared in 1822. Born, 1500; died, 1570.

CELSIUS, OLAVUS, a learned Swede; the early patron of Linnaeus, and the first promoter of the science of natural history in Sweden. He published various theological and other works, particularly one entitled "Hierobotanicon," an account of the plants mentioned in the Bible. Born, 1670; died, 1756.

CELSUS, AURELIUS CORNELIUS, a Roman physician of the time of Tiberius; author of treatises on Agriculture, Rhetoric, and Military Affairs, and of eight books on Medicine. All except the last work is lost, but that is used in the medical schools of every nation in Europe.

CELSUS, an Epicurean philosopher of the second century. He wrote a book against the Christian religion. It is not extant, but if we may judge from Origen's reply to it, Celsum was a keen disputant, even with the disadvantage of assailing truth and defending error.

CELTES, CONRAD, a modern Latin poet, native of Germany. He wrote Odes, Amer-

MR WHO MUST SEE IS HAYR COMPANY AT ALL TIMES, MUST NEEDS RUNNERS PUT UP WITH BAD COMPANY.

THE MAN WHO DISSEMBLES HIS RESENTMENT UNTIL OCCASION SERVES, IS THE BASEST OF ALL HYPOCRITES.

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tory Poems, and Epigrams, and a prose history of Nuremberg. Died, 1508.

CENSORINUS, a Roman, twice consul. In 270 the soldiery compelled him to accept the purple, and murdered him a week after he had done so.

CENSORINUS, a critic and grammarian of the third century; compiler of a chronological treatise entitled "De Die Natali."

CENTLIVRE, SUSANNAH, an English dramatic writer and actress; author of "The Busy Body," "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," &c. Her writings are vivacious and elegant, but they occasionally approach very closely towards indelicacy. Died, 1723.

CENTORIO, ASCANIUS, an Italian soldier of the 16th century; author of Military Annals of his time.

CEOLWULF, a king of Northumberland in the eighth century, of whom the Venerable Bede makes honourable mention as a just and pious king. His dominion being overrun by Ethelwald, king of Mercia, Ceolwulf retired to the monastery of Lindisfarne, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement and prayer.

CEPHALON, an Ionian author of an epitome of general history from the time of Ninus to that of the emperor Adrian, in whose reign he flourished, and of a history of Troy. In imitation of Herodotus, he divided his epitome into nine books.

CERACCHI, JOSEPH, a Roman sculptor, a pupil of the great Canova. He unfortunately involved himself in political disputes, and was obliged to seek shelter in France, where he was engaged in a conspiracy against the life of Buonaparte, for which he was executed in 1801.

CERATINUS, JAMES, a learned Dutchman, professor of Greek at Leipzig, which office he owed to the recommendation of Erasmus. His true name was Teyng, that which he adopted being a Greek derivative equivalent to Horn, the name of his native place. He wrote "De Sono Græcarum Literarum," compiled a Greek and Latin lexicon, &c. Died, 1530.

CERCEAU, JOHN ANTHONY DU, a French poet. He wrote several critiques, some comedies, and Latin and French poems. Born, 1676; and accidentally shot, in 1730, by the prince of Conti, to whom he was tutor.

CERDA, JOHN LOUIS DE LA, a Spanish Jesuit; author of "Commentaries on Cæsar, Virgil, and Tertullian." Died, 1643.

CERDA, BERNARDA FERREIRA DE LA, a Portuguese lady of the 17th century; remarkable for the extent and variety of her accomplishments. She was well versed in the ancient and modern languages; excelled in rhetoric, mathematics, and philosophy; was a most skilful musician; and wrote various poems and comedies of great merit.

CERE, JOHN NICHOLAS, a distinguished French botanist, director of the Botanic garden in the Isle of France. He greatly extended the culture of clover and other species in the island, and published a valuable memoir on the cultivation of rice. Died, 1810.

CERINI, JOSEPH, an Italian poet and dramatist. Born, 1738; died, 1779.

CERINI, GIOVANNI DOMENICO, an Italian painter, chiefly of historical subjects. Born, 1606; died, 1681.

CERINTHUS, a heresiarch of the first century. He was by birth a Jew, and is supposed to have been a pupil of Simon Magus. His doctrine was a compound of Judaism, Christianity, and the speculations of the Gnostics.

CERISANTES, MARK DUNCAN DE, the son of a Scotch physician, resident in France. He had considerable literary and political talents, but a violent temper. He wrote an account, in Latin, of a mission on which he went to Constantinople by order of Richelieu, and two Latin odes, which are in the Menagiana. He was killed while serving in Italy under the duke of Guise, in 1618.

CERMENATI, JOHN DE, an Italian writer of the 14th century. He wrote, in Latin, the "History of Milan," which is printed in Muratori's collection.

CERRATO, PAUL, an Italian writer of Latin poetry in the 16th century; author of a poem, "De Virginitate," and other poems to be found in the "Delicia Poetarum Italorum."

CERUTI, FREDERIC, a learned Italian schoolmaster. He wrote a Latin Dialogue on the right Education of Youth, and another on Comedy; and published editions of Horace, Juvenal, and Persius, each with a paraphrase. Born, 1511; Died, 1579.

CERUTTI, JOSEPH ANTHONY JOACIM, a Jesuit, for some time professor in the society's college at Lyons; author of an "Apology" for his order, and of various miscellaneous pieces. He entered with ardour into the affairs of the Revolution, and conducted a paper called "Feuille Villageoise." Born, 1735; died, 1792.

CERVANTES, DE SAavedra, MIGUEL, the celebrated Spanish novelist, was born in 1547. Although he gave early promise of literary talent, he was compelled, through poverty, to seek a subsistence in some other profession, and became a page to the cardinal Giulio Acquaviva, in Rome. He then entered the navy, and lost his left arm at the famous battle of Lepanto. After this, he joined the troops at Naples, in the service of the Spanish king; but, returning homeward, he was unfortunately taken prisoner by a corsair, and remained in slavery at Algiers five years. When he was at length ransomed, he settled at Madrid, married, and published in the course of ten years about thirty dramas; but, though he showed great genius, he was not so successful as his rival Lope de Vega, and he reluctantly abandoned this species of composition for that which has immortalized his name—the production of "Don Quixote." Cervantes, in view, by this work, to reform the taste and opinions of his countrymen, wished to ridicule that adventurous hero with all its evil consequences, which was the source of innumerable novels on knavery. The beginning of the work was, at first, coldly received, but soon met with the greatest applause. Still its extraordinary good fortune did not extend to the author, who struggled on for many years with nothing to console him in his poverty

THE KING IN THE MOUNTAIN OF HONOUR, WHICH SHOULD NOT RUN WITH A WASTE PIPE, LEST THE COURTIER'S SELL THE WATER.

WHENEVER TRUE ECONOMY ATTENDS, ALL THE AFFAIRS OF LIFE, LIKE THE SHINING SILVER STREAM, GLIDE SMOOTHLY ON.

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but his genius, and a proper estimation of his own merit. He died in 1616, leaving, in addition to his celebrity as an author, the character of a firm and noble-minded man.

CERVETTO, a celebrated Italian musician, who performed at Drury Lane in the time of Garrick. He much offended that irritable performer by loudly snoring one night when the audience was in a state of the most perfect silence. Garrick reproached him in the green-room, but the latter appeased the actor by exclaiming, "Ah, Mr. Garrick, it is always the way with me, I am very much pleased!" He died in 1783, at the advanced age of 103.

CESARINI, JULIAN, a cardinal. He was employed by Martin V. and by Eugenius IV. in political negotiations. Being sent by the latter pope to Hungary, he persuaded Ladislaus to break truce with the Turks. The battle of Varna ensued, and the cardinal was slain, 1444.

CESARINI, VIRGINIO, an Italian writer, whose Latin and Italian poems are distinguished by great elegance. Died, 1624.

CESAROTTI, MELCHIOR, an Italian poet, and professor of rhetoric, Greek, and Hebrew, in the university of Padua; author of "Essays on the Origin and Progress of Poetry," "On the Italian Language," &c.; and translator into Italian of the "Iliad," and of "Ossian's Poems." Born, 1730; died, 1808.

CESPEDES, PAUL, an eminent Spanish painter. His principal work is The Last Supper, an admirable picture, in the cathedral of Cordova. He was the author of a learned treatise on ancient and modern painting. Died, 1608.

CEZELLI, CONSTANCE, a heroine of the 16th century. Her husband, while defending Leiria, was taken by the Spaniards; and they threatened Constance that they would put him to death if she did not surrender the fortress. She refused, but offered all her property to ransom him. This was unavailing; and being foiled in two assaults, they raised the siege, and put their barbarous threat in force.

CHABANON, N. DE, a French writer; author of a "Dissertation on Homer;" "Life of Dante;" a "Treatise on Music;" and several mediocre dramas. He also translated Theocritus, and Pindar: the latter performance is much praised by Voltaire. Died, 1792.

CHABERT, JOSEPH BERNARD, marquis of, a distinguished navigator, astronomer, and geographer, born at Toulon, in 1724. He performed several distant voyages, and formed the project of a chart of the Mediterranean. But the American war interrupted the work, and called Chabert to his post, where he distinguished himself so highly, that, in 1781, he was made commander of a squadron. The revolution drove him to England, and he was received by Dr. Maskelyne with great kindness. In 1790 he lost his sight, in consequence of his incessant application to study; and, in 1807, he returned to Paris, where Buonaparte assigned him a pension. Died, 1803.

CHABOT, FRANCIS, a French capuchin: on the breaking out of the revolution, he

became a member of the Convention, and was guilty of great cruelty, until executed, as a fellow-criminal of Danton, in 1794.

CHABRIAS, an Athenian general, to whom a statue was erected for aiding the Boeotians against Agaeilaus. He conquered Cyprus for the king of Egypt, and was slain at Chio, 535 B.C.

CHABRET, PIERRE, an able French advocate; author of a work entitled "The French Monarchy and its Laws." Died, 1766.

CHABRY, MARK, a French painter and sculptor. His best works, including a fine equestrian statue of Louis XIV., adorned the city of Lyons, but they were destroyed by the revolutionary rabble. Died, 1777.

CHAI, CHARLES, a Protestant divine. He was a native of Geneva, but for many years officiated as pastor of the French church at the Hague. He was author of "An Apology for Inoculation;" some theological essays, and a French translation of the Bible. Died, 1788.

CHAISE, FRANCIS DE LA, a French Jesuit, confessor to Louis XIV., over whom he acquired a vast influence. Died, 1709. The site of his house and grounds at Paris is now occupied by the beautiful cemetery which bears his name.

CHALCIDIUS, a Platonic philosopher of the third century. He wrote a commentary on the *Timæus* of Plato, of which a Latin version was published at Leyden.

CHALCONDYLES, DEMETRIUS, a learned Greek, who, on the taking of Constantinople in 1479, established himself as a teacher of Greek in Italy. He wrote a Greek grammar, and edited the *Lexicon* of Suidas. Died, 1513.

CHALCONDYLES, LEONIDAS, an Athenian writer of the 15th century; author of "A History of the Turks from 1298 to 1402."

CHALES, CLAUDIUS FRANCIS DE, a French Jesuit, professor of hydrography and mathematics; author of a "History of Mathematics;" a "Treatise on Navigation;" "Researches on the Centre of Gravity," &c. Died, 1678.

CHALLE, CHARLES MICHAEL ANGELO, a French painter, and professor of painting in the Paris academy. He was a successful imitator of Salvator Rosa and of Guido. Died, 1778.

CHALMERS, GEORGE, a Scotch writer of considerable ability and industry; author of "Caledonia;" "An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain," &c. His statistical ability procured him the situation of chief clerk of the Board of Trade, which he enjoyed for many years. Born, 1744; died, 1825.

CHALMERS, ALEXANDER, M.A. F.S.A., was born in 1759, at Aberdeen, where his father carried on business as a printer. Besides giving his son a good classical education, he had him instructed in medicine, owing to which, when he was eighteen years of age, an appointment of assistant surgeon in the West Indies was procured for him, and he had actually set out to join the ship which was to have conveyed him thither; but, arriving at Portsmouth, he changed his intention, and instead of sailing for Jamaica he proceeded to London, where

WHEN THE RULE OF A NATION IS CORRUPTED, THE LAWS ARE USELESS WITHOUT DESPOTISM.

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he connected himself with the press. He became editor of the Public Ledger, and London Packet newspapers, during the period of the American war. Party politics were then running high, and Mr. Chalmers obtained much credit as a political writer to other journals, under the signature of *Senex*. He was for a long time a contributor to the Morning Chronicle, and afterwards editor of the Morning Herald: he also entered into engagements with several publishers, and is considered to have edited more of their books at one time than any other man; independent of publishing many works in his own name. In 1812 the first portion of the work appeared, which, of all his productions, has the most largely contributed to his fame, namely, "The General Biographical Dictionary," which was completed in 1817; and he continued to occupy himself in literary pursuits till ill-health compelled him to abandon them. Died, 1834.

CHALONER, Sir THOMAS, an English statesman. He obtained his knighthood by his gallantry at the battle of Musselburgh; and was afterwards employed as queen Elizabeth's ambassador to Spain and Germany. He translated "Erasmus's Praise of Folly," and wrote "De Republica Anglorum instauratione, libri decem," &c. Died, 1565.

CHALONER, Sir THOMAS, son of the above, was distinguished as a chemist and natural philosopher; author of a tract on the virtues of nitre. Died, 1603.

CHALONER, EDWARD, an English divine, son of the above, chaplain to James I., and one of the most celebrated preachers of his time. He died of the plague, in 1625.

CHALONER, JAMES, brother of the preceding, a member of parliament, and one of the judges of the ill-fated Charles I. His zeal in the parliamentary cause obtained him the governorship of Peel castle, in the Isle of Man. At the Restoration in 1660, messengers were sent to apprehend him, when he committed suicide.

CHALONER, THOMAS, brother of the last named, and also one of the king's judges; author of an account of the (pretended) discovery of the tomb of Moses. He absconded from England at the Restoration, and died, 1661.

CHALOTAIS, LOUIS RENE CARADEUC DE LA, a French lawyer, solicitor-general to the Parliament of Rennes; author of an "Essay on National Education," &c. Died, 1775. His son, who succeeded him in office, was guillotined in 1794.

CHAMBERLAINE, ROBERT, an English poet; author of "The Swaggering Damsel," a comedy; "Nocturnal Lucubrations," &c. Died, 1637.

CHAMBERLAYNE, EDWARD, LL.D.; author of an able work, entitled "The present State of England," &c. Died, 1703.

CHAMBERLAYNE, JOHN, son of the above, translator of the "Religious Philosopher," by Nieuwentijt, &c. Died, 1724.

CHAMBERS, EPHRAIM, an able and most industrious English writer; compiler of the well-known "Cyclopædia" which bears his name. Died, 1740.

CHAMBERS, Sir WILLIAM, an able ar-

chitect. He built that fine structure, Somerset House, and was the author of a valuable treatise on "Civil Architecture." Though of Scotch descent, he was by birth a Swede, and his knighthood was conferred by the king of Sweden. Died, 1796.

CHAMBERS, Sir ROBERT, an eminent lawyer. In 1773 he was appointed second judge of the supreme court of Bengal, and succeeded Sir Elijah Impey as chief justice in 1791. Died, 1803.

CHAMBRE, MARIN CUREAU DE LA, a French physician and natural philosopher; author of "L'Art de Connoître les Hommes;" "Les Caractères des Passions," some medical and philosophical treatises, &c. Died, 1669.

CHAMIER, DANIEL, a French Protestant divine; author of a treatise "De Œcumenico Pontifice," and other learned works. His reputation as a politician was so great, that he was entrusted with the important task of drawing up the edict of Nantes. He was killed during the siege of Montauban, in 1621.

CHAMILLARD, STEPHEN, a learned but very credulous French Jesuit and antiquary; author of "Dissertations on Medals, Gems, and other Monuments of Antiquity." Died, 1730.

CHAMILLART, MICHAEL DE, minister of war, and comptroller-general of the finances to Louis XIV. As a man, he was extremely amiable and generous; but he is said to have owed his ministerial appointments less to his aptitude for them than to his dexterity as a billiard player. Died, 1721.

CHAMPAGNE, PHILIP, an eminent Flemish painter, was born at Brussels in 1602; went to Paris, where he studied under Poussin, and became painter to the queen Maria de Medicis, who gave him the direction of the paintings in the Luxembourg, and he was also made director of the academy of fine arts. His paintings, which are very fine, adorn the dome of the Sorbonne, the museum of Paris, &c. Died, 1674.

CHAMPEAUX, WILLIAM DE, a divine and philosopher, teacher of the celebrated Abelard, who subsequently became his rival. Champeaux rose to be bishop of Chalons; and wrote a treatise "On the Origin of the Soul." Died, 1121.

CHAMPFORT, SEBASTIAN ROCHE NICOLAS, a French litterateur; author of "Elegies of Fontenelle and Moliere;" "Mustapha," a tragedy, and some other dramas, and conductor of the journal "Encyclopedique." He was very intimate with Mirabeau, and friendly to the Revolution, until the outrages of the factious disgusted him. Robespierre threw him into prison, and in a fit of insanity he committed suicide, in 1794.

CHAMPIER, SYMPHORIEN, a French physician. He wrote several learned works, and founded the College of Physicians at Lyons. He also served under the duke of Lorraine, by whom he was knighted for his courage. He compiled several works, of which the most valuable is "Les Grands Chroniques des Ducs de Savoie." Died, 1540.

CHAMPLAIN, SAMUEL DE, a French naval officer. He was governor-general of

A WIFE'S POWER, AS WELL AS HAPPINESS, HAS NO OTHER FOUNDATION BUT HER HUSBAND'S ESTEEM AND LOVE.

NATURE CONFESSES THAT SHE GAVE SUCCESSION HEARTS TO THE HUMAN RACE WHEN SHE GAVE THEM TEARS.

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Canada, and founded the city of Quebec; and there is a lake in Canada which still bears his name. His "Travels in Canada" contain much curious information. Died, 1634.

CHAMPMESLE, MARY DESMARES DE, a French actress. She was originally only a member of a strolling company, but when she appeared in Paris the great Racine praised her tragic performance, and even afforded her instruction. This raised her to eminence in her profession, and she became highly popular. Died, 1698.

CHAMPOLLION, J. F., a French writer, distinguished for his acquaintance with archaeology, especially as regards Egypt. In 1828 he went with an expedition of learned men to Egypt, at the expense of the king, and made many important discoveries there. Among his numerous works are "Precis du Systeme Hieroglyphique des Anciens Egyptiens," and "Pantheon Egyptien." Born, 1790; died, 1832.

CHANCELLOR, RICHARD, an English navigator, and founder of the English Russia Company. By this company he was sent to Russia a second time, and, while on his return with the Russian ambassador and suite, he perished off Norway, in 1586.

CHANDLER, SAMUEL, an eminent dissenting divine; author of a "Vindication of the Christian Religion," a "Vindication of the History of the Old Testament," a "History of Persecution," "History of the Life of David," &c. Born, 1693; died, 1768.

CHANDLER, MARY, an English poetess. Born, 1687; died, 1745.

CHANDLER, EDWARD, bishop of Durham; author of a "Defence of Christianity from the Prophecies of the Old Testament," &c. Born, 1671; died, 1750.

CHANDLER, RICHARD, a divine and antiquary. He travelled, in 1764, through Asia Minor and Greece, at the expense of the Dilettante Society; and wrote "Travels" in those countries.

CHANDOS, JOHN, an English general of great celebrity, in the 14th century; distinguished not more for his bravery than for his generosity and moderation. He was killed at the bridge of Leussac, near Poitiers, in 1369.

CHANTEREAU LA FEVRE, LOUIS, a learned French antiquary; author of the "History of Bar and Lorraine." Died, 1658.

CHAPELAIN, JOHN, a French poet; author of "La Pucelle," &c. Died, 1674.

CHAPELLE, CLAUDE EMANUEL L'HUILIER, a French poet, and the friend and literary adviser of Molière. Died, 1688.

CHAPELLE, JOHN DE LA, a French writer; author of the "Life of the Prince of Conti," dramas, &c. Died, 1723.

CHAPMAN, GEORGE, an English poet. He wrote 17 dramatic pieces, but he is chiefly remembered for his vigorous translation of Homer, of which Pope is said to have made more use than he chose to admit. Died, 1644.

CHAPMAN, JOHN, a learned English divine; author of "Eusebius, or a Defence of Christianity," &c. Born, 1704; died, 1784.

CHAPMAN, FREDERIC HENRY, a Swedish vice-admiral; author of a "Treatise on Marine Architecture." Died, 1808.

CHAPONE, HESTER, was the daughter of a Mr. Mulso, of Twywell, Northamptonshire. Among her first productions is the interesting story of Fidelia, in the Adventurer; but she is principally known by her valuable "Letters on the Improvement of the Mind," addressed to a young lady, and published in 1773. Died, 1801, aged 74.

CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHÉ, JOHN, a French astronomer. In 1760 he went into Siberia to observe the transit of the planet Venus; and, in 1768, he gave the public an account of his journey in three volumes. He then went to California for the same purpose, but died there in 1769.

CHAPPE, CLAUDE, nephew of the preceding, was born in 1763. He introduced the use of telegraphs into France; and the first public event communicated by it was the capture of Condé, in 1793. The honour of the discovery being claimed by others, his mind was so much affected that he committed suicide, in 1805.

CHAPPEL, WILLIAM, bishop of Cork; author of an account of his own life, and of a translation of "Methodus Conclusioni." Died, 1649.

CHAPPEL, WILLIAM, an English topographer. He contributed largely to the Gentleman's Magazine, and edited a part of Risdon's Survey of Devonshire. D. 1781.

CHAPTAL, JEAN ANTOINE CLAUDE, count of Chanteloupe, a French peer, statesman, and writer. Being a younger son he was destined for the profession of medicine, and had completed his studies when he was induced to accept the professorship of chemistry at Montpellier. His lectures procured him great reputation, and on the breaking out of the revolution he took an active part in it, and was selected by the new government to supply the army with gunpowder. In 1799 the first consul made him counsellor of state; and, in the following year, minister of the interior.

CHARAS, MOSES, a French physician. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he withdrew to Spain, where he became physician to Charles II. His jealous rivals caused him to be imprisoned in the Inquisition, and he only obtained his release by abjuring his religion. His "Pharmacopœia" was translated into Chinese for the use of the emperor. Died, 1698.

CHAPUZEAU, SAMUEL, a Genevese writer, preceptor to William III. of England; author of an "Account of Savoy," a "Description of Lyons," &c.; and editor of "Tavernier's Travels." Died, 1701.

CHARDIN, SIR JOHN, a French traveller, whose Travels in Persia and the East Indies are extremely valuable. The revocation of the edict of Nantes drove him to England, where he was well received by Charles II., who knighted him. Died, 1713.

CHARENTON, JOSEPH NICHOLAS, a French Jesuit, and for many years a missionary in Persia. He translated Maricana's History of Spain into French, and appended some valuable notes. Died, 1735.

CHARETTE DE LA COINTRE, FRANCIS

REAL GRATITUDE RECEIVES A FAVOUR WITH CONFUSION, AND RETURNS IT WITHOUT MEASURE.

JAMES GALT IS NOT FIT TO RULIN, WHOSE REVELATIONS ARE DETERMINED BY FORTUNE CALCULATED.

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ATRASIAS DE, a French royalist, and leader of the party in La Vendee. He displayed great bravery in numberless combats; but being at length defeated by the republicans, and wounded, he was taken prisoner, and shot at Nantes, in 1796.

CHARITON, a Cypriot writer of the 4th century; author of a romance, entitled "The Loves of Chareas and Callirhoe."

CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great, king of the Franks, and subsequently emperor of the West, was born in 742. He was the son of Pepin, and succeeded his elder brother, Carloman, in 771. Having defeated the Saxons, and overrun Lombardy, he was crowned emperor in 800. Though of a warlike turn, and continually engaged in war, he was a great friend to learning, founded several universities, and attracted by his liberality the most distinguished scholars to his court; among others, Alcuin, from England, whom he chose for his own instructor. He completed many important national works, encouraged agriculture and the arts, and rendered his name immortal by the wisdom of his laws. In private life, Charlemagne was exceedingly amiable; a good father, and generous friend. His domestic economy afforded a model of frugality; his person, a rare example of simplicity and greatness. He despised extravagance of dress in men, though, on solemn occasions, he appeared in all the splendour of majesty; and as his person was commanding and his countenance noble and beneficent, he inspired those who saw him with sentiments of love and respect. He died at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 814, aged 72.

CHARLEMONT, JAMES CAULFIELD, earl of, an Irish nobleman, distinguished as the political conditor of Burke, Flood, Grattan, and the other patriotic advocates of Ireland, and as the commander of the Irish volunteers. His lordship possessed considerable literary talents; and, after his death, his correspondence with Burke and other eminent men was published. Born, 1728; died, 1799.

CHARLES IV., emperor of Germany, son of John of Luxemburg, and grandson of the emperor, Henry VII., ascended the throne in 1347. His reign was distinguished by the golden bull of the diet of Nuremberg, by which the Germanic constitution was established. Died, 1378.

CHARLES V., emperor of Germany and king of Spain, succeeded his grandfather, Ferdinand, in the throne of Spain, in 1516, and became emperor of Germany on the death of Maximilian, in 1519. His title to the imperial crown was disputed by Francis I. of France; but, aided by Henry VIII. of England, Charles maintained himself, and, at the battle of Pavia, even took his rival prisoner. His whole reign, however, was stormy—France, the Moors, and the Protestant princes of Germany gave him full employment, until, in 1556, he resigned the crown to his son, and sought in private life the happiness he had not found in governing an empire. Taken altogether, he is one of the most remarkable characters in history. He exhibited no talents in his youth, it not being till his thirtieth year that he showed himself active and inde-

pendent; but, from that time till his abdication, he was, throughout, a monarch. He was indefatigable in business, weighing the reasons on both sides of every case with great minuteness; very slow in deciding, but firm of purpose, and prompt to execute. Being equally rich in resources and sagacious in the use of them; gifted with a cool judgment, and always master of himself, he steadily pursued his plans, and was generally able to overcome the greatest obstacles. Died, 1558.

CHARLES VI., son of the emperor Leopold, was declared king of Spain by his father in 1703, and crowned emperor in 1711. The taking of Belgrade by his general, prince Eugene, compelled the Turks to make peace with him; and his alliance with Holland, France, and England, enabled him to obtain considerable advantages over Spain. Subsequently, however, he was at war with his allies, and thus lost Naples and Sicily; and was also engaged in an injurious contest with Turkey. Died, 1740.

CHARLES VIII., elector of Bavaria, was raised to the empire of Germany, in 1742, by the influence of France and Prussia, though he had a powerful rival in Maria Theresa of Hungary, who was supported by England and Sardinia. Died, 1745.

CHARLES II., surnamed the Bald, king of France. He was crowned king in 846, and elected emperor by the Romans in 875. Died, supposed by poison, in 877.

CHARLES III., king of France, surnamed the Simple. He ascended the throne in 863. His whole reign was one of struggle against the Normans and his turbulent vassals, who at length caused Robert, a prince of the blood royal, to be crowned. In the battle fought between the two sovereigns Robert was slain; but his son, Hugh the Great, pressed Charles so hard, that he sought shelter in the castle of the count of Vermandois, where he died, in 929.

CHARLES IV., son of Philip the Fair, succeeded to the crown of France in 1322. His reign lasted only six years, and in that brief time he was deprived by England of the province of Guienne. Died, 1328.

CHARLES V., surnamed the Wise, was the first prince who bore the title of dauphin, on the death of his brother, in 1364. His reign was very beneficial to his people, whose commerce and agriculture he greatly promoted. He founded the library of Paris, and gained several advantages over the English. Died, 1380.

CHARLES VI., surnamed the Well-beloved, was son and successor of the above. Owing to the feuds of the dukes of Burgundy and Orleans, and the misconduct of his ministers, he was unable to resist the warlike Edward V. of England, who conquered France and disinherited the dauphin. Died, 1422.

CHARLES VII., surnamed the Victorious. He was crowned in 1422, and recovered the whole of his dominions from the English, with the exception of Calais. Died, 1461.

CHARLES VIII., king of France, surnamed the Affable, was the son of Louis XI., and ascended the throne of France in 1483, at the early age of 13. He was a warlike prince, and, in 1495, obtained a victory over

THE NIGHT OF TIME FAR SURPASSES THE DAY, AND WHO KNOWS WHEN WAS THE EQUINOX?

THERE ARE STILL DISCOVERIES THAT THERE THERE IS NO LAND, WHEN THEY CAN SEE NOTHING BUT SEA.

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an army of Italians five times as numerous as his own. Died, 1498.

CHARLES IX., king of France, succeeded to the throne in 1650. The civil wars, and, above all, the massacre of Paris, have left an indelible stain upon the memory of this prince. Died, 1574.

CHARLES II., surnamed the Bad, king of Navarre. He succeeded to his kingdom when only 18 years of age, and his reign was marked by much wickedness. He murdered the constable, Charles of Angoulême; seduced the dauphin, afterwards Charles V., into rebellion against his father; and was accused of employing a person to administer poison to Charles V. His death was as horrible as his life had been wicked. Being ill of a leprosy, his physicians caused him to be swathed in cloths dipped in spirits of wine, and covered with brimstone; and his page accidentally setting fire to these inflammable materials, Charles died in great torture, in 1387.

CHARLES I., king of Naples and Sicily. He was the son of Louis VIII. of France, and, marrying the daughter of the count of Provence, he became possessed of Provence, and of Anjou and Maine. Defeating Manfred, the usurper of Sicily, he assumed the title of king of Naples; and taking his rival, Conradin, duke of Swabia, and the duke of Austria prisoners, he eternally disgraced himself by causing them to be put to death on the scaffold. His tyranny at length so much enraged the Sicilians, that on Easter Monday, in 1282, they massacred eight thousand of the French—an event spoken of in history as the "Sicilian Vespers." After this they chose Peter of Arragon for their king instead of Charles, who died in 1285.

CHARLES II., son of the above, and his successor on the throne of Naples. At the time of his father's decease, he himself was a prisoner in the hands of the Sicilians, and he would most probably have been put to death by them but for the humane intercession of Constanza, the wife of Peter of Arragon. At her request he was set at liberty, in 1296, on condition of his renouncing all claim to the crown of Sicily; a condition from which the pope absolved him. His attempts upon Sicily were, however, of no avail, and he was obliged to content himself with Naples, which he governed with wisdom and moderation. Died, 1309.

CHARLES III., king of Naples, great grandson of the last named. He married Margaret, niece of Joan, queen of Naples; and when Joan was excommunicated, in 1380, he obtained that kingdom from the pope. He put the deposed queen to death, and was in his turn excommunicated by the pope. This did not prevent his endeavouring to possess himself of the crown of Hungary; but he was slain in the attempt in 1386.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS X., king of Sweden. He was the son of John Casimir, and ascended the throne on the abdication of queen Christina, in 1654. He was very successful against Poland, but was compelled to raise the siege of Copenhagen, which he sought to possess himself of on account of Denmark having allied itself with Poland. Died, 1660.

CHARLES XI., king of Sweden, son and

successor of the preceding. He lost several important places during his war with Denmark, but they were restored to him at the peace of Nimeguen. He greatly increased the power and resources of his kingdom, and died in 1697.

CHARLES XII., king of Sweden, son and successor of the preceding. He was only 15 years of age when he ascended the throne, and his youth encouraged Russia, Denmark, and Poland, to unite against him. Those powers, however, found him fully equal to the task of humbling them. Denmark being subdued, he attacked Russia; and in the famous battle of Narva, in 1700, he is said to have slain 30,000 of the enemy, besides making 20,000 prisoners, though his own force was short of 10,000. Poland next felt his power; he dethroned Augustus, and made Stanislaus king in his stead. Thus far his whole course had been prosperous; but in seeking utterly to crush Peter the Great, he sustained a terrible defeat at the battle of Pultowa, and was himself so severely wounded that he was removed from the field on a litter, and compelled to seek shelter in Turkey. Here his conduct was so violent that the grand signior was compelled to besiege his residence. After desperate resistance Charles was overpowered, and for ten months he was kept a prisoner. He no sooner was allowed to return to his own dominions than he commenced an attack on Norway, and in besieging Fredericksburgh was killed by a cannon shot, in 1718.

CHARLES XIII., king of Sweden, was born in 1748; and being appointed, at his birth, high admiral of Sweden, his education was directed chiefly to the learning of naval tactics, and in 1788 he defeated the Russians in the Gulf of Finland. On the murder of Gustavus III. he was placed at the head of the regency; but he resigned the government, in 1796, to Gustavus Adolphus IV., who had become of age, and did not appear again in public life till a revolution hurled the king from the throne. He was then elected, and subsequently bestowed his entire confidence on marshal Bernadotte, whom the estates had chosen to succeed prince Christian in 1810. Died, 1818.

CHARLES I., king of England, was born in Scotland, in the year 1600. He was the second son of James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, by Anne, daughter of the king of Denmark; and upon the death of prince Henry, his elder brother, in 1612, was created prince of Wales. On the death of his father, in 1625, he ascended the throne, his kingdom being engaged in war with Spain, and much embittered against his friend and minister, Buckingham. It unfortunately happened for Charles I. that he had to the full as high and exacting a notion of the royal prerogative as either his father or Elizabeth, while he had to deal with an entirely different state of public opinion. The parliament impeached Buckingham, and the king supported him; war with France was declared, against the popular wish, because Buckingham so willed it; and while the parliament was vexatious in its resistance, the king was obstinate and impolitic in his enforcement and extension of his prerogative. To detail the events

ONE THOUSAND DECEMBER IN ORDER THE DEATH OF A FAMILY, AS ONE JAMING INFLUENCE WHILE A WHOLE CONCERN.

PASSION MAKES THOSE FOOLS WHO OTHERWISE ARE NOT SO, AND INEVITABLY PROVES ALL THOSE TO BE FOOLS WHO ARE SO.

consequent upon the disputes between the king and his people, belongs rather to history than to biography. It may suffice, therefore, to say, that previous to and during the civil war, king and people seem to have been pretty equally in the wrong; the former closing his ears to the increased power of the public voice, and the latter exerting that power vexatiously and gratuitously, rather than with a just and wholesome reference to wound moral and political principle. The first battle between the king's forces and the parliamentary army was at Edgehill, in which neither party had much to boast of. For some time, however, the royalists were generally successful; but the battles of Marston Moor, Newbury, and Naseby, were all signally unfavourable to the royal cause. Indeed, after the defeat at Naseby, the king was so powerless, that he took the resolution of throwing himself upon the good feeling of the Scottish army, then lying before Newark; and by that army he was basely sold, and delivered into the hands of the parliament. For a time he was treated with much outward respect, but becoming alarmed for his personal safety, he found means to make his escape from Hampton Court. On arriving on the coast, whither he went with the intention of quitting the kingdom, he could not obtain a vessel to go abroad, but crossed over to the Isle of Wight, where the governor, Hammond, confined him in Carisbrook castle. While there, negotiations were carried on between him and the parliament; but the dominant party, commanding the army, and, as it would seem, anything but sincere in wishing a reconciliation between the king and his people, cleared the House of Commons of the moderate and just members, and erected a court for the trial of the king. Insulted by the rabble, and brow-beaten by the self-erected court, he was condemned to death, and on the 30th of January, 1649, beheaded at Whitehall; his last word to bishop Juxon being a charge to him to admonish prince Charles to forgive his father's murderers.

CHARLES II., king of England, son of the above, was born in 1630. He was living as a refugee at the Hague when the inhuman sentence on his father was carried into execution. He, nevertheless, assumed the regal title, and finding that the Scots had proclaimed him, he left the Hague for Scotland, and was crowned at Scone. Cromwell marched towards Scotland to give him battle, and Charles took the spirited course of passing by forced marches into England. Cromwell, however, whose force was superior, discovering the manoeuvre, retrograded in pursuit; and the royal army was overtaken at Worcester, and utterly routed. After difficulties and escapes which bave rather the air of romance than of stern matter of fact, Charles escaped to France, where he resided for some years, keeping up the mimicry of a court, but frequently reduced to extreme distress. The death of Cromwell, the general discontent of the people, which had thrown a gloom over the whole land, and the dexterous policy of general Monk, restored Charles to his crown

and kingdom; and he reigned with a power far greater than that for which at which his father had been put to death. Untaught by adversity, he was luxurious, selfish, and indolent. The English non-conformists were treated with jealous rigour, and the Scottish covenants were shot and sabbred without compunction. And perhaps Charles's reply to some complaints made to him of Lauderdale's cruelty in Scotland, will give quite as full a clue to his kingly character as can be required:—"I perceive," said Charles, "that Lauderdale has been guilty of many bad things against the people of Scotland; but I cannot find that he has acted against my interest." Died, 1685. During this monarch's reign, the capital was visited by heavy calamities, the plague in 1665, and the fire of London in the following year; while pretended plots and conspiracies were made pretexts for bringing some eminent persons, who were obnoxious to the court, to an ignominious death. As to the character of Charles II., he was, in the fullest acceptation of the terms, a sensualist and voluptuary; encouraging, by his example, a taste for dissolute manners, which poisoned the moral health of society; and though he preserved a degree of popularity with the multitude, from the easiness of his manners, yet he was totally destitute of exalted sentiments.

CHARLES EDWARD STUART, called the Pretender, was the grandson of James II. and born, at Rome, in 1730. In 1745 he landed in Scotland, and published a manifesto exhibiting the claims of his father to the English throne. He was joined by several of the Highlanders, and on entering Edinburgh, he caused his father to be proclaimed; on which general Cope hastened towards the capital, but was attacked by the Pretender, at Preston Pans, and defeated. Instead of making a proper use of this victory, by advancing into England, Charles returned to Edinburgh, wasting his time in an idle parade of royalty. Afterwards, on being joined by lords Kilmarnock, Cromarty, Balmorino, and other discontented chiefs, he marched as far as Manchester; but hearing that the king was about to take the field, he returned to Scotland, where he defeated the English forces under Hawley at Falkirk. In the mean time the duke of Cumberland advanced to Edinburgh, and from thence to Aberdeen, the Pretender retreating before him. At last the two armies met at Culloden, April 17, 1746, when, after an obstinate conflict, in which the Highlanders displayed prodigious courage, his army was signally defeated, and entirely dispersed. Charles, after wandering about in different disguises, chiefly among the Hebrides, effected his escape to France. He died at Florence in 1788.

CHARLETON, WALTER, M. D., an English physician. He resided abroad with Charles II., and returned with him at the Restoration. His writings, in natural history, medicine, theology, and natural philosophy, are very numerous and learned, especially his "Onomasticon Zoicon," and "Chorea Gigantum," the former a classified arrangement of animals, the latter an essay on Stonehenge. Died, 1707.

NOTHING IS INFAMOUS BUT WHAT IS WICKED; SHAME CANNOT, THEREFORE, DEPRIVE A VIRTUOUS PERSON'S MIND.

OMIT NO OPPORTUNITY OF DOING GOOD, AND YOU WILL THEN FIND VERY FEW OPPORTUNITIES TO DO EVIL.

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CHARLETON, LEWIS, bishop of Hereford, an able prelate, distinguished for his proficiency in theology and the mathematics. Died, 1369.

CHARLEVILLE, CHARLES WILLIAM, the earl of, was the son of John Bury, esq., of Ireland, who, having married a co-heiress of Charleville, the title was revived, by patent, in the person of his son, in 1797; who, in 1800, was advanced to the dignity of viscount, and six years afterwards to that of earl. His lordship was possessed of high classical attainments, and was, for several years, president of the Royal Irish Academy. He was a firm supporter of the existing institutions of the country, in their connection with church and state; and during the period of the Irish rebellion, in 1799, he commanded the Tullamore cavalry, and was very active in suppressing outrage. He died suddenly, at Dover, on the 31st of October, 1835, in his 72nd year.

CHARLEVOIX, PETER FRANCIS XAVIER, a French Jesuit, and for some time a missionary in America. On his return, he became conductor of the "Journal de Trevoux." In addition to his numerous contributions to that work, he wrote "Histoire Générale de Paraguay;" "Histoire Générale de la Nouvelle France," &c. Died, 1761.

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, daughter of George IV. and queen Caroline, was born Jan. 7, 1796, and married to prince Leopold of Coburg, (now king of Belgium), May 8, 1816. From her earliest years she gave strong indications of nobleness of mind and great capacity; and as she grew up, a feeling of sincere and ardent attachment for her on the part of the people was universally displayed. She was not merely accomplished, according to the common acceptance of the term, but was well acquainted with history, statistics, and other more abstruse branches of knowledge; spoke several modern languages, and excelled in music, painting, &c. In fine, she possessed in a high degree the several qualities and endowments necessary for the dignified maintenance of an exalted station; while her active benevolence and solicitude for the poor rendered her an object of their especial regard. Her marriage with prince Leopold was the result of mutual esteem, and their domestic life may safely be held up as a pattern for universal imitation. But the hopes of the nation, and the anxious wishes of a husband, were suddenly blighted: on the 5th of November, 1817, the princess was delivered of a still-born child; and, in a few hours after, she was seized with convulsions, and expired. Never before, perhaps, was national and individual sorrow so strikingly or so sincerely expressed, and never, perhaps, was it more deservedly bestowed. The unhappy descendants of her royal parents, and the vicious blandishments of courtly parasites, were strikingly contrasted at Claremont by conjugal affection and the pure pleasures of a virtuous life. No wonder, then, that the people should have looked forward to her reign with delight—nor can it be a matter of surprise that their grief should be so strong when thus bereft of "England's hope."

CHARNOCK, STEPHEN, a nonconformist divine. He was a very eloquent and popular preacher, and advocated Calvinistical doctrines with great force and originality. His "Discourse on Providence," is considered the best of his writings. Died, 1690.

CHARNOCK, JOHN, an English naval officer and miscellaneous writer; author of a "History of Marine Architecture;" "Biographia Navalis;" a "Supplement to Campbell's Lives of the Admirals," &c. Died, 1807.

CHARONDAS, an ancient legislator. He flourished in the 5th century B.C., and is celebrated for his code of laws drawn up for the inhabitants of Thurium, in Magna Græcia. Among his regulations, was one to prevent any citizen from appearing with arms in the public assemblies. Having inadvertently broken through this law, he plunged his sword into his breast, saying, that he would seal his law with his own blood.

CHARPENTIER, FRANCIS, one of the French literati in the time of Louis XIV. He was the author of a treatise "On the Excellence of the French Language," and other works; but though he had much talent, his flattery of the king and his praise of modern literature at the expense of the ancients, caused him to be severely satirized by Boileau. Died, 1702.

CHARRERIE, MADAME DE ST. HYACINTHE DE, a French lady of considerable and versatile literary ability; authoress of "Lettres Neuchâtelloses;" "Calliste; ou Lettres écrites de Lausanne," and several successful novels and dramas. Died, 1806.

CHARRON, PETER, a French divine, and a friend of Montaigne, who, by will, left him the privilege of bearing his arms: a strong proof, considering the pride of a Gascon, of his personal consideration. His chief works are "The Three Smiths;" a "Treatise on Wisdom," and a volume of "Christian Discourses." The Treatise on Wisdom raised him a perfect host of opponents, and it was with great difficulty that he obtained leave to print a second edition of it. It has been said, and with seeming truth, that Charron copied Montaigne in style, and that the treatise on Wisdom of the former chiefly owed its existence to the well-known essays of the latter.

CHARTIER, ALAIN, archdeacon of Paris, and secretary to Charles VI. and Charles VII.; author of "The Chronicle of Charles VII.," &c. He has been styled the father of French eloquence, but he was rather an elegant and witty than an eloquent writer.

CHARTIER, RENE, a French physician and professor of medicine in the 17th century. He published several pieces from Oribasius and other old writers, and employed many years in preparing an edition, Greek and Latin, of Galen and Hippocrates.

CHASLES, GREGORY DE, a French naval officer and a witty writer; author of "Les Illustres Françaises;" "Journal d'un Voyage fait aux Indes Orientales," &c. Died, 1720.

CHASLES, FRANCIS JAMES, a French writer of the 18th century; compiler of the "Dictionnaire de Justice."

ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE IMMEDIATE WHICH ACCOMPANIES AN ENLIGHTENED MIND.

ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE IMMEDIATE WHICH ACCOMPANIES AN ENLIGHTENED MIND.

WHATEVER MISTS MAY SURROUND THE PATHS TO LEARNING, YET WHEN IT RISES TO EXAMINE NOTHING CAN OBSCURE ITS BRILLIANCY.

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WHOEVER LOVES RELIGION, WILL DELIGHT TO SEE IT THE COMPANION OF TASTE, INTELLECT, KNOWLEDGE, AND PHILANTHROPY.

CHASSENEUZ, BARTHOLOMEW DE, an eminent French lawyer; author of "Catalogus Glorie Mundi;" "Consilia, or Consultations on points of Law," &c. It is greatly to his credit that he used all his power as president of the parliament of Provence to delay the decree issued by that body against the Vaudois of Merindol and Cabrieres. Indeed, it was suspected that his humanity caused the Catholics to hasten his end by poison. Died, 1541.

CHASTELAIN, GEORGE, a French gentleman of the 15th century; author of "Histoire du Chevalier Jacques de Lalain;" "Le Chevalier Deliberé, ou, la Mort du Duc de Bourgogne," &c.

CHASTELAIN, CLAUDE, a French ecclesiastical writer; author of a "Universal Martyrology;" the "Roman Martyrology," and a Journal of his own Life. Died, 1712.

CHASTELARD, PIERRE DE BOSCOLE DE, a French gentleman, whom De Thou supposes to have been grandson of the Chevalier Bayard. He went to Scotland in the suite of the unfortunate Mary, and became so violently enamoured of his royal mistress, as to secrete himself in her apartment. Being discovered when the queen retired to rest, he was committed to prison, and finally beheaded on a charge of treason.

CHASTELER, JOHN G., marquis of, an eminent Austrian general. He was severely wounded at the siege of Valenciennes in 1793, and was subsequently opposed successively to Lefevre and Murat. In 1808, with Hormayer, he was the soul of the famous Tyrolese insurrection; and he was characterised by Napoleon, in a wrathful proclamation which he had the rashness to issue, as "the leader of a band of robbers," declared an outlaw, and ordered to be brought before a court-martial, and shot within twenty-four hours. In all his engagements he displayed equal skill and courage, and was at length rewarded with the honourable post of governor of Venice. Born, 1763; died, 1820.

CHASTELET, GABRIELLE EMILIE DE, BRETEUIL, marchioness of, a French lady distinguished by her proficiency in science. She translated the Institutes of the Philosophy of Leibnitz from the German, and subsequently becoming acquainted with the philosophy of Newton, she translated his Principia, and added an able commentary. Born, 1706; died, 1749.

CHASTELLUX, FRANCIS JOHN, marquis de, a French field-marshal; author of "Travels in North America," and a treatise on "Public Happiness." Died, 1738.

CHATEAUBRON, JOHN BAPTIST VIVIAN DE, a French dramatic writer; author of "Philoctetes;" "Mahomet II.;" "Les Troyennes," &c. Died, 1775.

CHATEAURENAUD, FRANCIS LOUIS ROUSSELET, count of, a distinguished French admiral. He was a great scourge to the Saltee rovers, and signally defeated the Dutch fleet in 1675. Died, 1716.

CHATEL, TANNEGUY DU, an able French general. He was in the famous battle of Agincourt; and when the Burgundians surprised Paris, he was fortunate enough to save the dauphin, between whom and the

duke of Burgundy he afterwards brought about a reconciliation. Died, 1440.

CHATEL, PIERRE DU, bishop of Orleans, a strenuous defender of the Gallican church. He was an excellent scholar, and assisted Erasmus in his translations from the Greek. He wrote a Latin letter against the emperor, Charles V., and two funeral orations for Francis I. Died, 1552.

CHATEL, FRANCIS DU, a Flemish painter of the 16th century. His chief work, which is in the town-hall of Ghent, represents the king of Spain receiving the oath of fidelity from the states of Flanders and Brabant.

CHATELET, PAUL DU HAY, lord of, a French officer of state in the reign of Louis XIII.; author of the "History of Bertrand du Guesclin," constable of France. Died, 1636.

CHATHAM, WILLIAM PITT, earl of, one of the most illustrious statesmen that ever graced the British senate, was the son of Robert Pitt, esq., of Boconock, in Cornwall, where he was born in 1708. After studying at Eton and Oxford, he entered the army as a cornet of dragoons, but quitted it on being returned to parliament as a member for Old Sarum. His talents as an orator were soon displayed in opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, and had so great an effect, that the duchess of Marlborough, who had a deadly hatred to that minister, bequeathed to Mr. Pitt a legacy of 10,000*l*. On the change of administration he was made joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, and paymaster-general of the army, which places he resigned in 1755; but the year following he was appointed secretary of state. In a few months he was again dismissed from office; but an efficient administration being wanted in 1757, and the nation being enthusiastically attached to him, he returned to his former situation as secretary of state. His great mind now revealed its full force, and his ascendancy was complete over the parliament no less than in the ministry. He aroused the English nation to new activity, and, in the space of a few years, we recovered our superiority over France, annihilating her navy, and stripping her of her colonies. France was beaten in the four quarters of the world. In 1760, he advised the declaration of war against Spain, while she was unprepared for resistance, as he foresaw that she would assist France. The elevation of England on the ruins of the house of Bourbon was the great object of his policy. But his plans were suddenly interrupted by the death of George II., whose successor was prejudiced against Pitt by his adversary, the earl of Bute, a statesman of limited views. Pitt, therefore, resigned his post in 1761, only retaining his seat in the House of Commons. Foreseeing the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, if the arbitrary measures then adopted should be continued, he advocated, especially in 1766, a conciliatory policy, and the repeal of the stamp act. In the same year he was invited to assist in forming a new ministry, in which he took the office of privy seal, and was created viscount Burton, baron Pymont, and earl of Chatham; but in 1768 he resigned, as he

THE INSTITUTION OF THE SABBATH IS THE MOST BENEFICENT GIFT THAT THE DEITY HAS MADE TO MANKIND.

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found himself inadequately seconded by his colleagues. In the House of Lords, he continued to recommend the abandonment of the coercive measures employed against America, particularly in 1774; but his warning was rejected, and, in 1776, the colonies declared themselves independent. He still, however, laboured in the cause, and used all his efforts to induce the government to effect a reconciliation with the American states; and, as he was speaking with his accustomed energy on the subject, in the House of Lords, April 8, 1778, he fell down in a convulsive fit. He died on the 11th of the following month, and his body, after lying in state, was solemnly interred in Westminster abbey, where a superb monument was erected to his memory at the national expense.

CHATHAM, JOHN, earl of, &c., eldest son of the celebrated statesman whose life we have just given, and brother of the late William Pitt. He was born in 1756, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, in 1778. In the following year he was appointed captain of the 98th regiment of foot, and served in the American war. He was afterwards appointed by his brother (then prime minister) first lord of the admiralty; was sworn a privy councillor, and elected a knight of the garter. His promotions, both civil and military, were rapid and numerous under his brother's administration, and he continued to hold office for many years after, under his successors. As lieutenant-general, he commanded the unfortunate expedition to Walcheren, in 1809, and was, three years afterwards, raised to the full rank of general. On the death of the duke of Kent, he was appointed governor of Gibraltar, which he held, with other offices, to the time of his death, in 1835. He was the last peer of the Pitt family, whose title has now become extinct, and with it the annual pension of 3,000*l.* per annum, granted to his father, for three lives, in 1761. The late earl was married, in 1783, to a daughter of viscount Sydney, but they had no children.

CHATTERTON, THOMAS, an English poet, whose precocious genius and melancholy fate have gained him much celebrity, was born at Bristol, in 1752. His father was sexton of Redcliff church, Bristol; and young Chatterton professed to have received from him several ancient MSS. These he claimed upon the world as the poems of Rowley, a priest of Bristol in the 15th century; and so admirably was his forgery executed, that it is even now rather assumed than proved, though there can be little moral doubt of it, that he did forge and not find the MSS. Having vainly endeavoured to persuade Horace Walpole and other scholars of the genuineness of the MSS., Chatterton threw himself upon the world as a party writer; seemingly indifferent as to which party he wrote for, provided he succeeded in getting paid. Even his desperate resource at length failed him, and in a state of deep despondency, produced by absolute want, he destroyed himself by poison, in 1770.

CHAUCEER, GEOFFREY, an admirable

English poet, to whom is justly given the title of the father of English poetry. He studied law in the Temple, but soon turned his attention to the court, and became successively yeoman and shield bearer to Edward III., and comptroller of the customs of London. In the following reign, having embraced the doctrines of Wickliff, he was committed to prison, but released on recanting his opinions. He now retired to Woodstock, where he composed his treatise on the astrolabe. He seems to have been fortunate beyond the usual lot of poets; for, independent of bounties he had bestowed on him by the crown, he derived considerable property and influence from his marriage with a connexion of the great John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. As a poet Chaucer is far less read and understood than he deserves; for his writing has a fresh and lusty vigour, rarely to be met with in more modern poetry. Born, 1328; died, 1400.

CHAUDET, ANTOINE DENIS, an eminent French sculptor and painter. His painting of "Eneas and Anchises amid the Conflagration of Troy" produced him great and well merited applause. Died, 1810.

CHAUDON, LOUIS MAYEUL, a French abbe; author of "Lessons of History and Chronology;" "Elements of Ecclesiastical History to the Pontificate of Pius VI.," &c. Born, 1737; died, 1817.

CHAUFFEPIE, JAMES GEORGE, a biographical and critical writer, was the son of a French Protestant minister, but born in Friesland. In addition to sermons and theological essays, he wrote a "Historical and Critical Dictionary," designed as a continuation of the great work of Bayle. Born, 1702; died, 1786.

CHAULIEU, WILLIAM AMFROY DE, a French lyric poet. His poems, which with those of the marquis de la Fare have been frequently reprinted, have something of the voluptuous enjoyment of Anacreon, and the good-humoured philosophy of Horace. Born, 1638; died, 1720.

CHAULNES, ALBERT, duke de, a French nobleman and man of science. He was well skilled in chemistry, and contributed many valuable papers to the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences. Died, 1769.

CHAUMETTE, PIERRE GASPARD, one of the wretches who outraged and disgraced humanity during the French revolution. He was of low origin, and after serving some time on board a ship he became clerk to an attorney. At the breaking out of the revolution he became one of the street orators, and made himself so conspicuous by his violence, that, in 1792, he was made first a member of the municipality of Paris, and then procureur, or attorney. When the Mountain party, in 1793, wished to overwhelm the more moderate Girondists, Chaumette was one of the chief instruments of doing so, and was in consequence extremely popular. During the confinement of the unfortunate Louis XVI. in the Temple, Chaumette and Herbert heaped every indignity upon him; and with them, it is said, originated the most horrible of all the charges made against the queen. He at length met his reward. Robespierre, himself already on the very verge of ruin,

FORESIGHT IS ONE OF THE GREAT CHARACTERISTICS OF REASON, WHILE INSTINCT RARELY LOOKS BEYOND THE IMMEDIATE SENSATION.

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threw him into the prison of the Luxembourg, and he was guillotined, in 1794.

CHAUNCEY, Sir Henry, an English lawyer and antiquarian. He was knighted by Charles II. in 1681, and, in 1686, was made a Welch judge. Just before his death he published the "Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire," one of the most valuable of our county histories. Died, 1700.

CHAUNCEY, CHARLES, D.D., an American divine, and one of the most eminent writers of the sect called Universalists; author of "Thoughts on the State of Religion in New England," "The Benevolence of the Deity Considered," "A true Sketch of the Sufferings and Misfortunes of the Town of Boston," &c. Born, 1795; died, 1787.

CHAUSSÉ, MICHAEL ANGELO DE LA, a French archaeological writer; author of "Museum Romanum," "Picture Antiquæ Cryptarum Romanarum," &c. Died, 1734.

CHAUSSÉE, PIERRE CLAUDE NIVELLE DE LA, a French dramatist. He is supposed to be the inventor of the Comédie Larmoyante, or sentimental comedy. Died, 1754.

CHEKE, Sir John, an eminent English statesman and scholar. Becoming regius professor of Greek at Cambridge, he strenuously laboured to improve the prevailing pronunciation of that language; and the opposition he met with from Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, produced a literary correspondence between them, which was published at Basil by Cælius Secundus Curio. Having taken part in the education of Edward VI., that king, on his accession, granted him considerable property in land. He also made him a privy councillor and secretary of state, and conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. Unfortunately for him he engaged, on the death of Edward VI., in the cause of lady Jane Grey, and was consequently sent to the Tower on the accession of Mary. His life was spared, and he was allowed to leave England; but while he was abroad he gave some new offence to the queen, and his estates were confiscated. Visiting Brussels he was seized by order of Philip II. and sent to England, where, under fear of being put to death, he renounced Protestantism. Having done this, the queen, though she did not restore his estates, gave him some equivalent for them; but she embittered them by compelling him to sit on the bench at the trial of Protestants whose attachment to their faith was stronger than their fears of death. Besides his correspondence with Gardiner he wrote and translated several treatises. He also left in MS. an English translation of St. Matthew, in which no word was admitted of other than Saxon origin. Born, 1514; died, 1557.

CHELSON, JAMES, D.D., an English clergyman, chiefly known as an author by two pamphlets, in which he severely criticised "Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Died, 1801.

CHEMNIZER, IVAN IVANOVITCH, a Russian soldier and poet. He served several campaigns in the Imperial Guards, and afterwards entered the corps of Engineers. When he at length retired he published various tales and fables, which the Russian critics compare to those of La Fontaine. Born, 1744; died, 1784.

CHENEVIX, RICHARD, an Irish gentleman of great and versatile ability as a writer; author of "Remarks on Chemical Nomenclature according to the System of the French Neologists," "Observations on Mineralogical Systems," "The Mantuan Rivals," a comedy, "Henry VII.," a tragedy, "An Essay on National Character," &c. Died, 1830.

CHENIER, MARIE JOSEPH, a French writer; author of "Charles IX.," "The Death of Calas," and some other dramas; of several odes sung on public occasions during the revolution, and of "An Historical Sketch of the State and Progress of French Literature." This writer, who dedicated one of his dramas to Louis XVI., and commenced that dedication with "Monarque des Français, roi d'un peuple fidèle," was among the most violent of the revolutionary agitators, and actually voted in the National Convention for the death of the king whom he had thus apostrophised. He contrived to survive all the horrors of the "reign of terror," and to thrive equally under the directorial, the consular, and the imperial governments. He died in 1811.

CHEOPS, a king of Egypt. Diodorus calls him Chemmis, and makes him eighth in succession from Rhampsinitus. It is said that he reigned fifty years, and built the largest of the pyramids of Egypt; but little is certain of his history, or even of the time when he flourished.

CHERON, ELIZABETH SOPHIE, a French lady, eminent as a portrait painter. She possessed considerable talent for music and poetry, and wrote several psalms and canticles in French. She remained unmarried until her sixtieth year, when she gave her hand to M. Le Hay, the king's engineer, but survived her marriage only three years. Died, 1711.

CHERON, Louis, brother of the above, and also a painter. Being refused admittance to the Academy of Painting in Paris, on account of his being a Calvinist, he came to England in 1693, and remained here till his death, which happened in 1713.

CHERON, Louis CLAUDE, a French writer; author of the "Tartuffe de Mœurs" (taken from Sheridan's School for Scandal) and numerous other dramas, chiefly translations or imitations. Died, 1807.

CHERUBIN, a French Capuchin friar, astronomer, and mathematician of the 17th century; author of "Dioptrique Oculaire," "a treatise on the theory, construction, and use of the telescope," and "La Vision Parfaite."

CHESELDEN, WILLIAM, an eminent English surgeon and anatomist; author of a treatise on "The Anatomy of the Human Body," a treatise "On the High Operation for the Stone," "Osteography, or Anatomy of the Bones;" a translation of "Le Dran's Surgery," &c. He was an admirable oculist; and though his system of lithotomy involved him in much controversy, it is undoubted that he very greatly improved the means of relieving one of the most terrible complaints to which our nature is obnoxious. He was born in 1683, and died, 1753.

TO EDUCATE A CHILD WITHOUT INSTILLING INTO HIS MIND THE PRINCIPLES OF RELIGION, IS TO EDUCATE HIM TO HAVE NONE.

OBTAINING RELIGION IS THE GUARDIAN ANGEL OF MANKIND, THE BEST FRIEND OF KNOWLEDGE, AND THE GREAT ANCHOR OF STATES.

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CHESNE, JOSEPH DU, better known by the Latin name of *Quercetanus*, a French physician and writer; author of a "Pharmacopœia," and several medical works, now very rarely referred to. In his own time he was very popular, and became physician and councillor to Henry IV. Died, 1609.

CHESNE, ANDREW DU, a French writer and historiographer to the king. He published a "History of England," in French; a "Collection of the Ancient Norman Historians," &c. Died, 1640.

CHESTERFIELD, PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, earl of, was born in 1684, and educated at Cambridge. He first sat in parliament as member for Lostwithiel; and in 1726, on his father's death, succeeded to the earldom of Chesterfield. He was a particular favourite of George II., on whose accession he was sworn a privy councillor; was appointed, in 1728, ambassador extraordinary to Holland; made a knight of the garter in 1730, and was appointed steward of the household. The latter office he soon after resigned, and he continued for several years the strenuous opponent of Sir R. Walpole, distinguishing himself by his writings in the Craftsman, as well as by his powerful eloquence in the house. In 1745 the government once more availed itself of his talents, and he was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, where he continued a year, exercising his power in a manner calculated to gain the approbation of the people. He was afterwards secretary of state, but deafness and declining health induced him to relinquish office in 1748. His lordship was a man of brilliant accomplishments, but tainted with vanity and infidelity. He wrote some papers in the World, and several poetical pieces, but he is principally known as the author of "Letters to his Son." Died, 1773.

CETHAM, HUMPHRY, a wealthy merchant of Manchester, to whose well-directed munificence that town owes its college and library. He left funds to purchase the collegiate church, which, being suppressed at the Reformation, had become the property of the Derby family. Mr. Cetham's trustees having executed his will thus far, next obtained a charter of incorporation, and founded a college for the maintenance and education of forty poor boys, and an excellent library. The number of boys is now increased to eighty, and the library receives constant additions from funds left by Mr. Cetham for that purpose. Any one resident in Manchester, or merely a visitor, has free access, by merely writing his name and address in a book for that purpose. Died, 1653.

CHETWOOD, KNIGHTLY, Dr., dean of Gloucester; author of a "Life of Virgil;" a "Life of Lycurgus," &c. Died, 1730.

CHETWOOD, WILLIAM RUFUS, a dramatic writer; author of some plays, which have long since ceased to keep the stage, and of a "General History of the Stage." Died, 1764.

CHEVALIER, ANTONY RODOLPH DE, French tutor to princess, afterwards queen, Elizabeth of England. At the death of Edward VI. he went to Germany, and subse-

quently to his native country, France; but on the breaking out of the civil war there, again sought England, where he was well received by his former pupil, the queen. When the disputes seemed to be terminated, he again went to France; but on the breaking out of the troubles anew, with the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, he left France, intending again to seek shelter in England, but died at Guernsey. He was an erudite scholar, and published an excellent Hebrew grammar, an improved edition of the "Thesaurus of Sanct. Pagninus," &c. He had commenced a Bible in four languages, but did not live to finish it. Died, 1572.

CHEVILLIER, ANDREW, a French ecclesiastic and antiquary, and librarian to the Sorbonne. He published a Latin dissertation on the "Council of Chalcedon;" an historical dissertation on the "Origin of Printing in Paris," &c. Died, 1700.

CHEVREAU, URBAN, an eminent French scholar. He became secretary to queen Christina of Sweden, and is said to have had considerable share in converting her to Catholicism. After acting as tutor and secretary to the duke of Maine, he at length retired from all public duties, and devoted himself to literature. He wrote "Effets de la Fortune," a romance; "A History of the World," some plays, &c. Died, 1701.

CHEYNE, GEORGE, an eminent physician and writer. He was born in Scotland, and was originally intended for the church, but preferring the profession of medicine, he pursued the necessary studies for it under Dr. Pitcairn, and having taken his doctor's degree, settled himself in London. His first publication was a mathematical treatise, entitled "Fluxionum Methodus Inversa," which procured him considerable reputation, and admission to the Royal Society. Too free an indulgence in the pleasures of the table having rendered him enormously corpulent as well as asthmatic, he resolved on strictly adhering to a milk and vegetable diet; and he experienced so much benefit from this course, that all his principal treatises urge it upon others. His chief works are "The English Malady, a treatise on Nervous Disorders;" "A Treatise on Gout;" and an "Essay on Regimen." Died, 1743, aged 82.

CHIABRERA, GABRIEL, called the Italian Pindar, was born at Savona, in 1532. Besides odes and epic poems, which are chiefly anacreontic, he wrote several dramas. Died, 1637.

CHIARAMONTI, SCRIPPO, an Italian ecclesiastic and writer. His works are very numerous, and are chiefly on the mathematics and natural philosophy. He founded the Academy of the Offuscati, at Osena, in Bologna, and was president of it when he died, in 1652.

CHIARI, PIETRO, an Italian ecclesiastic and poet of the 18th century. He was a rival of Goldoni, and his comedies attained considerable popularity. Those of Chiari were, however, much inferior to those of his rival. Died, 1768.

CHICHELEY, HENRY, archbishop of Canterbury, an able and accomplished scholar and statesman, was born at Higham

DIVE NOT TOO DEEP IN PLEASURE; FOR THERE IS A SEDIMENT THAT RENDERS IT NOXIOUS AND IMPURE.

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Ferrers, in 1392. The parliament having addressed the king, Henry V., to appropriate some of the revenues of the church, the archbishop had the address to engage the young king in a war with France. On the accession of the infant, king Henry VI., Chicheley became first privy councillor, and he wisely directed all his attention to church affairs, striving at once to check the progress of Wickliffism, and to moderate the ardour of the Papal court. In the expenditure of his revenue he was very liberal; he founded and endowed All Souls college, Oxford; made many important improvements in Lambeth palace, and built the western tower of Canterbury cathedral at his own expense. Died, 1443.

CHICOYNEAU, FRANCIS, an eminent physician and professor of medicine at Montpellier. When the plague was raging at Marseilles, he was sent to the relief of the sufferers, whom he re-assured by his calm courage. The important services he rendered on this occasion procured him a pension and several appointments at court. His principal literary production is a work "On the Origin, Symptoms, and Cure of the Plague;" a work doubly valuable on account of the narratives with which it is interspersed, being the result of the author's own experience. Died, 1752.

CHILD, WILLIAM, an English musical composer and musician. He was for many years organist in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and in the Chapel Royal at Whitehall. The simple style of his compositions caused them to be neglected in his own time, but they are now much admired. Died, 1697.

CHILDEBERT I., king of France, who ascended the throne in 511. Aided by his brothers, Clotaire and Clodomir, he attacked and defeated Sigismund, king of Burgundy. Childebert and Clotaire then turned their arms against Spain, but without success. Died, 558.

CHILDEBERT II., king of France, succeeded his father, Sigebert, in 575. On the death of his uncle, Chilperic, king of Soissons, he gained the kingdoms of Orleans and Burgundy. Died, by poison, 596.

CHILDEBERT III., king of France. He ascended the throne at the very early age of 12 years; of which circumstance Pepin, mayor of the palace, took advantage to govern both king and kingdom. Died, 711.

CHILDERIC I., king of France. He succeeded his father, Meroveus, in 456; was deposed in the following year, and reinstated upon the throne in 463. Died, 481.

CHILDERIC II., king of France, was the son of Clovis II., and succeeded his brother Clotaire III. in 673. He was a debauched and cruel tyrant, and, together with his wife and son, was assassinated in 673.

CHILDERIC III., surnamed the Idiot, king of France, began his reign in 743, and was deposed in 752.

CHILLINGWORTH, WILLIAM, an English divine. He was a sound scholar, an able mathematician, and above mediocrity as a poet. But his chief bent was towards disputation and metaphysics; and he was so acute in discovering difficulties, that he

doubted where men of far less natural capacity and acquired knowledge would have been presumptuously certain. By degrees his habit of doubting became so confirmed and excessive, that lord Clarendon says of him, "he had contracted such irresolution, and such a habit of doubting, that at length he was confident of nothing." In this state of mind a Jesuit convinced him of the truth of the tenets of Papacy, and he actually went to the Jesuit's college at Douay. While there, he meditated the publication of a vindication of his conversion to the church of Rome, but Laud, then bishop of London, dissuaded him from his injudicious purpose. This was the more fortunate, as he subsequently returned to England and studied so successfully, that he not only became a Protestant again, but also wrote and published the masterly treatise, entitled, "The Religion of Protestants, a safe way to Salvation." Some hesitation about signing the 39 articles prevented him from obtaining preferment in the church; but he at length consented to sign, and became chancellor of Salisbury, &c. At the breaking out of the civil war, he warmly espoused the royal cause, and published a treatise on the "Unlawfulness of Resisting the Lawful Prince, although most Tyrannous, Impious, and Idolatrous." He also invented a machine, or rather imitated one described by some ancient authors, for the attack of fortified places. Ill health at length compelled him to retire to Arundel castle, which was surrendered to the parliamentarians under Sir William Waller, who, at his own request, sent him to Chichester, where he died, at the episcopal palace, in 1644.

CHILMEAD, EDMUND, an English mathematician and musician; author of a treatise "On the Music of Ancient Greece;" another, which was not printed, "On Sounds," and a "Catalogue of the Greek MSS. in the Bodleian Library." Died, 1634.

CHILLO, one of the seven sages of Greece. He flourished in the sixth century, B.C., and was celebrated for his just conduct as a magistrate. It was he who caused the celebrated "Know thyself," to be graven on the Temple of Delphi.

CHISHULL, EDMUND, an English divine; author of "Antiquitates Asiaticæ Christianam æram Antecedentes;" "Inscriptio Sigææ Antiquissima," &c. Died, 1733.

CHERILUS, a Samian poet of the fifth century B.C. His poem on the victory of the Athenians over Xerxes obtained him a large pecuniary reward, and it was ordered to be solemnly recited every year.

CHOISEUL, STEPHEN FRANCIS DE, duke of. He entered the army early, and having attained a high rank, was appointed ambassador to Rome and Vienna, and honoured with a peerage. He then became prime minister of France, to which station he was raised through the influence of madame de Pompadour. He made many judicious reforms and alterations in the French army, increased the navy, and brought about the celebrated family compact. In 1770 he was dismissed from office, and exiled to one of his estates. Born, 1714; died, 1785.

CHIOSI, FRANCIS TIMOLSON DE, a French

NO MAN CAN BE PRESIDENT OF HIS TIME, THAT IS NOT PRESIDENT OF HIS COMPANY.

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ecclesiastic and writer. In his youth he was of very debauched and abandoned habits. For some years he wore the dress of a woman, and passed by the name of the countess des Barres; but a severe illness had the good effect of awakening him to a sense of the disgrace and danger of his way of life, and he became an abbe. If his abandonment of vicious inclinations was not quite as entire as could have been wished, his conduct was at least more decorous; and among his numerous writings some were well calculated to produce virtuous inclinations in their readers. Besides a Life of David, a Life of Solomon, and a History of the Church, he gave the "Memoirs of the Countess des Barres," containing some account of his youthful irregularities. He also wrote and translated several other pieces, but they are held in very little estimation. Died, 1724.

CHOPIN, RENÉ, an eminent French lawyer and writer; author of "The Custom of Anjou," "The Custom of Paris," "De Særa Politica Monastica," &c. Died, 1606.

CHORIER, NICHOLAS, a French lawyer and writer; author of a "General History of Dauphiny," &c. Died, 1692.

CHORIS, LOUIS, an eminent Russian artist and traveller, born in 1795. He was appointed draughtsman to captain Kotzebue's expedition round the world, in 1814, and on his return published his "Voyage Pittoresque," accompanied with Cuvier's descriptions. He also published "La Crème des Humains," with observations by Dr. Gall and others. In 1827, M. Choris sailed from France, with the intention of travelling through America; but while on his journey in Mexico, in company with an English gentleman, they were attacked by robbers near Xalapa, and Choris lost his life. March 19, 1828.

CHOUL, JOHN DU, a French writer of the 14th century; author of a treatise, entitled "Vita Quercus Historica."

CHOUL, WILLIAM DU, a French antiquarian writer of the 16th century. He wrote an excellent treatise on the Religion of the ancient Romans, and on Greek and Roman Antiquities.

CHRETIEN, FLORENT, a French poet. He was of noble family, and was tutor to Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France. Besides writing satires and tragedies, he translated Oppian, some of the plays of Aristophanes, and Pacatus' panegyric of Theodosius. Died, 1596.

CHRISTIAN, EDWARD, an English lawyer and law writer; author of an "Account of the Origin of the two Houses of Parliament, with a statement of the Privileges of the House of Commons;" a "Treatise on the Bankrupt Laws," &c. He was Downing professor of law in the university of Cambridge, and chief justice of the Isle of Ely. Died, 1822.

CHRISTIE, JAMES, the son of an eminent auctioneer in London, was distinguished for his critical taste in the fine arts, and his antiquarian knowledge. Though he followed his father's profession, he found time to give to the world some ingenious and valuable works, viz. an "Essay on the Ancient Greek Game Invented by Palæander," showing the origin of the

game of chess; a "Disquisition upon Etruscan Vases;" an "Essay on the Earliest Species of Idolatry," &c. Died, 1831.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden. She was the only child of the famous Gustavus Adolphus, whom she succeeded in 1632, being then only six years old. During her minority the kingdom was wisely governed by the chancellor Oxenstierna; and when she was crowned, in 1650, she formally declared her cousin, the count palatine Charles Gustavus, her successor. For four years she governed the kingdom with an evident desire to encourage learning and science; and at the end of that time, weary either of the task of governing, or of the personal restraint which royalty imposed on her, she abdicated in favour of her cousin, and proceeded to Rome, where she surrounded herself with learned men, and busied herself with learned pursuits. She also embraced the religion of Rome; thought it would secure that her moral conduct was such as to evince no great respect for religion of any kind. On this point it will suffice to say that while at Paris, on one of the various occasions of her visiting that city, she had her equerry, an Italian, named Monaldeschi, murdered in her own residence, and almost in her own presence; a crime which seems to have had no other cause than the unfortunate equerry's indifference to the blandishments of his mistress. In 1660, the death of the king, her cousin, caused her to go once more to Sweden; but her change of religion, and the reports which had reached that country of her conduct elsewhere, had so disgusted her former subjects, that they resolutely refused to reinstate her in the sovereignty. Being threatened with the loss of her revenues as well as her crown, she consented to preserve the former by finally renouncing the latter; and she retired to Rome, where she died in 1689.

CHRISTOPHE, HENRY, a negro, one of the leaders of the insurgent slaves of St. Domingo. He possessed considerable ability, but his courage was carried to ferocity. He successfully opposed the French, whose perfidious seizure of the negro chief, Toussaint Louverture, he amply revenged, and assumed the title of Henry I., king of Hayti; but he acted so despotically that a conspiracy was formed against him; and Boyer, the successor of Petion, who had established a republic in the south of Domingo, was invited to take part with the discontented subjects of Christophe, and demanded his deposition. At length, finding that even his body-guard was no longer to be depended on, he shot himself through the heart, October 8th, 1820.

CHRISTOPHERSON, JOHN, bishop of Chichester. During the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. he resided abroad on account of his religion, but on the accession of Mary he came to Rome, and was soon raised to the bishopric above named, which, however, he enjoyed barely a year. He translated, from Greek to Latin, Philo, Eusebius, and other authors; but he was rather industrious than learned, and succeeding authors have been much misled by him. Died, 1558.

CHRYSIPPUS, a native of Cilicia, who

TAKE WITH CARE, FOR IN THE MANNER OF BAKER'S CONTENTION, EVERY SINGLE MESSAGE IS MARKED AND DISCLOSED.

INVEIGH NOT AGAINST FATE, NOR REPINE AT PROVIDENCE; BUT EXAMINE AND CORRECT YOUR OWN IMPERFECTIONS.

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became a disciple of Zeno. He was fond of paradoxes, with which his writing and discourse abounded; and he was infinitely more subtle in starting difficulties in the arguments of others, than clear in expounding his own views. He flourished in the second century B. C.

CHRYSOLOGUE, NOELANDRE, a French capuchin, geographer, and astronomer; author of "Theorie de la surface actuelle de la Terre." He also published several maps, charts, and planispheres. Died, 1808.

CHRYSOLORAS, MANUEL, a Greek of noble family. Being sent to Europe by the emperor Manuel Palæologus to solicit the Christian princes to aid Constantinople against the Turks, he settled at Florence as a teacher of Greek. Subsequently he taught at Milan; but when the emperor Manuel came to that city, he was employed by him in a mission to the court of the emperor Sigismund, and afterwards, to the general council at Constance, in which city he died. He was author of a "Greek Grammar; a Parallel between Ancient and Modern Rome," &c. Died, 1414.

CHRYSOSTOM, JOHN, ST., was really named Secundus, but was called Chrysostom, which signifies "golden mouth," on account of his eloquence. He was born at Antioch, and was intended for the bar; but being deeply impressed with religious feelings, he spent several years in solitary retirement, studying and meditating with a view to the church. Having completed his voluntary probation, he returned to Antioch, was ordained, and became so celebrated for the eloquence of his preaching, that on the death of Nectarius, patriarch of Constantinople, he was raised to that high and important post. He now exerted himself so rigidly in repressing heresy and paganism, and in enforcing the obligations of monarchism, that Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria, aided and encouraged by the empress Eudoxia, caused him to be deposed at a synod held at Chalcedon, in 403. His deposition gave so much offence to the people, by whom he was greatly beloved, that the empress was obliged to interfere for his reinstatement. He soon, however, provoked her anger by opposing the erection of her statue near the great church; and, in 404, another synod deposed him, and exiled him to Armenia. He sustained his troubles with admirable courage; but being ordered to a still greater distance from the capital, where his enemies still feared his influence, he died while on his journey. His voluminous works abound with information, and are very eloquent. Thirty years after his death his remains were removed to Constantinople with great pomp, and he was honoured with the title of saint. Died, 407.

CHUBB, THOMAS, an English writer; author of "The Supremacy of the Father asserted," "Discourse on Miracles," &c. His writings evince great acuteness, but however candid he might be when he commenced as an enquirer, he seems to have made a regular progress towards deism as he went on. Born, 1679; died, 1747.

CHUDLEIGH, MARY, lady; author of "The Ladies' Defence," a poem, and a

volume of "Essays" in verse and prose. Died, 1710.

CHURCHILL, SIR WINSTON, a cavalier, whose estates were sequestered during the commonwealth; but they were restored to him by Charles II., who also knighted him. He wrote "Divi Britannici;" histories of the English monarchs. Died, 1688.

CHURCHILL, CHARLES, an English clergyman, and poet. He was educated at Westminster, but made so little use of the advantages afforded by that academy, that he was refused admission at Oxford on account of classical deficiency. A marriage, as early as it was imprudent, rendered a profession doubly desirable; and after studying for some time in private, he was admitted to holy orders, and obtained a Well-hurcy of about thirty pounds a-year. The death of his father, who was curate of St. John's, Westminster, brought him once more to London, and he obtained the vacant curacy. Still his income was small, while his love of gay and expensive pursuits was unbounded, and he was on the verge of imprisonment, when Dr. Lloyd, of Westminster School, interferred, and effected a composition with the creditors. He now determined to exert the talents he had so long allowed to lie idle; and his first production was "The Rosciad," an energetic description of the principal actors of that time. Public attention was fixed on this poem by the vehemence with which the players replied to it, and Churchill found it worth his while to give the town a new satire, under the title of an "Apology" for his former one. "Night," "The Ghost"—in which he assailed Dr. Johnson, at that time all but omnipotent in the literary world—and the "Prophecy of Famine," followed; and he at length threw aside all regard for his profession, separated from his wife, and became a complete "man of wit about town," and a professional political satirist. He now rapidly produced an "Epistle to Hogarth;" "The Conference;" "The Duellist;" "The Author;" "Gotham;" "The Candidate;" "The Times;" "Independence;" and "The Journey." The vigour displayed in these makes it probable that he would in time have devoted himself to higher subjects than party politics, and have produced works calculated to give him higher and more lasting fame; but a fever hurried him to the grave, at the early age of 34, in 1764.

CHURCHYARD, THOMAS, an English poet; author of "The Worthiness of Wales," &c. He flourished in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and died early in the 17th century.

CIACONIUS, PETER, an eminent Spanish scholar. Pope Gregory XIII. employed him to superintend an edition of the Bible, the "Decretal" of Gratian, and other works, which that pontiff caused to be printed at the Vatican press. He wrote some very learned notes on Tertullian, Pliny, Seneca, and other Latin writers; a variety of tracts on Italian antiquities; a treatise on the old Roman calendar, &c.; and he aided Clavius in reforming the calendar. Died, 1581.

FORTUNE IS PROVERBIALLY FICKLE; YET HOW RARELY A MAN'S FORTUNE DECLINE WHOSE PRUDENCE IS NOT ON THE WANE.

FRUGALITY MAY BE TERMED THE DAUGHTER OF PRUDENCE, THE SISTER OF TEMPERANCE, AND THE PARENT OF LIBERTY.

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CIAPIPINI, JOHN JUSTIN, a learned Italian; author of "Vetera Monumenta;" "History of the College of Abbreviators;" "Lives of the Popes," &c. He was one of the literary associates of Christina, queen of Sweden, during her residence at Rome, and was much aided by her in forming an academy for the study of mathematics, and another for the study of ecclesiastical history. Died, 1698.

CIBBER, COLLEY, an actor and dramatist, was the son of Gabriel Cibber, a celebrated sculptor, and born in London, in 1671. He was educated at Grantham free-school, and being disappointed of a scholarship at Cambridge, he entered the army. The military profession did not suit his taste; and when only about 18 years old he quitted it for the stage. For some time he had but little success, and a proportionally small salary; but his performance of Foodwife, in the Old Bachelor, made him very popular, and obtained him the monopoly of parts of that kind at Drury-lane. His first dramatic effort, "Love's Last Shift," appeared in 1695; and it was followed by "Woman's Wit," and "the Careless Husband." His next production as a dramatist was an adaptation of Moliere's Tartuffe, under the title of the Nonjuror, of which the Hypocrite of the more modern stage is a new version. The piece was wonderfully popular, and, in addition to the large profits Cibber derived from its performance, it procured him the situation of poet laureate. This appointment drew upon him the rancour of contemporary wits and poets, and of Pope among the number; but Cibber had the good sense to think solid profit more important than the censure of the envious was injurious; and he wore the bays and performed in his own pieces till he was nearly 74 years of age. Besides tragedies and comedies, to the number of twenty-five, some of which still continue to be played as stock pieces, Cibber wrote an "Apology" for his own life; an "Essay on the Character and Conduct of Cicero," and two expository epistles to his assailant Pope. Died, 1757.

CIBBER, THEOPHILUS, son of the above, an actor and dramatist, but very inferior in both capacities to his father. He wrote a musical entertainment called "Patie and Peggy," and altered some of Shakspeare's plays. "The Lives of the Poets of Great Britain and Ireland," appeared with his name; but the work was said to be written by Shields, subsequently amanuensis to Dr. Johnson, from materials furnished by Thomas Coxeter. Cibber was of very extravagant habits, and his life was consequently spent in much distress. He was drowned in his passage to Ireland, 1757.

CIBBER, ANNA MARIA, wife of the last named, and an actress of the highest class. Her union with Theophilus Cibber was productive of both discomfort and disgrace, and she was separated from him for many years. Her conduct, however, made it evident that he had been more to blame for the circumstance that dishonoured them both than she had; and she was as much respected in private life as she was ad-

mired on the stage. Her style of acting was well adapted to that of Garrick, with whom she frequently performed. Died, 1766.

CICCARELLI, ALPHONSO, an Italian physician; author of "De Clitumno Flumine;" "Istoria di Casa Monaldesca," &c. Having forged genealogies, and committed other literary impostures, he was executed at Rome, in 1580.

CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS, the prince of Roman orators. He was the son of noble parents, and at an early age gave such decided indications of his ability, that after having served in a single campaign under Sylla and P. Strabo, he devoted himself, by the advice of his friends, to the bar. For this purpose he studied under Molo, an eminent lawyer, and Philo the Athenian, then resident at Rome; and at the age of 26, he commenced practice as a pleader; his first important cause being the defence of Sextus Roscius Amerinus, who was accused of parricide by one Chrysogonus, a freedman of the dictator Sylla. He saved his client, but was obliged to withdraw to Athens from fear of resentment of the dictator. As long as Sylla lived Cicero remained at Athens, turning even his exile into a benefit by diligently studying under Antiochus and other eminently learned men. When he returned to Rome he rapidly rose in his profession, and the quaestorship in Sicily was bestowed upon him. In this office he made himself very popular; and henceforth his course was all prosperous until he attained the great object of his ambition—the consulship. The bold and evil designs of Catiline made Cicero's consular duty as difficult and dangerous as his performance of it was able and honourable; and he scarcely, if at all, exaggerated his services to Rome when he said that to his conduct "alone was owing the salvation of both the city and the commonwealth." But his popularity declined very soon after the expiration of his consulship, and it was chiefly as an advocate and author that he for some time afterward exerted his splendid talents. At length the task of averting ruin from his own head tasked even his powers to the utmost. Publius Clodius, who had now become tribune of the people, raised such a storm against him, that he was a second time obliged to go into exile. This time he sought shelter with his friend Plancus, in Thessalonica, until the repentant Romans recalled him, making him magnificent recompense for the degradation and devastation by which he had been impoverished. In the struggle between Caesar and Pompey, Cicero espoused the cause of the latter; but after the fatal battle of Pharsalia, he made his peace with the former, with whom he continued to all appearance friendly until Caesar fell under the daggers of Brutus and his friends. He now took part with Octavius, and pronounced the bitter philippics against Antony, which at once shortened his life and added to his fame. Antony, stung to the quick, insisted upon the death of Cicero; and Octavius basely consented to the sacrifice. In endeavouring to escape from Tusculum, where he was living when the news of his proscription arrived, he was

DIN MEN ARE EQUAL IN THE MAINTENANCE OF TRUTH, WHO HAVE NOT EXPERIENCED BOMB OF ITS VIOLENCE.

FRIENDSHIP IS THE BEST MEDICINE FOR MISFORTUNE, BUT INORATITUDE DRIES UP THE FOUNTAIN OF GOODNESS.

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overtaken and murdered by a party of soldiers, headed by Popilius Lænas, whose life he had formerly saved by his eloquence; and his head and hands were publicly exhibited on the rostrum at Rome. Cicero was born at Arpinum, B.C. 106; and perished in his 64th year, B.C. 43. He was a perfect model of eloquence; his heart was open to all noble impressions; and, as Augustus truly said, "he loved his country sincerely." Of his works, which are universally known and far too numerous to be even named here, there have been almost innumerable editions.

CIENTFUEGOS, ALONZO DE, a Spanish writer of the 18th century. Besides tragedies, odes, and other poems, he wrote "Elogio del Marques de Santa Cruz;" "Elogio del Señor Don J. Almazara;" and "La Pensadora Gladitana."

CIMALINE, JOHN, a Florentine painter. He painted only in distemper, oil colours being then undiscovered; and though he painted historical subjects, he had no idea of light and shadow. Dante praises him; and, considering the barbarism of the time at which he lived, the praise was not undeserved, as all that he accomplished was accomplished in despite of obstacles now happily unknown. He died at the close of the 13th or very early in the 14th century.

CIMAROSA, DOMENICO, a Neapolitan, famous as a musical composer. When the army of revolutionized France took possession of Italy, Cimaraosa so openly sympathized with revolutionary principles, that when the French withdrew, he was thrown into prison, and treated with a rigour which is supposed to have materially shortened his life. Of twenty-six operas which he composed, and most of which are comic, "Il Matrimonio Segreto" and "Il Matrimonio per Sussurro" are the most admired. Born, 1754; died, 1801.

CIMON, a celebrated Athenian general. He was the son of Miltiades, and first distinguished himself at the battle of Salamis. Aristides, surnamed the Just, thought so highly of him, notwithstanding his youth had been very dissipated, that he initiated him into public business. After having repeatedly beaten the Persians, and enriched his country by the spoils he wrested from the enemy, the party of Pericles caused him to be ostracised, on a charge of having been bribed. At the end of five years, which was only half the term for which he had been banished, he was recalled, and again led the Athenians to victory over their Persian foe. While besieging Clitus, in Cyprus, he died; having served Athens not only by his prowess as a soldier, but also by his wisdom in founding public schools. He flourished in the fifth century B.C.

CINCINNATUS, LUCIUS QUINTUS, one of the most illustrious characters of ancient Rome. He was made consul when the senate and the people were striving for the ascendancy; and, being much incensed against the latter for having banished his son, he sternly resisted their demands. He was named consul a second time, but refused the office and retired to his farm, whence he did not again emerge until he was a dictator, and entreated to lend his aid

against the Æqui, who had closely invested the consul Minucius, and the army under his command. Stepping at once from the petty details of a farm to the momentous duties of a general and a statesman, Cincinnatus exerted himself so efficiently, that the Æqui were fain to retire, after having passed under the yoke. Having caused his son to be recalled from exile, after the chief witness against him had been convicted of perjury, he laid down his vast authority and returned to his farm. He was again, though 80 years of age, made dictator, when Mælius conspired to overthrow the republic; and he put down the domestic conspirator as promptly as he had formerly repelled the Æqui. He flourished in the fifth century B.C.

CINCIUS ALIMENTUS, LUCIUS, an old Roman historian; author of a "History of the Wars of Hannibal," and other works which are now lost; but Pliny frequently quotes the author of them, and speaks of him as a writer of integrity.

CINELLI, GIOVANNI, a Florentine physician; author of "Bibliotheca Volante." Born, 1625; died, 1706.

CINNA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, a Roman; the friend, partisan, and fellow consul of Marius. He it was who drove Sylla from Rome, and recalled Marius from his African exile. He participated in the numerous murders which followed the return of Marius; and when in his third consulship, and while preparing for hostilities with Sylla, was assassinated, B.C. 84.

CINNAMUS, JOHN, a Greek writer of the 12th century. He was secretary to the emperor Manuel Comnenus, of whom, and of his father, the emperor John, he wrote a history.

CINO DA PISTOIA, an Italian jurist-consult and poet, born at Pistoia, in 1370, whose proper name was Guittone. He was very eminent as a lawyer, and became a senator of Rome, and professor successively at various universities. In addition to some elegant poetry, by which he is chiefly known, he wrote a "Commentary on the Digest." Died, 1336.

CINQ-MARS, HENRY COIFFIER, marquis of, was son of the marquis d'Effat, marshal of France. He was introduced by cardinal Richelieu to the notice of Louis XIII., and was for some time a most distinguished favourite of that monarch. Ungratefully to the cardinal and to the king, he instigated Gaston, duke of Orleans, the king's brother, to rebellion. They had proceeded so far in their treasonable designs as to set on foot a treaty with Spain, engaging that power to assist them. But the vigilance of the cardinal discovered their plans, and the marquis was apprehended, and beheaded in 1642.

CIOFANI, HERCULES, an Italian writer of the 16th century; author of a "Life of Ovid," and of Annotations upon the works of that poet.

CIPRIANI, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent painter, born at Pistoia, in Tuscany. In 1735 he accompanied Sir W. Chambers to London, and was one of the original members of the Royal Academy. His drawings are greatly admired for their correctness,

CHARITY OBLIGES US NOT TO DISTRUST A MAN; PRUDENCE, NOT TO TRUST HIM BEFORE WE KNOW HIM.

INDUSTRY IS THE LAW OF OUR BEING; IT IS THE DEMAND OF NATURE, OF REASON, AND OF GOD.

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fertility of invention, and harmonious colouring; and many exquisite engravings were made from them by Bartolozzi. D. 1783.

CIRCIGNANO, NICHOLAS, an Italian painter, several of whose works are in the churches of Loretto and Rome. Died, 1588.

CIRCIGNANO, ANTHONY, son of the above, and also eminent as a painter. Died, 1620.

CIRILLO, DOMINIC, an Italian botanist, president of the Academy at Naples, and professor of medicine in the university of that city; author of "The Neapolitan Flora," a "Treatise on the Essential Characters of certain Plants," &c. When the revolutionised French entered Naples, Cirillo took an active part against his sovereign; and when the legitimate government was restored, he was executed as a traitor in 1795.

CIVILIS, CLAUDIUS, the commander of a body of Batavians in the service of the Romans. In the reign of Galba, and again in that of Vitellius, he was charged with treason, and was in great danger of losing his life. This so enraged him that he incited Batavia to revolt and expel the Romans; but after a long and brave struggle for the independence of his country, he was finally obliged to submit to Vespasian.

CLAGGETT, WILLIAM, D. D., an English divine; author of four volumes of sermons, and of some well written tracts against dissent and papacy. Died, 1777.

CLAIRAUT, ALEXIS, a French mathematician; author of "Elements of Geometry," "Elements of Algebra," a "Treatise on the Figure of the Earth," &c. He was remarkable for the precocity of his talent; for at four years of age he could read and write, at nine he had so far studied mathematics as to be able to solve some difficult problems, and at eleven he published a work on curves. Born, 1713; died, 1765.

CLAIRFAIT, count de, an excellent Austrian general. He commanded the Austrian troops against those of the French republic, and evinced equal skill and courage, though inferiority in numbers frequently compelled him to give way before the enemy. Died, 1798.

CLAIRON, CLAIRE JOSEPHINE DE LA TOUR, a celebrated French actress, born near Conde, in 1723, and who, commencing her histrionic efforts at the early age of 13 years, soon became the first tragic performer of her age and country. In 1765 she quitted the stage and died, after a licentious life, in 1803.

CLAPPERTON, captain HUGH, the celebrated African traveller, was born in Annan, Dumfriesshire, in 1788, and at the age of 13 was apprenticed to the sea-service. Having during his apprenticeship inadvertently violated the excise laws, by taking a few pounds of rock salt to the mistress of a house which the crew frequented, he was sentenced (rather than undergo a trial) to go on board the *Clorinda* frigate, commanded by Capt. Briggs. Through the interest of friends he was soon promoted to be a midshipman, and in 1814 was raised to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the com-

mand of the *Confiance* schooner, on Lake Erie. In 1822 he was chosen to accompany Dr. Oudney and Lieutenant Deuham, on an expedition to Central Africa, and on his return to England he received the rank of captain. In six months afterwards he was dispatched on a second mission for exploring the country from Tripoli to Bornou, but was not allowed to enter the place. It was during the period of his detention that he was attacked with dysentery, which proved fatal, at Sackaton, on the 13th of April, 1827. His journals, which were all saved, give an interesting account of the central part of Northern Africa, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants.

CLARENDON, EDWARD HYDE, earl of, lord high chancellor of England, was born at Dinton, in Wiltshire, in 1608. He was educated at Oxford, and studied law under his uncle, Nicholas Hyde, chief justice of the King's Bench. During the civil wars he zealously attached himself to the royal cause, and contributed more than any other man to the Restoration. In his judicial capacity his conduct was irreproachable; and as long as he held office, no one could be more decidedly the supporter of the privileges of royalty, or the defender of his country's freedom against the abuses of the royal power. But he at length became unpopular, was removed from his high employments, and, in order to escape the consequences of impeachment, found it prudent to go into voluntary exile. He died at Rouen, in 1764. His "History of the Rebellion," taken as a whole, is an admirable work, and calculated to secure to his memory a lasting fame. His daughter Anne was married to the duke of York, afterwards James II.; and two daughters, Anne and Mary, the fruit of this marriage, both ascended the English throne.

CLARENDON, HENRY HYDE, earl of, son of the foregoing, was born in 1639. He was for a short time lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the reign of James II., and wrote a "History of the Irish Rebellion," &c. Died, 1709.

CLARK, JOHN, a Scotch physician; author of "Observations on Fevers," "A Collection of Memoirs on the Means of preventing the Progress of Contagious Fevers," &c. Died, 1805.

CLARK, JOHN, an English schoolmaster; author of an "Essay on Study;" an "Essay on the Education of Youth in Grammar Schools;" an "Introduction to making Latin," &c. He also edited several Latin authors, with translations. Died, 1734.

CLARKE, ALURED, D. D., dean of Exeter; author of an "Essay on the Character of Caroline, Queen to George II.;" and of some sermons. Died, 1742.

CLARKE, HENRY, LL.D., professor of mathematics at the military academy at Marlow; author of "An Essay on the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning;" a "Dissertation on Perspective;" another on "Calculating Numbers;" a third on "Stereography;" and an "Introduction to Geography," &c. &c. Died, 1818.

CLARKE, JEREMIAH, num. doc., organist to St. Paul's cathedral, and joint organist, with Blow, to his Majesty. His compos-

CALUMNY, THOUGH RAISED UPON NOTHING, IS TOO SWIFT TO BE OVERTAKEN, AND TOO VOLATILE TO BE IMPEDED.

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tions are not numerous, but they are remarkable for pathetic melody. An imprudent and hopeless passion for a lady of high rank so much disordered the mind of this amiable and gifted man, that he committed suicide, in 1707.

CLARKE, SAMUEL, a learned English divine; author of "Scientia Metrica et Rhythmica," &c. &c. Died, 1669.

CLARKE, SAMUEL, D.D., a celebrated English theologian and natural philosopher, was born in 1675. He was a native of Norwich, of which city his father was an alderman; and was educated at Caius college, Cambridge. While at college, he translated "Rohault's Physics," in order to familiarize students with the reasonings of the Newtonian philosophy. When he took orders, he became chaplain to the bishop of Norwich, and appeared as an author in his own profession, in 1699, when he published "Three practical Essays on Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance." By this work he established his reputation as a pious and able writer; and he now entered the lists as a controversialist, by publishing "Reflections" on a book by Toland, entitled "Amyntor." In 1704-5 he was appointed to preach the sermons at Boyle's Lecture, and took for the subjects of his sixteen sermons "The Being and Attributes of God," and "The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion." In 1712 he published a new and valuable edition of "Caesar's Commentaries," and a work entitled "The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity." This work involved him in a controversy, in which his principal opponent was Dr. Waterland; and the heterodoxy of Dr. Clarke was made the subject of a complaint in the lower House of Convocation. Subsequently he had a controversy with Leibnitz on the principles of religion and natural philosophy; and gave considerable offence by altering the singing psalms at St. James's, where he was chaplain to queen Anne. Although his alleged heterodoxy had deprived him of all chance of rising in the church, he had so just a sense of what was due to his profession, that when offered the mastership of the Mint, on the death of Sir Isaac Newton, he declined it as incompatible with the clerical office and character. The latter part of his life was distinguished by his letter to Mr. Hoadley "On the proportion of velocity and Force in bodies in Motion," and his edition of "Homer's Iliad," with a Latin version. After his death, his sermons, in 10 vols., were published by his son. D. 1729.

CLARKE, JOHN, D.D., brother of the above, dean of Salisbury; author of "Sermons on the Origin of Evil," a translation of Grotius's "De Veritate," &c. D. 1729.

CLARKE, WILLIAM, an English divine and writer; author of "The Connection of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins;" "A Discourse on the Commerce of the Romans," &c. Died, 1771.

CLARKE, JOHN, an American divine and writer; author of "Funeral Discourses;" a popular tract entitled "An Answer to the question, 'Why are you a Christian?'" &c. Died, 1798.

CLARKE, ADAM, LL.D., one of the most

eminent modern scholars in the oriental languages and Biblical antiquities. He was born in Ireland, and received the rudiments of learning from his father, who was a schoolmaster in that country; but subsequently studied at the school founded by John Wesley, at Kingswood, near Bristol. At the very early age of 18, he became a travelling preacher in the Methodist connection, and for 20 years continued to be so. But though he was very popular as a preacher, it is chiefly as a writer that he demands notice here. He published a very curious and useful Bibliographical Dictionary; a supplement to that work; a most laborious Commentary on the Bible; a Narrative of the last Illness and Death of Richard Porson; and Memoirs of the Wesley Family; and edited Baxter's Christian Directory, and several other religious works. His Commentary on the Bible alone would have been a long labour to a man of ordinary industry. But such were his energy and perseverance, that besides the above works and numerous sermons, he wrote four elaborate and valuable reports on the State of the Public Records, and edited the first volume of a new and laborious edition of Rymer's Fœdera. Born, 1762; died, of cholera, 1832.

CLARKE, EDWARD DANIEL, LL.D., a celebrated modern traveller, and professor of mineralogy at Cambridge, was born in 1767. He accompanied Lord Berwick to Italy in 1794; and in 1799 he commenced a tour through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Russia, Tartary, Circassia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, returning, in 1802, through Germany and France. By his exertions the library of Cambridge was enriched with nearly a hundred volumes of manuscripts, and the colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres. He also brought to this country the sarcophagus of Alexander, and a splendid collection of mineralogical specimens, which he turned to the best advantage in his subsequent popular lectures on mineralogy, when he was appointed to the professor's chair in 1808. He died in 1821, and a complete edition of his works, in 11 vols. was afterwards published.

CLARKE, JAMES STANIER, LL.D., having graduated at Cambridge, was for some years chaplain in the navy, and was in that capacity with Nelson, at the battle of Trafalgar. On being introduced to Geo. III., the king was pleased with him, and he became chaplain and librarian at Carlton House. He wrote numerous publications which bear his name, and was the founder of the Naval Chronicle. Died, at Brighton, 1834.

CLAUDE LORRAINE, so called from the place of his birth, was an admirable landscape painter. His real name was CLAUDE GELÉE, and he was the son of poor parents, who put him apprentice to a pastry-cook. The love of art, however, prevailed over the circumstances in which he was placed; and having received some instruction in drawing from his brother, who was a wood-engraver, he went to Rome, and was employed by the painter Tassi, from whom he received instructions

IF WE CONSIDER, HOW FEW THINGS ARE WORTHY OF ANGER, WE SHALL WONDER HOW ANY BUT FOOLS CAN BE WRATH.

DISDAIN NOT YOUR INTERIOR IN THE GIFTS OF FORTUNE, FOR HE MAY BE YOUR SUPERIOR IN THE GIFTS OF THE INTELLECT.

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in the fundamental principles of his art. But it was from the study of nature that he derived his best lessons, and in that study he was unwearied, passing entire days in the fields, noting every change in the aspect of nature at the various stages of the day from sunrise to dusk. Died, 1682. The principal galleries in Europe are adorned with his masterly productions, and his name and style are consequently familiar to the veriest tyro in the art.

CLAUDE, JOHN, an eminent French Protestant divine. He composed a reply to a work of the Port-Royalists on the Eucharist, and was involved, in consequence, in a controversy with the Catholic writers, in which he displayed immense controversial power. No better proof, indeed, can be desired of the formidable light in which he appeared to his opponents, than is afforded by the fact that at the revocation of the edict of Nantes he was peremptorily ordered to quit France in 24 hours, though the other Protestant ministers were allowed 15 days. His learning, eloquence of style, and strict morality of life made him a truly powerful advocate of truth, and his polemical writings show how well qualified he was to be its defender. Died, 1687.

CLAUDIUS, CLAUDIUS, a Latin poet, whose place of nativity is supposed to be Alexandria, in Egypt. He flourished under the reign of Theodosius, Arcadius, and Honorius; was patronised by Stilicho; and a statue was erected to his honour in the forum of Trajan. His larger poems lose some of their value from the subjects of them being court panegyric; but in all his poems he displays a brilliant fancy, and much of the polished elegance of Virgil.

CLAUDIUS, TIBERIUS DRUSUS, a Roman emperor, was born B.C. 9, at Lyons, and originally called Germanicus. After spending 50 years of his life in a private station, unobscured and but little known, he was, on the murder of Caligula, his uncle, proclaimed emperor by the body-guard, and confirmed in the sovereignty by the senate. At first he performed some praiseworthy acts, but he soon became contemptible for his debauchery and voluptuousness; and he died of poison administered by his second wife Agrippina, A.D. 54.

CLAUDIUS II., MARCUS AURELIUS FLAVIUS, surnamed GOTHICUS, a Roman emperor, born A.D. 214, was raised to the throne on the death of Gallienus; and by his virtues, as well as by his splendid victories over the Goths, he proved himself worthy of his exalted station. Died, 270.

CLAVELL, JOHN, a highwayman in the time of Charles I. He was taken with some of his comrades and condemned to death, but was pardoned, probably on condition of giving information against his former associates. He is mentioned here on account of a poem which he wrote after his pardon entitled, "The Recantation of an ill-spent Life; or a Discoverie of the Highway Law, with vehement dissuasions to all offenders in that kind, as also cautious Admonitions and full Instructions how to know, shun, and apprehend a Thief."

CLAVIERE, ETIENNE, a statesman and financier. He was a native of Geneva, and

for some time conducted a bank in that city; but was forced to emigrate to France on account of the part he took in some political offences. In conjunction with Brissot, he published a treatise "De La France et des Etats Unis." Displaying great zeal in revolutionizing France and her colonies, he obtained considerable influence, but on the fall of the Girondists he was arrested, and committed suicide in prison in 1793, aged 58.

CLAVIGERO, FRANCESCO SAVERIO, a native of Vera Cruz, in Mexico. Having made himself acquainted with the traditions and antiquities of the Mexicans, he wrote a very valuable work, entitled "The History of Mexico." An English translation of this work was published in 1787.

CLAVIUS, CHRISTOPHER, a German Jesuit and mathematician. By order of pope Gregory XIII. he corrected the calendar; and he ably defended himself against the animadversions on his labour of the elder Scaliger and others. He also published some valuable mathematical works, among which was an edition of Euclid, with annotations. Died, 1612.

CLAYTON, ROBERT, bishop of Clogher; author of an "Introduction to the History of the Jews," "The Chronology of the Bible Vindicated," "A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament," written against Bolingbroke, &c. The heterodoxy of some portions of his writings gave so much offence, that measures were contemplated for depriving him of his preferment; a fact which had such an effect upon him, that he died of agitation on the very day proceedings against him were to commence. Born, 1695; died, 1753.

CLAYTON, THOMAS, a worthy representative of the old school of English gentry, was colonel of the royal Lancashire volunteers, and served with his regiment many years in Ireland, during the disturbances before the Union. Colonel Clayton blended genuine courtesy of manners with firmness and decision of character. He was eminently loyal; in times of danger, active and vigorous in repressing tumult; and up to the period of his death, he discharged his magisterial duties with energy and promptness. He had been in the commission of the peace 58 years, and died, in his 80th year, at his seat near Blackburn; in 1835.

CLEANTHES, a stoic philosopher of the third century B.C. He was a native of Assus, in Lydia; but, visiting Athens, he became a zealous disciple of Zeno; and to enable him to attend on that master in the day he was accustomed to labour by night. His mental and bodily strength was immense, and despite of all the obstacles of poverty he studied so successfully as to become Zeno's successor. Of his writings only some inconsiderable fragments remain; but his reputation was so great, that after his death the senate of Rome decreed him a statue in his native place.

CLEAVER, WILLIAM, bishop of St. Asaph, and principal of Brasenose college, Oxford; author of "Directions to the Clergy on the Choice of Books," "Observations on Marsh's Dissertation on the Gospels of

THE ENJOYER LOVES THE ENJOYMENT OF WHAT THEY POSSESS, BY THE DISCONTENT THEY FEEL AT WHAT OTHERS ENJOY.

EQUITY JUDGEETH WITH LENITY, LAWS WITH EXTREMITY. IN MORAL CASES THE REASON OF THE LAW, IS THE LAW.

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Matthew, Mark, and Luke," "Sermons," and other theological works; and a "Treatise on Greek Metres." He was also editor of the celebrated "Oxford Homer," published under the patronage of lord Grenville. Died, 1814.

CLEGHORN, GEORGE, a Scotch physician, surgeon, and anatomist; author of a "Treatise on the Diseases of Minors," &c. He served for many years as an army surgeon, but ultimately settled as anatomical professor at Dublin. Died, 1789.

CLEGHORN, WILLIAM, M.D., nephew of the preceding, and his associate-lecturer on anatomy at Trinity College, Dublin; author of a clever dissertation "De Igne." Died, 1783.

CLELAND, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer possessing considerable ability; but being actuated by poverty, he disgraced himself by writing an indecent novel. He was about to be prosecuted for this infamous work; but lord Granville, pitying his distress, and desiring to see his talents better applied, gave him a pension of 100*l.* per annum, on condition that he should not in future write anything contrary to morality. Died, 1769.

CLEMANGIS, NICHOLAS, a French divine; author of a "Treatise on the Corrupt State of the Church," "Letters," &c. His writings bear very bold testimony to the corruptions of the Romish church; and he has consequently been much censured by Papists, and much praised by Protestants. Died, 1440.

CLEMENCET, D. C., a French Catholic divine; author of "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," "L'Histoire Littéraire de France," &c. The first named of his works has been truly said to be "a model of chronological knowledge and exactness;" and though he displayed too much of the odium theologum in his opposition to the Jesuits, he was a learned, benevolent, and most industrious writer. Died, 1778.

CLEMENS, ROMANUS, an early Christian, a fellow traveller of St. Paul, and, subsequently, bishop of Rome. His Epistle to the church of Corinth is to be found in the *Patres Apostolici* of La Clerc. Clemens is said to have died at Rome, at the end of the first century.

CLEMENS, TITUS FLAVIUS, known as Clement of Alexandria, one of the fathers of the church. Of his early career so little is known that it is doubtful whether he was born at Alexandria or at Athens; but about the year 189 he succeeded Pantaenus in the catechetical school of the former city, and taught there until 902, when the edict of Severus compelled him to seek a new abode. In 210 he was in Cappadocia, and he was afterwards in Antioch, but when or where he died is unknown. His chief works are "Protrepticum; or an Exhortation to the Pagans;" "Pedagogus; or the Instructor;" "What Rich Man shall be saved;" and "Stromata;" the last named of which is a very valuable miscellaneous work, containing facts and quotations to be met with in no other writer.

CLEMENT XIV., pope, whose real name was Ganganelli, was a native of St. Angelo, near Rimini. At 18 years of age he

entered the order of Minor Conventual Franciscans, at Urbino; and at 35 he became theological professor in the college of St. Bonaventure, at Rome. In 1760 he was raised to the cardinalate by pope Clement XIII., and on the death of that pontiff he was elected his successor. He was at first apparently disinclined to the suppression of the powerful but mischievous order of the Jesuits, but he at length became convinced of the necessity for their suppression, and he signed the brief for it in 1773. Shortly after he had signed this important document he was seized with a disorder, supposed to have been the effect of poison; and, after languishing in agonies which reduced him to a mere skeleton, he died in 1775. Clement was one of the most enlightened and benevolent characters that ever wore the tiara. His habits were lowly and condescending, his appearance plain and simple; and when he was told that the papal dignity required a more sumptuous table, he answered, that "neither St. Peter nor St. Francis had taught him to dine splendidly."

CLEMENT, DAVID, a German Protestant divine. He was pastor of a congregation, first at Brunswick, and then at Hanover; and wrote "Specimen Bibliothecæ Hispano-Majensæ," &c. Died, 1760.

CLEMENT, FRANCIS, a French Benedictine monk; author of a completion of "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," a "Treatise on the Origin of the Samaritan Bible," &c. Died, 1793.

CLEMENT, JOHN, an English physician. He was patronised by Sir Robert Moore, and for some time was professor of rhetoric and Greek at Oxford. His attention being at length turned to medicine, he studied for that profession, and practised in London. He has left proofs of his scholarship in translations from both the Greek and the Latin. Died, 1573.

CLEMENT, JEAN MARIE BERNARD, a French critic and dramatic writer, who distinguished himself by his strictures on the works of Voltaire, La Harpe, and others. He is the author of the tragedy of "Medea." Born, 1742; died, 1812.

CLEMENTI, MUZIO, an eminent composer and pianist,—the father of pianoforte music, and a genius whose fancy was as unbounded as his science,—was born at Rome, in 1752. He early evinced a taste for music, and made such progress in the science, that in his ninth year he passed his examination as an organist, and in his twelfth he wrote a highly approved mass for four voices. Under the fostering patronage of the highly-gifted Mr. Beckford he came to England, living with him at his seat in Dorsetshire, where he learnt the English language, studied, composed, and gradually arrived at the acme of his profession; enjoying throughout Europe the esteem of his brother musicians, receiving the well-merited admiration of amateurs, and honoured with public applause. In the year 1800 he was induced to engage, as the head of a highly respectable firm, in the music trade; in which he continued, but without any interruption of his duties as a composer, till his death, in 1832.

DEATH HAS DECREED DEATH TO ALL MEN; BUT TO DIE WELL IS THE PARTICULAR PRIVILEGE OF THE GOOD.

DISCRETION OF SPEECH IS AS USEFUL AS ELOQUENCE; AND TO SPEAK ABRUPTLY IS BETTER THAN IN EXACT ORDER.

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CLEOBULUS, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was a native of the Isle of Rhodes, in the sixth century B.C.

CLEOBULINA, daughter of the above, is spoken of as possessing great genius; but the enigmas which are attributed to her are by no means remarkable for excellence.

CLEOMEDES, an ancient Grecian philosopher. The place of his nativity, and even the time of his life are uncertain, though Dr. Priestly states that the latter was the fifth century. A treatise of his on Astronomy and Cosmology is still extant.

CLEOPATRA, queen of Egypt. She was the daughter of Ptolemy Anictes, who, at his death, left his crown to her and her younger brother, Ptolemy; but being minors, they were placed under the guardianship of Pothinus and Achilles, who deprived Cleopatra of her share of the government. Caesar, however, who had met her at Alexandria, being struck with her youthful charms, proclaimed her queen of Egypt; and for some time Cleopatra exercised a very potent and injurious influence over the Roman warrior. After Caesar's death she exerted her consummate art, and used her beauty and accomplishments to entangle the triumvir, Mark Antony; and becoming involved, notwithstanding her treachery and duplicity, in the ruin he brought upon himself in his contest with Octavius, she put an end to her existence, by applying an asp to her arm, the bite of which caused her immediate death, A.C. 30, aged 39.

CLEOSTRATUS, a native of Tenedos, and an eminent astronomer and mathematician. He first arranged the signs of the Zodiac, Aries, and Sagittarius, and corrected the error of the length of the Grecian year by introducing the period termed Octoetaria. According to Dr. Priestly, he flourished in the sixth century B.C.

CLERC, DANIEL LE, an eminent medical writer, was a native of Geneva, where his father was professor of Greek. His chief writings are "Bibliotheca Anatomica," "Histoire de la Médecine," and "Historia anatomum Lambricorum." Died, 1728.

CLERC, JOHN LE, brother of the above, was a distinguished scholar and critic; professor of Hebrew, philosophy, and the belles lettres, at the Remonstrant college at Amsterdam. Notwithstanding that his time was so much occupied in lecturing, he was a very voluminous writer. Among his literary labours were a literary journal, entitled "Bibliothèque universelle et Historique;" another, entitled "Bibliothèque Choisie;" and a third, entitled "Bibliothèque Ancienne et Moderne;" "Opera Philosophica," and "Opera Critica," some editions of ancient and modern authors, &c. Died, 1736.

CLERC, SEBASTIAN LE, an eminent French designer and engraver. The patronage of Colbert procured him a pension, and the professorship of perspective and geometry in the Academy of Painting and Sculpture. Besides his numerous engravings, of which there are said to be no fewer than 3000, he left a treatise "On Architecture," and some other works of the like nature. Died, 1714.

CLERFAYT, FRANCIS SEBASTIAN CHS. JOSEPH DE CROIX, count de, an Austrian general, who served with great distinction in the seven year's war, particularly at the battles of Prague, Lissa, &c. From the conclusion of that war till 1788, when he took the field against the Turks, he lived in a state of happy retirement; but in the war which arose out of the French revolution, he commanded the Austrian army with great credit to himself, in 1793 and 1794, though overborne by numbers, and often defeated in consequence. In 1795 he was made field-marshal, and general-in-chief on the Rhine, and closed his military career by totally foiling the plans of the French. He then resigned his command to the archduke Charles, became a member of the Austrian council of war, and died in 1798, at Vienna, where a splendid monument is erected to his memory.

CLERMONT TONNERE, STANISLAUS, count de, was one of the first among the nobility to side with the popular party in the opening scenes of the French revolution. Having at length given umbrage to his party, he was put to death in 1792.

CLEVELAND, JOHN, a political writer of the time of Charles I. He strenuously supported the cause of that monarch, and, for a time, prevented Cromwell from being returned member of parliament for Cambridge. When the civil war actually broke out he joined the royal army, and was made judge advocate to the troops which garrisoned Newark. When that town was surrendered to the parliamentarians Cleveland made his escape, but was apprehended, in 1655, at Norwich. After a detention of some months he gained his liberty by a temperate, but very manly letter, which he addressed to Cromwell, and in which he justified his opposition to him, on the ground that it was the result, not of any factious or personal motive, but of sincere principle. Of his satires several editions have been printed, but they have shared the fate of most works written on temporary subjects, and are now known to but few. Died, 1659.

CLIFDEN, the Right Hon. WELBORN AGAR ELLIS, viscount, &c., was born in 1761, and succeeded to the title in 1769. He held the sinecure office of clerk of the privy council in Ireland; but although he possessed considerable estates in that country, he seldom resided there. He was succeeded by his grandson, the eldest son the late lord Dover. Died, July, 1836.

CLIFFORD, GEORGE, earl of Cumberland, an eminent naval commander and scholar of the time of queen Elizabeth. He was present at the trial of the unfortunate queen of Scotland, and in the same year sailed for the coast of South America, where he made himself very formidable to the Portuguese. He was captain of one of the ships engaged against the memorable "Armada" of Spain, and subsequently commanded several expeditions to the Spanish main and the Western Islands; in one of which expeditions he had the good fortune to capture a galleon, valued at 150,000*l*. He was a great favourite with queen Elizabeth, who conferred on him the insignia of the Order of the Garter. It seems, how-

FREEDOM IN CONVERSATION SHOULD BE RECIPROCAL; FOR WITHOUT THAT IT CANNOT LONG BE AGREEABLE.

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ever, that fame and court favour were the chief rewards of his great talents and industry, as he is said to have died poor. Born, 1558; died, 1605.

CLIFFORD, ANNE, daughter of the preceding. She was married first to Richard, lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset, and second son to Phillip, earl of Pembroke. She possessed considerable literary ability, and wrote memoirs of her first husband and of some of her ancestors. But she was chiefly distinguished by her generosity and high spirit. She built two hospitals, repaired several churches, and erected monuments to the memory of Spenser and Daniels, the latter of whom had been her tutor. She displayed her spirit when Williamson, secretary of state to Charles II., wished to put a member into parliament for her borough of Appleby. "I have been bullied by a usurper," was her reply, "and I have been neglected by a court; but I will not be dictated to by a subject. Your man shall not stand."

CLINE, HENRY, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon and lecturer on anatomy. He had a very extensive practice as a surgeon; and as a lecturer he was held in the highest estimation both by his pupils and by his professional brethren. Died, 1827.

CLINTON, GEORGE, an American general and statesman. He first served under general Amherst against the French, and after the conquest of Canada devoted himself to the study of the law. In 1775 he was a member of the congress; and, being made brigadier-general, he succeeded, though he had a very inferior force, in preventing Sir Henry Clinton from aiding general Burgoyne. Born, 1739; died, 1812.

CLINTON, Sir HENRY, an English general. He succeeded Sir William Howe as commander-in-chief in America; and his ill success in 1781 and 1782 was so severely animadverted upon, that he thought it necessary to exculpate himself through the medium of the press. After his return from America, he was for some time governor of Limerick, and had just been appointed governor of Gibraltar when he died, 1795.

CLITUS, a distinguished Macedonian general, who saved the life of Alexander the Great at the battle of the Granicus, but who, having expostulated with his imperial master when the latter was in a fit of intoxication, was slain by him.

CLIVE, ROBERT, Lord Clive and Baron Plassey, was born in 1725, and in his 19th year went to India as a writer, but soon quitting that employment for the army. Being entrusted with the attack of Devicottah, a fort of the rajah of Tanjore, he performed this important duty so well, that he was shortly afterwards made commissary. The French having artfully obtained considerable territory in the Carnatic, Clive advised that an attack should be made on the city of Arcot, which being entrusted to him, a complete victory was obtained. This unexpected victory drew off the French from Trichinopoly, which they were then besieging, to retake Arcot, which Clive defended in such a manner that they were compelled to raise the siege. This was followed by a series of victories; and in

1753 he embarked for England, where he received a valuable present from the East India Company, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the king's service. After a short stay in England for the benefit of his health, he returned to India, and was shortly called upon to march to Calcutta, of which the nabob Surajah Dowlah had taken possession. He was again successful, and perceiving that there could be no permanent peace obtained until the nabob was dethroned, he made the necessary arrangements, and in the famous battle of Plassey, put the nabob completely to the rout, and established the power of the English more firmly than it had ever before been. As governor of Calcutta, lord Clive performed great services both civil and military; and when he returned to England he was raised to the first peerage by the titles which stand at the head of this article. He once more visited India, but was called upon only for civil measures, which he took with his usual sagacity. In 1767 he returned to England, having done more to extend the English territory and consolidate the English power in India, than any other commander. But the large wealth he had acquired during his long and arduous services exposed him to an accusation in the House of Commons of having abused his power. The charge fell to the ground, but it had the effect of injuring his mind so deeply, that he committed suicide in 1774.

CLIVE, CATHARINE, a celebrated actress, was the daughter of an Irish gentleman named Ruffar. At an early age she gave her hand to Mr. Clive, a barrister; but a separation taking place between them, she took the stage for her profession, and became a very great favourite. In private life her wit caused her to be sought by persons of the highest rank. Died, 1785.

CLOOSE, NICHOLAS, a bishop of Lichfield in the 14th century. He was possessed of considerable architectural knowledge, and is considered as one of the improvers of the pointed style of the middle ages.

CLOOTS, JOHN BAPTIST DE, a Prussian baron, better known as ANARCHUS CLOOTS, one of the wildest and most violent actors in the early scenes of the French revolution. He was born at Cleves, and very early dissipated the greater portion of his fortune. In 1790, being at Paris, he presented himself at the bar of the National Assembly, attended by a number of men dressed to represent various foreign nations; and, describing himself as the "Orator of the human race," he demanded the right of confederation. After making foolish projects set forth in no less foolish speeches, he was in 1792 sent to the National Convention as deputy from the department of the Oise. As might be expected from his previous conduct, he was among those who voted for the death of the unfortunate Louis XVI. His course, however, was now well high run, for, becoming an object of suspicion to Robespierre, he was arrested, and guillotined in 1797.

CLOSTERMAN, JOHN, a German portrait painter. He was employed in Spain,

THE MORE WE PROMOTE THE PLEASURE OF OUR FRIENDS, THE GREATER WILL BE THE PLEASURE WHICH WE ENJOY OURSELVES.

UNDE SEVERITY WILL FRIGHTEN MORE LEARNING OUT OF A CHILD THAN THE FLAGELLATING PEDAGOGUE WILL EVER WHIP INTO HIM.

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Italy, and England; and in this country there are many of his works; among them the great picture of queen Anne, in Guildhall, London. It is said that when painting the duke and duchess of Marlborough and their children, the disputes between her grace and the painter were so frequent and so obstinate, that the duke protested he had as much trouble in mediating between them as in winning a battle. Died, 1713.

CLOUET, M., a French chemist and mechanician. He published some valuable dissertations in the "Journal de Chimie," and some others on metallurgical subjects in the "Journal des Mines." He was on his voyage to Cayenne, to make some experiments on vegetation, when he died in 1801. Clouet perfected the manufacture of cast steel in France, and added considerably to their skill in cutlery.

CLOVIS, the first Christian king of France. From a comparatively petty tract he extended his rule far and wide, partly by force of arms and partly by his marriage with Clotilda, daughter of Childeric, the deceased king of the Burgundians. This princess was a Christian, and was very desirous that her husband should be converted to her faith; an event which took place, though not precisely from her exertions at converting him. Being in some peril of losing a battle with a tribe of Germans, Clovis invoked the God of the Christians. The tide of battle changed; Clovis was victorious, and shortly afterwards he and 3000 of his subjects were baptized by St. Remi, bishop of Rheims. Having conquered the petty independent states of Gaul, he added them to his dominions, and established the capital of his kingdom at Paris, where he died in 511.

CLOWES, WILLIAM, an eminent English surgeon in the 16th and 17th centuries; author of a treatise on Syphilis; and of another on the Cure of Wounds.

CLOWES, JOHN, an English divine, rector of the church of St. John, at Manchester. Being unfortunately led to the mystical doctrines of Swedenborg, he published translations from that writer, and apologies for his opinions; and though repeatedly admitted to resign a charge for which his avowed opinions unfitted him, he constantly refused to do so, and held his living to the last. Born, 1743; died, 1831.

CLUBBE, JOHN, an English divine; author of a satirical tract, entitled "The History and Antiquities of Wheatfield," intended as a satire on conjectural etymology; "A Letter of Advice to a Young Clergyman," &c. Died, 1773.

CLUBBE, WILLIAM, son of the above, vicar of Brandeston, in Suffolk; translator of Horace's Art of Poetry, and of six of the satires of that poet, and author of three lyric odes, &c. Died, 1814.

CLUTTERBUCK, ROBERT, an English antiquary and topographer. He was a native of Hertfordshire, and having an independent fortune, he devoted his time to scientific and literary pursuits. Having collected materials for a new edition of Camden's History of Hertfordshire, he changed his plan, and produced a new work instead of re-editing the old one. His work

consists of three folio volumes, and is embellished in a style seldom surpassed. Died, 1831.

CLUVIER, PHILIP, a Dutch soldier and scholar; author of "Germania Antiqua," "Sicilia Antiqua," "Italia Antiqua," &c. He is said to have understood and spoken with fluency no fewer than nine languages. Died, 1623.

COBB, SAMUEL, an English poet. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, of which admirable school he became head classical master. He wrote "Remarks on Virgil," a volume of "Poems;" modernized Chaucer's Miller's Tale; and translated the "Mucipula," &c. Died, 1713.

COBB, JAMES, secretary to the East India Company; author of "The Siege of Belgrade;" "The Haunted Tower," and other dramatic pieces. Died, 1818.

COBBETT, WILLIAM, one of the most remarkable men that ever attracted public attention by the force of mental superiority, aided by persevering industry, was born in the parish of Farnham, Surrey, in 1762, and brought up from his earliest years on his father's farm, in the useful and laborious occupation of husbandry; so that, in later life, he was enabled, with honest exultation, to declare, "I do not remember the time when I did not earn my own living." In this humble and happy state he continued till 1783; but having, during the previous year, when on a visit to his uncle who lived in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, "seen the grand fleet lying at Spithead," his heart became inflamed with national pride, and he suddenly resolved to share the perils and earn the boasted glories of an English seaman's life. He accordingly applied, first to Captain Berkeley, of the *Pegasus* man-of-war, and afterwards to the port admiral, Evans, to get himself enrolled; but he was refused, and thus "happily escaped," as he himself writes, "from the most toilsome and perilous profession in the world."—"I returned," says he, "to the plough, but I was spoiled for a farmer. I had, before my Portsmouth adventure, never known any other ambition than that of surpassing my brothers in the different labours of the field; but it was quite otherwise now; I sighed for a sight of the world," &c. &c. Graphic and interesting as Cobbett's account of his early adventures is, our limits warn us to indulge but sparingly in the descriptive throughout his "strange eventful history." An accident—the mere sight of the stage-coach on its journey to London while he was going to Guildford fair—led him suddenly to quit his home and rustic pursuits, in order to seek his future fortune in a wider sphere. His first employment, unfitted as he was for it by nature and habit, was that of an "understrapping quill-driver" in Gray's Inn, the miseries of which he eloquently and witfully depicts, and thus apostrophizes: "Gracious heaven! if I am doomed to be wretched, bury me beneath lectand snows, and let me feed on blubber; stretch me under the burning line, and deny me thy propitious dew; nay, if it be thy will, suffocate me with the infected and pestilential air of a democratic club-room; but save me from the desk of

HE THAT WILL ENDURE NO FAULTS IN THE WRITINGS OF OTHERS, MUST ONLY READ HIS OWN.

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an attorney!" After nine months' toilsome drudgery in Gray's Inn, his desire for a different mode of life induced him to enlist as a soldier, and he was sent to the depot at Chatham, where he remained about a year, attending closely to his duty, but applying every leisure moment to the improvement of his mind, and particularly to a knowledge of grammar, with which he was before totally unacquainted: "The pains I took," he observes, "cannot be described; I wrote the whole grammar out two or three times; I got it by heart; I repeated it every morning and every evening; and when on guard, I imposed on myself the task of saying it all over once, every time I was posted sentinel." The regiment at length sailed for Nova Scotia, and was then ordered to St. John's, New Brunswick, where he soon attracted the notice of his superiors by his industry, regularity, and habitual temperance; and was rewarded by being appointed serjeant-major of the regiment. To early rising, and the grand secret of husbanding his time, Cobbett attributes not only his rapid promotion in the army, but much of his future fame. After seven years' service, the regiment returned to England; and Serjeant-major Cobbett solicited and received his discharge. He now married the daughter of a serjeant-major of artillery with whom he had been acquainted in New Brunswick, and of whom he uniformly speaks in terms of the most unqualified praise. Having, by his unparalleled assiduity while he was in the army, gained an insight into many branches of knowledge, and being determined on gaining more, he went to France, in order, chiefly, to perfect himself in the language; but seeing that a war with England was inevitable, he embarked for America, where, under the sobriquet of Peter Porcupine, he quickly began to exercise his talents by the publication of his "Observations" and other political pamphlets, all calculated to uphold the dignity of his native country and expose the prevalence of French principles. His genius led him to be bold, violent, and severe; and thus he created numerous enemies, and met with the most striking marks of injustice from those who advocated revolutionary doctrines. But he found it necessary to quit America; and, on his return to this country, he commenced a daily paper called the *Porcupine*. At first he strenuously supported the government, and his writings were lauded for their energetic appeals in support of our institutions, no less than for the manly boldness with which he denounced the treachery and unmasked the sophistry of furious democrats. Whether it was that he became disgusted with the compromising character of the Addington administration, or felt indignant at the cold hauteur of Mr. Pitt, who refused to meet him; or whether some new light had dawned on him, which made him the advocate of the 'rights of the people,' certain it is that his publication, now styled "The Weekly Register," contained various articles which were severally denominated libels, and as such were prosecuted by the attorney-general. In short, his bold language and biting irony were alike obnoxious to the government; and he was arrested,

fined, and imprisoned. From this period a gradual change may be discovered in the tone of Cobbett's political dispositions; and ere long he was looked upon as the leading leader of the radical reformers. In 1809 he again attracted the notice of Sir V. R. Gibbs, at that time his majesty's attorney-general; the libel related to the *Register* of some men in the local militia, at Ely, in Cambridgeshire; he was found guilty, sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate, to pay a fine of 1,000*l.* to the king, and at the expiration of the two years to give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 100*l.*, and two securities in 100*l.* each. This severe sentence Cobbett never forgot or forgave; and, in truth, it would require no ordinary share of Christian forbearance to do either. No sooner was he liberated than he abused his enemies that his active mind had received a fresh stimulus; he reduced his "*Register*" to twopenny, whereby its sale was immensely increased, and he sought for every possible means of annoying those who had persecuted him. At length the arbitrary "*Six Acts*" were passed; and as he firmly believed they were passed for the express purpose of silencing him (particularly the Power of Imprisonment Act), he instantly took his departure for America, and settled in Long Island; from which spot his future "*Registers*" were dated, till his return to England, in 1819, after that act was repealed. Strange and paradoxical as it may appear, and not less so than incredible, Cobbett announced on his arrival at Liverpool that he had brought with him the bones of the celebrated republican Tom Paine—the man whom above all others he had formerly decried as a regicide and an infidel; yet to the remains of that man he pretended to pay homage, and called upon his countrymen to honour them by a magnificent public funeral and the erection of a splendid monument! In 1820 Mr. Cobbett was induced to become a candidate for the representation of Coventry, but met with a signal defeat; and in 1826 he made a similar unsuccessful attempt at Preston, against Messrs. Stanley and Wood. "In 1829, and during the years thirty and thirty-one, (to use the words of one of his biographers), the tide of events in Europe gave a more impassioned tone to his writings than they had for some time exhibited. He had the revolutions abroad—the reform bill at home—and the fearful spirit of incendiarism through the agricultural districts, to write about all at once. Nor did the greatness of the several themes exhaust his powers; his spirit hurried on, and each subject as the other was dismissed, came like a fresh supply of oil to brighten and perpetuate the flame. He wrote about the regeneration of France, and here was a stimulus to indignation; he passed to talk of borough-mongers and corruption, and here the stimulus increased; but when he leaped from the rotten boroughs into the green fields, peered over burning barns and corn-ricks, and sought the cause of the incendiarism in the distress and despair of the class of men from whom he, William Cobbett, had sprung, the stimulus waxed stronger than mere indignation; and, in giving it ex-

BE ON YOUR GUARD AGAINST AN ENEMY AT ALL TIMES, BUT MORE PARTICULARLY WHEN HE PROFFERS YOU A KINDNESS.

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passion, he nearly swelled it into sedition against a government, which he had always regarded with an avenging hate." In consequence of an article of this description which had appeared in the "Weekly Political Register" on the 11th of December, 1830, he was, on the 7th of July following, tried before Lord Tenterden and a special jury for the publication of "a libel, with intent to raise discontent in the minds of the labourers in husbandry, and to incite them to acts of violence, and to destroy corn stacks, machinery, and other property." Sir Thomas Denman, then attorney-general, was the leading counsel for the crown; while Mr. Cobbett conducted his defence in person; and a more lucid, vigorous, or powerful answer to charges brought by a public prosecution has rarely, if ever, been delivered. The jury deliberated from six o'clock at night till nine the next morning, and then, stating to the judge that there were six of them of one opinion, and six of another, solicited the court to grant their discharge—and they were discharged accordingly. Thus ended this memorable trial. From that hour till the day of his death he never ceased to hold up those to scorn and ridicule who had made this last desperate, but impotent effort to crush and overwhelm him. From the time of his trial, in 1831, up to the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832, Cobbett's time was almost equally divided between the three several occupations of writing, travelling, and lecturing; and as his fame was evidently again on the increase, he looked forward to a seat in parliament at the approaching elections. When the proper period arrived (Dec. 1832) he was put in nomination both for Manchester and Oldham; and though defeated at the former place, he gained his election at the latter by an immense majority. In 1833 William Cobbett was a British senator—the long-sought object of his ambition; and, though far advanced in years, and engaged as ardently as ever in his accustomed active pursuits, he devoted himself to his new duties with all the energy by which his whole life had been characterized. But it was an element unsuited to his habits; late hours and confinement in a heated atmosphere were never intended for him who "usually went to bed at nine o'clock and rose at four." During a debate on the malt tax, on the 25th of May, he was suddenly attacked with a disease of the throat, from which he never recovered, and on the 17th of June, 1835, he expired. As an author, independent of his long-continued political pamphlets and periodical works before referred to, he was exceedingly industrious; and in those which relate to rural life he was decidedly the most useful writer of the age, as his "Cottage Economy," "Advice to Young Men," "Baral Rhies," &c. abundantly prove. He also wrote Grammars of the English and French languages, both of which had a most extensive circulation; also, "A Year's Residence in America," twenty volumes of "Parliamentary Debates," &c.; but his last work, "The History of the Reformation," is so distorted by party views, and so evidently written to serve the cause of popery, that it is difficult to say whether the impar-

tial reader is more likely to be disgusted with its want of candour as a book of history, or amused with the time-serving tirades on the popular topics of the day with which it is so copiously interlarded. Altogether it is a failure; and does the fame of Cobbett more discredit than all the coarse invectives and political tergiversations that are to be met with in his voluminous writings.

[Having so much exceeded our usual limits in the preceding sketch of the life of William Cobbett, we plead, as our excuse, the valuable example it affords (to youth especially) of what may be effected by early rising, habitual temperance, and unrelaxing industry. We have no fear that we shall be charged with eulogising his public conduct, or of exhibiting his political life as worthy of imitation. On all occasions he appears to have followed the dictates of a proud, indomitable will; while he indulged in the most offensive personalities against those who differed from him, and supported his dogmas with a coarseness of language, and a disregard for the feelings of others, alike disgraceful and disgusting. What his character might have been under other circumstances, or how the powerful energies of his mind might have been directed, had not the all-engulfing vortex of party borne him away, it is useless to speculate on: we are bound to regard him as one whose "birth, station, employment, ignorance, temper, character in early life, were all against him; but who emerged from, and overcame them all."]

COBENTZEL, CHARLES, count de, an eminent statesman. He was a native of Laybach, and at an early age commenced his public career. During the troubles in the reign of the empress Maria Theresa, his services gave so much satisfaction, that in 1753 he was placed at the head of affairs in the Austrian Netherlands. In this important situation he showed great respect for literature and the arts; and several useful reformations were carried into effect by him. Among his other services was that of founding the Academy of Sciences at Brussels. Died, 1776.

COBENTZEL, LOUIS, count de, son of the above, and, like him, a diplomatist. At the early age of 17, he was entrusted with a mission to Catharine II. of Russia, and his gallantry and compliance with her taste for theatricals made him a great favourite with her. From 1798 he was concerned in many of the important negotiations between Austria and other powers, until the treaty of Luneville, in 1801. That treaty restoring peace between Austria and France, he was shortly afterwards made minister of state for foreign affairs at Vienna. In 1805 he was dislodged from this office, and he died in 1809.

COBENTZEL, JOHN PHILIP, count de, a cousin of the last named, and, also, a diplomatist. Being sent to Brabant to treat with the Netherlands who resisted some edicts of the emperor which they considered oppressive, they refused to receive him; and the edicts were in consequence revoked. This failure prevented him from

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being employed again during the following ten years; but at length, in 1801, he was sent ambassador to Paris. Died, 1810.

COBURG, FREDERIC JONAS, duke of Saxe-Coburg, an Austrian field-marshal, was born in 1737. In 1789 he commanded the imperial army on the Danube, and, in connexion with the Russian general, Suwaroff, defeated the Turks, and conquered Bucharest. In 1793 he defeated the French at Neerwinden, expelled them from the Netherlands, and invaded France, taking Valenciennes, Cambray, and other places; but when the English army, under the duke of York, separated from him, he sustained several defeats, retreated across the Rhine, and resigned his command. Died, 1815.

COCCEIUS, HENRY, an eminent Dutch civilian; author of "Prodomus Justitiæ Gentium;" "Theses," &c. He was raised to the dignity of a baron of the empire in 1713; and died in 1719.

COCCEIUS, SAMUEL, son of the above, and successor to his title. He became grand chancellor of Prussia under Frederick the Great, and was a chief author of the Frederickian code. He also published a valuable edition of Grotius, "De Jure Belli et Pacis." Died, 1735.

COCCEIUS, JOHN, a Dutch scholar of the 17th century, professor of theology at Leyden. He taught that the Old Testament was merely a type of the New; and, the book of Revelations being a principal object of his attention, he warmly asserted the doctrine of the Millennium. His followers formed a rather numerous sect, called Cocceians. Besides ten folio volumes of writings on divinity, which he published during his life, he left a work, not printed till many years after his death, entitled, "Opera, Anecdota Theologica, et Philologica." Born, 1603; died, 1669.

COCHLÆUS, JOHN, an able but bitter opponent of Luther, Calvin, and other reformers, but more especially of the first named, whom he censured with great asperity in his work, "De Actis et Scriptis Lutheri." He published, besides this work, a very curious "History of the Hussites," and he maintained a fierce controversy with Dr. Morrison, an English clergyman, on the subject of the marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. Died, 1552.

COCHIN, HENRY, an eminent French lawyer, whose pleadings and other compositions are collected in six folio volumes. Born, 1687; died, 1747.

COCHIN, CHARLES NICHOLAS, an eminent French engraver and writer, of the 18th century; author of "Travels in Italy;" "Letters on the Pictures of Herculaneum;" "Dissertation on the Effect of Light and Shade," &c. His plates are numerous, and well executed.

COCHRAN, WILLIAM, a Scotch artist of considerable talent and reputation. After studying at Rome, he settled at Glasgow, where his abilities were so well appreciated, that he realized a respectable fortune. Of his historical pieces, "Eudymion" and "Dædalus" are held in high estimation. Born, 1738; died, 1785.

COCHRANE, ARCHIBALD, earl of Dun-

donald, born, 1749. He became a cornet of dragoons, but exchanged from the army to the navy, and had risen to the rank of lieutenant when he succeeded to the earldom. He now devoted himself entirely to scientific pursuits, with the intent of making improvements in the commerce and manufactures of the kingdom. Among the numerous works published by him in the prosecution of this patriotic intention, were, "The Principles of Chemistry applied to the Improvement of Agriculture;" "An Account of the Qualities and Uses of Coal Tar and Coal Varnish," &c. He made many useful discoveries, for some of which he obtained patents; but unfortunately, though he did good service to his country, he was so far from enriching himself, that he was at one time actually obliged to receive aid from the Literary Fund. Died, 1831.

COCHRANE, JOHN DUNDAS, nephew of the above, an English naval officer. On retiring from the naval service, he travelled on foot through France, Spain, and Portugal; and then through the Russian empire to Kamschatka. Of this latter journey he published an account in two volumes, which contain much curious information. He was about to travel on foot across South America, when he died at Valencia, in Colombia, in 1825.

COCKBURN, CATHARINE, an English authoress. Though almost self-educated, she began to publish at the early age of 17, her first production being a tragedy, entitled, "Agnes de Castro." In two years more she produced another tragedy, entitled, "Fatal Friendship," which was received with much approbation at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Besides these, and a tragedy, entitled, "The Revolution of Sweden," she published some poems, a "History of the Works of the Learned," "Vindications of the Philosophy of Locke," and several metaphysical treatises. Born, 1679; died, 1749.

COCKBURN, Lieut.-general Sir WILLIAM, entered the army as ensign, in 1778. He was actively engaged in the Mysore war, and fought under Abercromby and Cornwallis. After a long life of military honour, he, in 1821, obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, and spent his latter days at Bath, where he died, in 1835.

COCKER, EDWARD, an English penman and arithmetician; whose fame as a computer was formerly held in such repute, that "according to Cocker" is still used as an arithmetical proverb. Died, 1677.

COCLES, PUBLIUS HORATIUS, a valiant Roman. He was a descendant of the Horatii, and proved himself worthy of his line. When Porsenna, king of the Etruscans, had pursued the Romans to the wooden bridge over the Tiber, Cocles and two companions boldly withstood the enemy until the Romans had crossed the bridge. His two companions then retired, but Cocles remained until the bridge was broken down behind him, and then plunged into the river, and swam to the city.

CODRINGTON, CHRISTOPHER, a native of Barbadoes, was educated at All Souls College, Oxford; to which he bequeathed the sum of 10,000*l.* for the erection of a

LOVE IS A FADING PLEASURE MIXED WITH BITTER PASSIONS, AND A MISERY TEMPERED WITH A FEW MOMENTARY DELIGHTS.

VANITY IS SO INSEPARABLE FROM OUR NATURE, THAT IT EVEN SURVIVES OUR ASHES, AND WRITES OUR EPITAPHS BEFORE WE DIE.

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library; leaving his West Indian estates to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. As an author, this munificent gentleman is only known by some verses addressed to Garth, on the publication of his "Dispensary," and by some Latin poems in the "Musa Anglicana." Born, 1668; died, 1710.

CODRUS, the seventeenth and last king of Athens. Disguised as a common person, he rushed into the midst of the army of the Heracidae, and was slain; a sacrifice he was led to make by the oracle having pronounced that the leader of the conquering party must fall. At his death the Athenians, deeming no one worthy to be the successor of their patriotic monarch, established a republic.

COEN, JOHN PETERSON, governor of the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, and founder of the city of Batavia. He went to India as a merchant, and in 1617 succeeded to the governorship of Bantam, when in 1619 he removed to the new factory he had founded. After passing a short time in Europe, he, in 1627, returned to Batavia, and bravely defended that place against the emperor of Java. So many men perished in this memorable contest, that their bodies produced a pestilence, of which Coen died, a 1629.

COELLO, ALONZO SANCHEZ, an eminent painter, a native of Portugal, whose works obtained for him the appellation of the Portuguese Titian. Born, 1515; died, 1710.

COEUR, JAMES, a French merchant of the 15th century. His trade surpassed that of any other individual in Europe; and he is said to have had three hundred agents in the Mediterranean. He lent Charles VII. an immense sum, to enable him to conquer Normandy, which was never repaid; for being falsely accused of peculation, and of poisoning the king's mistress, he was so disgusted, that, on getting his release, he went into voluntary exile. Died, 1456.

COFFEY, CHARLES, a poet and dramatist; author of "The Devil to Pay," &c., and editor of an edition of the works of Drayton. He was deformed in person, and performed the part of *Esop* for his own benefit. Died, 1745.

COGAN, THOMAS, an English physician, born in Somersetshire, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford. In 1574 he was chosen master of the school at Manchester, where he also practised in his proper profession. He wrote the "Haven of Health," "A Preservative from the Pestilence," and an "Epitome of Cicero's Epistles." Died, 1607.

COGAN, THOMAS, a physician, born at Kilworth, Leicestershire, in 1736; who, in conjunction with Dr. Hawes, founded the Humane Society. He translated the works of Camper, and was the author of "A Philosophical Treatise on the Passions," "Theological Disquisitions," &c. Died in 1812.

COGGESHALLE, RALPH, an English Cistercian monk of the 13th century. He was at Jerusalem when that city was besieged by Saladin; and wrote a "Chronicle of the Holy Land," which was printed in a collection published at Paris in 1726.

COHAUSEN, JOHN HENRY, a German physician. He wrote a curious work, instructing his readers how to live to 115 years of age. It was translated into English by Dr. Campbell, under the title of "Hermippus Redivivus, or the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave." If Cohausen's directions were of any value, it is but charitably to suppose that he did not implicitly follow them himself, as he died in his 85th year, in 1750.

COHORN, MENNO, baron, a celebrated Dutch engineer, who, after distinguishing himself as a military officer at many important sieges and battles, fortified Namur, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other towns. He was the author of a "Treatise on Fortification." Died, 1704.

COKAYNE, SIR ASTON, a poet and dramatist of the 17th century. He was educated at Cambridge; and, after having made the grand tour, fixed his residence at a family estate in Warwickshire. Espousing the cause of Charles I. he was despoiled of his property by the triumphant parliamentarians, to whom he was doubly obnoxious as a royalist and a papist. A collection of his plays and poems was printed in 1658, but it is now not often to be met with. Died, 1634.

COKE, SIR EDWARD, a celebrated English judge and law writer, born at Milham, Norfolk, in 1549. He pleaded his first cause in 1578; and having married a sister of the minister Burleigh, he possessed considerable political influence. In 1592 he had obtained a high reputation, and was appointed solicitor-general; and in 1600, being then attorney-general, he prosecuted the earl of Essex; and the asperity with which he conducted himself to that nobleman, amounted to very little less than brutality. In 1603 he was knighted; and we find him prosecuting sir Walter Raleigh, and behaving to him as unfeeling as he had formerly behaved to Essex. In 1606 he was made chief justice of the Common Pleas; and in 1613 he was sworn of the privy council, and removed to the court of King's Bench. His activity in the case of Sir Thomas Overbury's murder made him many enemies; and his opposition to the king and chancellor Egerton caused him to be removed from office in 1616. Having vainly endeavoured to get into favour with the court, he in 1621 joined the popular party, and was committed, though only for a short time, to the Tower. In 1628 he represented the county of Buckingham in parliament, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the duke of Buckingham. In mere legal knowledge he has never perhaps been equalled; but for the nobler qualities of his mind we may seek in vain. His "Commentary on Littleton," and his "Reports," are invaluable. Died, 1634.

COLARDEAU, CHARLES PETER, a French poet; author of two tragedies and some poems, and the translator into French of Pope's *Eloisa* and *Abelard*, and of part of Young's *Night Thoughts*. Died, 1776.

COLBERT, JOHN BAPTIST, marquis of Seguel, a celebrated French minister, to whose talents, activity, and enlarged views, France owes much of its financial and com-

SOPOHOCES BEING ASKED WHAT HARM HE WOULD WISH TO HIS ENEMY; ANSWERED, THAT HE MIGHT LOVE WHERE HE WAS NOT FANCIED.

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mercial prosperity, was descended from a Scottish family, but born at Rheims, in 1619, where his father was a wine-merchant. In 1648 he became clerk to the secretary of state, Le Tellier, whose daughter he married; and his conduct in this situation recommended him to the king as intendant of finances. Subsequently he became superintendant of buildings, secretary of state, and minister of the marine; and in every capacity he acted so as to merit the love of his countrymen, and obtain the approbation of his king. To literature and the arts he constantly gave encouragement; he instituted the Academy of Sciences, and that of sculpture and painting; and it was at his recommendation that the Royal Observatory was erected. To him, too, Paris owed the erection of many elegant buildings; and, if a less brilliant minister than some of his predecessors, he certainly conferred more substantial benefits upon his country than most of them. Died, 1683.

COLBERT, JOHN BAPTIST, marquis of Torcy, son of the preceding. He filled, successively, the offices of secretary of state for the foreign department, and director-general of the posts; and wrote "Memoirs of the Negotiations from the Treaty of Ryswick to the Peace of Utrecht." Born, 1665; died, 1746.

COLDEN, CADWALLADER, a Scotch physician and writer. He emigrated to America, and having become a very large and prosperous land-holder in New York, he was in 1761 made lieutenant-governor of that province. In this office he displayed great and general talent; but he is chiefly spoken of here on account of his "History of the Five Nations," which is a very valuable work. Linnæus, to whom he sent many American plants, gave the name of *Coldenia* to a new genus. Died, 1766.

COLE, HENRY, dean of St. Paul's, and judge of the Arches' Court. In the reign of Henry VIII. he held numerous valuable appointments, all of which he resigned on the accession of Edward VI. The reign of Mary restored his prosperity; and it was he who preached the sermon when the venerable Craumer was sacrificed. On the accession of Elizabeth, this fact was doubtless remembered to his prejudice; for he was not only stripped of all his preferments, but also kept in prison till his death, in 1519. He was the author of some controversial tracts and sermons; and a dispute between him and Cranmer and Ridley is also in print.

COLE, THOMAS, a dissenting minister; author of "A Discourse on Repentation, Faith, and Repentance," &c. Died, 1607.

COLE, WILLIAM, an English herbalist. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and became secretary to Dr. Duppe, bishop of Winchester. His works are, "The Art of Simpling," and "Adam in Eden, or Nature's Paradise." Died, 1662.

COLE, WILLIAM, an English divine and antiquary. He assisted Granger, Gough, and other eminent antiquaries in their publications, but published nothing of his own. At his death, however, he bequeathed a voluminous collection of MSS. to the British Museum, on condition that they should

not be opened for a certain period after his death. When the term had expired, they were found to relate chiefly to the county and university of Cambridge; and, judging from the numerous extracts which have been published, the collector had much more industry than judgment. Died, 1782.

COLERIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR, eminent as a poet, essayist, and moral philosopher, was born at Bristol, in 1770, where he received the rudiments of his education. He was afterwards sent to Christ's Hospital, London, at which establishment he made great progress in the classics; and he completed his studies at Jesus College, Cambridge, where, in 1792, he obtained the gold medal for the best Greek ode. It appears that he was first inspired with a taste for poetry by the perusal of Lisle Bowles's Sonnets; and his intimacy with such men as Southey and Wordsworth (which commenced early in life) was likely to produce a congeniality of feelings and lead to similar results. But, great as Coleridge was as a poet, he was equally great as a writer on morals, philosophy, and politics; and as a public lecturer he was almost without a rival; while such were his powers as an argumentative debater, that he rivetted the attention of his audience by the charm of his eloquence, and astounded them by the depth of his reasoning. To crown the whole, these splendid faculties were rendered subservient to an habitual and fervent zeal for religion, and to the inculcation of sound principles in others. The chief of Mr. Coleridge's works are, "Sibylline Leaves," a collection of poems; "Biographia Literaria," or biographical sketches of his life and opinions; "Aids to Reflection, in the formation of a manly Character, &c." and "The Friend," a series of essays, 3 vols.; besides a variety of minor poems, many of which are replete with beautiful imagery and sublime feeling; and numerous treatises and essays connected with public events in the moral and political world, some of which were published in a separate form, but the major part appeared in the public journals. Died, at Highgate, 1834.

COLES, ELISHA, a clerk to the East India Company; author of a Calvinistic treatise, entitled, "A Practical Discourse of God's Sovereignty." Died, 1688.

COLES, ELISHA, nephew of the above; author of an English and Latin Dictionary, and other useful books. Died, 1680.

COLET, Dr. JOHN, dean of St. Paul's, and founder of St. Paul's School, was born in London, in 1466. He was an excellent scholar, and took great pains to encourage learning in others, of which his endowment of the noble institution above mentioned leaves ample testimony. Died, 1519.

COLEY, HENRY, an English writer on astrology; author of "A Key to the whole Art of Astrology," &c. Died, 1680.

COLIGNI, GASPARD DE, admiral of France. On the death of Henry II., he became chief of the Calvinist party, and the most efficient of its leaders against the Guises. When peace was temporarily established in 1571, he appeared at court, and was received with every appearance of cordiality.

LOVE IS A SWEET TYRANNY, BECAUSE THE LOVER ENDURETH HIS TORTMENT WILLINGLY.

A CONSCIENCE LADEN WITH THE BURDEN OF SIN, IS ITS OWN JUDGE AND ITS OWN ACCUSER.

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But at the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572, he was among the murdered victims of party rage; and the infamous Catharine de Medicis ordered his head to be sent to the pope.

COLIGNI, ODET, brother of the above, archbishop of Toulouse. He was deposed for having embraced the Protestant faith, and retired to England, where he was poisoned by a servant, in 1571.

COLIGNI, HENRIETTA, countess de la Seze; an ingenious French poetess, whose odes and songs are printed with the poems of Pelisson. Died, 1673.

COLLADO, DIEGO, a Spanish Dominican, superintendant of the convicts of the Philippines; author of a Japanese Dictionary, and a treatise on the Japanese Grammar. While he was on his voyage to Europe, the vessel was wrecked, and he perished, in 1638.

COLLANGE, GABRIEL DE, a French writer; author of "Polygraphy, or Universal Cabalistical Writing." This book, which he published under the name of J. M. Trithemius, subjected the author to the charge of magic. At the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, he was mistaken for a Protestant, and murdered—as one of his biographers naïvely says—"by mistake."

COLLATINUS, L. TARQUINIUS, a nephew of Tarquin Superbus, and husband of Lucretia. He aided Brutus in expelling the Tarquins; but soon after went into voluntary exile.

COLLE, CHARLES, a French writer, chiefly of songs and dramatic pieces. His comedies have wit and vivacity, but are very indelicate. Died, 1783.

COLLEGE, STEPHEN, a mechanic of the time of Charles II. He was a very zealous supporter of Protestantism, whence he obtained the soubriquet of the "Protestant joiner;" and probably it was on this account that some villainous informers charged him with being concerned in a plot against the king. He defended himself with spirit and ability, but was condemned and executed in 1681.

COLLEONE, BARTHOLOMEW, an Italian soldier of fortune, born at Bergamo, in 1100. He served at first under De Montfione, and then in the army of queen Joan of Naples. Passing into the service of Venice, he totally destroyed the army of Nicholas Piccinino; but being ill rewarded, he left the Venetians, and took his troops to the aid of Philip Visconti. He next served with Francis Sforza, and gained the battle of Frascati over the French. The Venetians now made him their generalissimo, and when he died, in 1475, the senate erected a statue to his memory.

COLLET, PHILIBERT, a French advocate; author of treatises "On Usury," "On Alms," "On Tithes," and on "Communications;" besides some works on botany. Died, 1718.

COLLET, PIERRE, a learned French ecclesiastic; author of "Theologia Moralis Universalis," &c. Died, 1770.

COLLIER, ARTHUR, an English divine and writer; author of a work entitled "Clavis Universalis." Died, 1730.

COLLIER, JEREMIAH, an English non-juring divine and learned writer, was born in 1650. He received his education at Cambridge, and was presented with the rectory of Ampton, in Suffolk; which he resigned, on being chosen lecturer at Gray's Inn. At the Revolution he refused to take the oaths, and was imprisoned in Newgate for writing in favour of the abdicated monarch. He attended Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins when they were executed for the "assassination plot." Two nonjuring clergymen who accompanied him on this occasion were taken up, but Collier escaped, and lay hidden until the affair had blown over, when he again made his appearance, and published "Essays on Miscellaneous Subjects." This work, in three volumes, obtained him considerable reputation; and his next publication was a spirited attack upon the licentiousness of the stage. He was, as a matter of course, repelled to by many of the dramatic writers of the time; but he had truth on his side, and his works had good effect. He next translated and continued Morel's Dictionary; and his reputation had now so much increased, that queen Anne's government offered him valuable church preferment, which, with a rare consistency, he steadily declined. His remaining works were, an "Ecclesiastical History," brought down to the death of Charles II., some sermons, pamphlets, and a translation of Marcus Antoninus. He was consecrated a bishop by Dr. George Hickes, who was himself consecrated suffragan of Thetford by three deprived bishops; and of course Collier's consecration was as illegal and void as theirs. Died, 1726.

COLLIN D'HARLEVILLE, JOHN FRANCIS, a French advocate, dramatist, and poet; author of "The Inconstant," "Le Vieux Célestin," and various other dramas. Born, 1750; died, 1806.

COLLIN, HENRY DE, a German poet; author of six tragedies in iambic verse, some fragments of an epic poem, entitled "The Rodolphiad," and a number of spirit-stirring war songs. As a dramatist his countrymen consider him next in rank to Schiller. Born, 1772; died, 1811.

COLLIN, HENRY JOSEPH, a German physician and medical writer; author of a very valuable work on acute and chronic diseases. He has the merit of having added some powerful vegetable remedies to the Materia Medica. Died, 1784.

COLLINGS, JOHN, D. D., a non-conformist divine; author of "The Weaver's Pocket Book, or Weaving Spiritualized," and other works of a similar class. At the Restoration he was one of the Presbyterian divines at the famous Savoy conference. Died, 1690.

COLLINGWOOD, CUTHBERT, lord, a celebrated English admiral, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1748. He entered the navy when only 13 years of age, and his services were long, arduous, and valuable. In the action of June 1, 1794, he was flag-captain to admiral Bowyer on board the Prince; and at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, in 1797, he commanded the Excellent.

THOUGH A BOLD LION, IN TIME OF PEACE, HE LIKES A CHIMNEY IN SUMMER, YET, EVEN IN WINTER, WHO WOULD FILL HIM CHIMNEY DOWN!

HE THAT GATHERETH ROSES MUST NOT MIND THE THORNS; AND HE THAT WOULD WIN A WOMAN'S LOVE MUST PUT UP WITH SHARP WORDS.

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Having attained the rank of vice-admiral of the blue, and being second in command at the battle of Trafalgar, where the hero of England's navy fell, the command of the fleet devolved upon admiral Collingwood, whose gallant conduct at the onset had called forth an exclamation of delight from Nelson, and to whose admirable skill and judgment, after the battle, the preservation of the captured vessels was chiefly attributable. For this and his other important services he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the red, and elevated to the peerage. He was brave, indefatigable, just, and kind; strictly preserving discipline, while he gained the love of his compatriots, and merited all that a grateful country could bestow on him. His letters, published since his death, which took place while cruising off Minorca, in 1810, show him to have possessed considerable literary ability.

COLLINGWOOD, FRANCIS EDWARD, a captain in the English navy, was a midshipman on board the *Victory*, at the battle of Trafalgar; and to him is ascribed the honour of being the avenger of Nelson's death, having shot the Frenchman in the maintop of the *Redoubtable*, who was seen to take deliberate aim at the English hero the moment before he fell. Died, 1835.

COLLINS, JOHN, an able English mathematician and accountant. He was for some time in the naval service of Venice against the Turks; but at the Restoration he was appointed to the office of accountant to the Excise office, the Court of Chancery, &c. He, however, found time to contribute largely to the *Transactions of the Royal Society*; corresponded with Barrow, Newton, and other eminent mathematicians; and wrote various mathematical works. Born, 1654; died, 1683.

COLLINS, ANTHONY, a delictical controversialist, was born at Heston, Middlesex, in 1676, and completed his education at Cambridge. Among his works are "A Discourse on Free Thinking," "A Discourse on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion," "Priestcraft in Perfection," &c. Though he was intimate with Locke and other great men, and spent his life in literary pursuits, his writings exhibit him as an insidious and determined foe to Christianity. Born, 1676; died, 1729.

COLLINS, SAMUEL, an English physician of the 17th and 18th centuries; author of a work on anatomy, "The Present State of Russia," &c.

COLLINS, ARTHUR, a celebrated English genealogist; author of an English "Peerage," and "Baronage;" "Lives of Cecil, Lord Burleigh;" and "Edward the Black Prince," &c. Notwithstanding the variety of his literary labours he became indigent, but had the good fortune to be rescued from poverty by a pension of 400*l.* per annum, granted to him by George II. Born, 1682; died, 1760.

COLLINS, DAVID, grandson of the above, a distinguished military officer, and governor of Van Diemen's Land; author of "A History of Botany Bay," which is written in a very unpretending style, and abounds with interesting information. Died, 1810.

COLLINS, WILLIAM, a highly gifted but

ill-fated English poet; author of *Odes*, *Eclogues*, &c. He was born, in 1750, at Chichester, and received his education at Winchester and Oxford. In 1744 he settled himself in London, but suffered from poverty even beyond the common lot of poets. The death of his uncle, colonel Martin, who bequeathed him a legacy of 200*l.*, raised him from this abject condition; but his health and spirits were broken, and after lingering for some time in a state of mental imbecility, he died in 1758. His *Odes*, which when published were utterly disregarded, are unquestionably among the first productions of British poetry; and the fate of their author is an indelible disgrace to the pretended patron of genius, and the age in which he lived.

COLLINSON, PETER, an English botanist, to whom we are indebted for the introduction of many ornamental shrubs and plants in our gardens, was born in 1694. He was intimate with Franklin and Linnaeus, the latter of whom gave the name *Collinsonia* to a genus of plants. Died, 1768.

COLLINS, FRANCIS, doctor of the Ambrosian college at Milan; author of a treatise "De Animabus Paganorum," &c. Died, 1640.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, JEAN MARIE, a French actor of little repute, but a heartless, savage, and unprincipled republican. On the breaking out of the revolution he became a conspicuous agitator, and was the first who voted for the abolition of royalty. When Robespierre was falling he joined in impeaching him, though he so far resembled him in cruelty, that his treatment of the royalist Lyonsese obtained him the soubriquet of *the Tiger*. He wrote some dramatic pieces, and the almanack of father Gerard. Being transported to Cayenne, he died there, in 1796.

COLLOT, GERMAIN, a French surgeon of the time of Louis XI. He is said to have invented a successful mode of lithotomy, and the secret of it remained in the Collot family for many years.

COLLUTHUS, an Alexandrian heresiarch of the 4th century. He assumed the episcopal office without authority, and was condemned by a council at Alexandria, in 324.

COLLYER, JOSEPH, senior associate engraver of the Royal Academy, was born of parents who were conspicuous in the literary world by their translations from Gesner and Boder, when the German language was but little known in England. One of those productions, the *Death of Abel*, by Mrs. Collyer, was received with peculiar marks of public favour. The late artist showed superior talent in the stippled style of engraving: his portraits in that line stand unrivalled. Died, 1827.

COLMAN, GEORGE, a dramatic writer and accomplished scholar of the 18th century. He was born at Florence, in 1733, where his father at that time resided as the British envoy, and his mother was sister to the countess of Bath. Having received his education at Westminster school, and at Christchurch, Oxford, he turned his attention to the law as a profession; but his writings in "The Connoisseur" having

BAD TRADE MAKES A GOOD POLITICIAN, AND INSOLVENCY IS THE HOT-BED OF PATRIOTISM.

MUMMUR AT NOTHING: IF OUR ILLS ARE REPARABLE, IT IS UNGRATEFUL; IF REMEDiless, IT IS VAIN.

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met with success, gave him a bias towards polite literature, and he accordingly abandoned the graver pursuits of legal science. His first dramatic attempt was "Polly Honeycombe," which was performed at Drury Lane, with great, though only temporary success. In the following year, 1761, he produced his comedy of the "Jealous Wife," which at once became popular, and has ever since kept the stage. "The Clandestine Marriage," "The English Merchant," &c., added to his fame; and he wrote a number of other pieces which, though inferior to these, were by no means deficient in merit. Lord Bath and general Pulteney, at their deaths, left him considerable legacies, which enabled him to purchase a share in Covent-garden theatre. Disputes arising between himself and the other proprietors, he very soon disposed of this property, and purchased the little theatre in the Haymarket, which he conducted until an attack of paralysis reduced him to a state of mental imbecility. In addition to his writings, mentioned above, he translated the comedies of Terence, and Horace *De Arte Poetica*. Died, 1794.

COLOCCI, ANGELO, an Italian bishop; author of some very elegant Latin poems. After the fashion of his time he assumed a Latin name; that of Angelus Colotius Bassus. Died, 1549.

COLOGNE, PETER DE, a Protestant divine of the 16th century. He was a native of Ghent, but settled first at Mentz, and finally at Heidelberg. He wrote on the Eucharist, and in defence of the Protestant doctrines.

COLOMA, DON CARLOS, marquis of Espina, a distinguished Spanish officer of the 16th century, and at one time ambassador to England. He wrote "The Wars of the Netherlands," and translated Tacitus.

COLOMBIERE, CLAUDE DE LA, a French Jesuit. He instituted a new rite, a service to be performed to the heart of Jesus, which he is said to have stolen from Goodwin, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. Six volumes of his sermons were published. Died, 1682.

COLOMIES, otherwise **COLOMESIUS, PAUL**, a French scholar and critic. He was librarian to the archbishop of Canterbury, but lost that office on the deprivation of Sancroft. He wrote "Icon Theologorum Presbyterianorum;" "Bibliothèque Choisie," &c. Died, 1692.

COLONNA, VITTORIA, marchioness of Pescara, a celebrated Italian poetess, whose works are remarkable alike for the beauty of their thoughts and the elegance of their diction. Born, 1490; died, 1547.

COLONNA, PROSPERO, son of Anthony, prince of Salerno, was a distinguished military officer. He assisted Charles VIII. of France to conquer Naples, but subsequently aided in retaking it for the house of Arragon. Died, 1523.

COLONNA, POMPEO, nephew of the above, a restless and intriguing Roman cardinal, who at length became viceroy of Naples. A poem of his is extant, entitled "De Laudibus Mallebrum." Died, 1532.

COLONNA, FRANCIS, an ingenious philosopher; author of the "Natural History

of the Universe." He was burnt to death in his house, at Paris, in 1726.

COLOTES, or COLOTES, a Grecian sculptor, contemporary with Phidias, whom he is said to have assisted in the statue of Jupiter Olympius. Several of his works are spoken of in very high terms, especially an ivory figure of Esculapius.

COLQUHOUN, PATRICK, LL.D., a celebrated writer on statistics and criminal jurisprudence. He was a native of Dumbarton, in Scotland, born in 1745, and early in life went to America. On his return from that country he settled at Glasgow as a merchant, and became lord provost of the city, and president of its chamber of commerce. Subsequently he removed to London, and in 1792 he was made a police magistrate, in which situation he was distinguished by great ability and untiring assiduity. He published several valuable works, including a "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," a tract on the "Education of the Labouring Classes," "A Treatise on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire," &c. Died, 1820, aged 75.

COLSTON, EDWARD, an English merchant, memorable for his munificence and philanthropy. During his lifetime he expended upwards of 70,000*l.* in aiding various public charities, and he is supposed to have privately given away an equal amount. Notwithstanding his public and private benevolence, however, he left 100,000*l.* among his relatives and dependants. In addition to his other good works he founded and endowed St. Augustine's school, Bristol, for the education of a hundred boys, besides almshouses in other places. His statue, executed by Rysbach, stands in the church of All Saints, Bristol. Born, 1636; died, 1721.

COLTON, CALES C., a writer of considerable talent, but of eccentric and discreditable habits, was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated and obtained a fellowship. He first attracted notice by the publication of a pamphlet, entitled, "A plain and authentic Narrative of the Safford-Ghost," in which he attempted to prove that certain occurrences which took place in a house at Safford Peverell, near Tiverton, originated in supernatural agency. He also wrote a satirical poem, entitled, "Hypocrisy," and another, on "Napoleon;" but he obtained most of his fame from "Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words," which he published in 1820. Though a beneficed clergyman, holding the vicarage of Kew with Petersham, in Surrey, he was a well-known frequenter of the gaming-table; and, suddenly disappearing from his usual haunts in the metropolis about the time of Weare's murder, it was strongly suspected he had fallen by the hand of an assassin. It was, however, afterwards ascertained that he had absconded, to avoid his creditors; and, in 1828, a successor was appointed to his living. He then went to reside in America; but subsequently lived in Paris, a professed gamester; and it is said that he gained by this vicious course of life, in two years only, the sum of

THE WIFE OF A JAVANESE MAN MUST NEVER SULK FOR PRIDE; AND IF HER LOOK INDIFFERENTLY, HE WILL CHARGE HER WITH DISRESPECTING.

ONE HAD BETTER TRIFLE WITH ONE'S CONSEQUENCE THAN WITH ONE'S REPUTATION; FOR THE FIRST IS A Distant THING, THE OTHER EVER NEAR.

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25,000l. He blew out his brains while on a visit to a friend at Fontainebleau, in 1632. We almost shudder while we copy from his own "Lacon" the following apothegm:—"The gamester, if he die a martyr to his profession, is doubly ruined. He adds his soul to every other loss, and by the act of suicide, renounces earth, to forfeit heaven!"

COLUMBA, St., a native of Ireland, who went to Scotland, and founded the famous monastery of Icolmkill. Died, 597.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, the most celebrated navigator, and in many respects one of the greatest men recorded in history, was born at Genoa in 1435, and is supposed to have been of humble descent. He soon evinced a strong passion for geographical knowledge, together with an irresistible inclination for the sea. After many years spent in the active duties of a maritime life, with his mind bent on the acquisition of geographical and nautical science, he went to Lisbon, where an elder brother of his was settled; married the orphan daughter of Palestrello, an Italian navigator; and studied all the maps and charts he could procure, making occasional voyages; in which alternation of theoretical and practical improvement he spent several years. His own reflections, corroborated by facts of which he was informed by various seamen, led him at length to feel convinced that there were unknown lands separated from Europe by the Atlantic. After vainly seeking aid from Genoa, Portugal, and England, he at length induced Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain to equip and man three vessels for a voyage of discovery; it being stipulated that Columbus should have a tenth of all profits, and be viceroy of the land he expected to discover. He set sail from Palos, on his daring adventure, on the 2nd of August, 1492; and, after sailing for two months, 'was in imminent danger of losing the reward of all his study and toil; the variation of the needle having so much alarmed his crews that they were on the point of breaking into open mutiny, and he was obliged to promise that if three days produced no discovery he would commence his homeward voyage. On the third day they happily hove in sight one of the Bahamas, and subsequently explored some other of the West India Islands. Having thus far succeeded, he built a fort at Hispaniola, left some of his men there, and then set out on his return to Europe, where he was received with every mark of admiration and regard. The gold and other valuables which he presented to the king and queen in token of his success excited the spirit of adventure in both the sovereigns and their subjects; and in his second voyage he had no difficulty in obtaining followers. It was not until his third voyage, made in 1498, that he saw the mainland of America, which both Americus Vesputius and Sebastian Cabot reached before him; and though there has been much dispute as to the actual priority, the honour of giving a name to the new world remains with Americus Vesputius. Having assumed the command of the settlement at Hispaniola, various complaints were made against him by his bitter enemies, and Columbus was not merely dis-

placed, but Bovadilla, a new governor, who had been dispatched thither by the court of Spain, even sent him to that country manacled as a prisoner. Columbus endured this outrage with noble equanimity; and on his return, having obtained an audience of his sovereigns, was partially restored to his dignities; but he found that full justice was never intended to be awarded him. Yet, notwithstanding this unworthy treatment, he made another voyage, in which he encountered every imaginable disaster from storms and shipwreck; and, two years after his return, his noble mind sunk under the load of injustice and oppression. He died at Valladolid, in 1506, in the 70th year of his age.

COLUMBUS, BARTHOLOMEW, Don, brother of the above, famous for his skill in constructing sea charts. Died, 1501.

COLUMELLA, LUCIUS JUNIUS MODERATUS, a native of Gades in Spain. He resided at Rome in the reign of the emperor Claudius; and, besides other works, wrote a treatise on Agriculture.

COLUTHUS, a Greek poet of the fifth century. Suidas mentions the "Calydonics" and the "Persics" of this writer; but all that has reached us from his pen is "The Rape of Helen."

COMBE, CHARLES, an eminent classical scholar and a physician, born in 1742. His father was an apothecary in Bloomsbury, and the son was brought up to the same profession, but determining to practise in the higher branches of medicine, he obtained a Scotch degree, and became physician to the London Lying-in Hospital. In conjunction with Dr. Parr and Mr. Homer, he produced an edition of Horace, in 3 vols. 4to, and he was well versed in the science of numismatics. Died, 1817.

COMBER, Dr. THOMAS, dean of Carlisle. On the breaking out of the civil war he was deprived of his preferments and thrown into prison; but he lived to witness the restoration of Charles II. Died, 1663.

COMBER, Dr. THOMAS, dean of Durham; author of "A Companion to the Temple;" "A Companion to the Altar;" "An Account of the Roman Forgeries in the Councils during the first four centuries," &c. Died, 1699.

COMBER, THOMAS, LL.D., grandson of the last named. He was the author of "An Examination of Middleton on the Miraculous Powers;" "The Heathen Rejection of Christianity in the first ages considered," &c. Died, 1778.

COMENIUS, JOHN AMOS, a Moravian minister. He for some time officiated as pastor to a congregation at Falneck, but was driven thence by the invasion of the Spaniards, and settled in Poland, where he published a work, entitled "Janus Luvuarum," which obtained him so great a celebrity that he was invited to England; but the breaking out of the civil war rendered his stay both brief and unprofitable, and he settled for the remainder of his life at Amsterdam. Born, 1592; died, 1671.

COMES, NATALIS, the Latinised name of NATAL CONTI, an Italian writer; author of

HE THAT IS VAIN-GLORIOUS OF HIS VIRTUE, POSSESSETH BUT LITTLE; FOR HE WASTETH HUMILITY, WHICH IS THE PARENT OF ALL VIRTUE.

HE WHO POSTERSE A SOUND MIND IN A HEALTHY BODY, HAS NO RIGHT TO LIVE IN THIS WORLD WITHOUT PERFORMING SOME USEFUL LABOUR.

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poems in Greek and Latin, &c., and of a system of Mythology. Died, 1590.

COMESTOR, PETER, a French divine, canon of St. Victor, at Paris; author of "Historia Scholastica," which comprises an abstract of the Old and New Testament, with glosses from the fathers and profane authors. Died, 1198.

COMIERS, CLAUDE, a French mathematician; author of a treatise on the nature of Comets, &c. Died, 1693.

COMMENDOUÉ, JOHN FRANCIS, cardinal. He was a native of Venice, and at ten years of age was so far advanced in learning as to write Latin verses. Pope Julius III. made him his chamberlain, and entrusted him with several important missions. He was made a bishop by Paul IV., and a cardinal by Pius IV. Died, 1584.

COMMERSON, PHILIBERT, a French physician and botanist. In the latter character he evinced great zeal and industry, and his collection was immense. He wrote "Ichthyology," two quarto volumes; and the "Martyrology of Botany," an account of those who had lost their lives in botanical pursuits. Born, 1721; died, 1773.

COMMANDINE, FREDERIC, an Italian mathematician; the author of some original works, and translator of Archimedes, Apollonius, and other ancient mathematicians. Died, 1575.

COMMELIN, JEROME, a learned French printer. He established his press first at Geneva, and subsequently at Heidelberg; and published several of the Greek and Latin fathers, with notes from his own pen. Died, 1598.

COMMINES or COMINES, PHILIP DE, lord of Argenton; an eminent historian, statesman, and courtier of the reign of Louis XI., born in Flanders, in 1445. His "Memoirs of his own Times" abound with valuable facts and observations; though he is too lenient when speaking of the atrocities of Louis XI. On the death of that monarch, Commines was thrown into prison and treated with great severity, but was at length liberated. Died, 1509.

COMMIRE, JOHN, a French Jesuit, distinguished for his Latin poetry. Among his works are fables, which some have considered equal to Phædrus. Died, 1702.

COMMODI, ANDREA, an Italian historical painter. His best work is a picture painted for Paul V., of the angels falling from heaven. Died, 1639.

COMMODUS, LUCIUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, a Roman emperor, son and successor of Antoninus the philosopher. He was guilty of the worst crimes, and was poisoned by his concubine Marcia, who had discovered that he intended to put her to death, A. D. 192.

COMNENUS, DEMETRIUS STEPHANOPOULI CONSTANTINE, the supposed descendant of the celebrated family of the Comneni, which for ages sat upon the throne of the eastern empire, was born in 1749, in the island of Corsica. Having been driven from their possessions in the East by the Turks, they at length emigrated in the 17th century, and, with a colony of Greeks, settled in Corsica, where their

leader inherited the title and dignity of *capitano*, until Corsica became united to France. After studying at Rome, with the intention of becoming an ecclesiastic, Demetrius entered into the service of France, and obtained a captaincy in a regiment of dragoons in 1778. At the beginning of the revolution, he fought under the banners of Condé, and went into exile with other royalists; but he returned to France in 1802, and lived on a pension of 4000 francs, assigned to him by Napoleon. Louis XVIII. confirmed this stipend, and made him *marechal de camp*, and knight of St. Louis. He died in 1821.

COMPARETTI, ANDREW, an Italian physician and naturalist; author of "Occursus Medici;" "Observationes de Luce Infelix et Coloribus," &c. Died, 1801.

COMPTE, LOUIS LE, a French Jesuit and mathematician. He was for some time a missionary in China, and on his return to Europe published memoirs of that country. Died, 1729.

COMPTON, SPENCER, earl of Northampton, one of the bravest and most zealous adherents of Charles I. Being overpowered at the battle of Hopton-heath, he was offered quarter, but indignantly refused it, and was slain, March 19, 1643.

COMPTON, HENRY, son of the above. At the restoration he obtained a cornetcy of dragoons. He soon, however, quitted the army for the church; and, after various preferments, was, in 1675, promoted to the bishopric of London. He opposed the spirit of popery during the reign of James II., and was one of the most zealous friends of the prince of Orange. When archbishop Sancroft refused to crown William and Mary, Compton performed that ceremony. Besides many sermons and letters, he wrote a treatise on the Communion, and translated from the Italian the life of Donna Olympia Maldacchini. Died, 1713.

CONANT, JOHN, an English divine. He was originally a nonconformist, but conformed in 1670, and became archdeacon of Norwich, and a prebendary of Worcester. Six volumes of sermons are all that he is known to have contributed to literature. Died, 1695.

CONCA, SEBASTIAN, an eminent Italian painter. Died, 1761.

CONCANEN, MATTHEW, a political writer of some talent. His devotion to the ministry procured him the appointment of attorney-general of Jamaica, in which office he acquired a good fortune. He published, besides his political writings, some poetry, and by no means deserved that place in the *Dunciad* which Pope was induced in mere party spite to give him. Died, 1749.

CONCINA, DANIEL, a Dominican monk of Venice. He was very celebrated as a preacher, and so complete a master of canon law, that he was frequently consulted by pope Benedict XIV. Besides numerous other works, he wrote a "System of Theology," in 12 volumes. Died, 1756.

CONCINO CONCINI, (more celebrated and better known by his title of Marshal d'Ancre) was by birth a Florentine, and accompanied Mary de Medici, the wife of

TRUTH IS A FLOWER THAT NEVER DIES, A STAR THAT FEARS NO FORTUNE, AND A FORT THAT YIELDS NO TROUBLE.

THREE THINGS ARE DIFFICULT: TO KEEP A SECRET, TO BEAR AN INJURY PATIENTLY, AND TO SPEND LEISURE WELL.

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Henry IV. to France. He obtained great preferment, and after the death of Henry IV. so much abused the influence he had over the queen regent, that when her son, Louis VIII., became old enough to act for himself, he consented to the assassination of the marquis, which accordingly took place in 1617; and in the same year his wife was burned to death as a sorceress. The judges who tried her on this absurd charge demanded of her by what arts she had gained her ascendancy over the queen; when she made the memorable reply, "My only sorcery has been the influence of a strong mind over a weak one."

CONDAMINE, CHARLES MARIE DE LA, a French mathematician and philosopher; author of a "Journal of a Voyage to Paris;" "Travels in Italy," &c. Died, 1774.

CONDE, Louis, first prince of. He was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quintin, though he was then very young. At the death of Henry II. he became a leader of the Huguenots, and was killed at the battle of Jarnac, in 1569. His memoirs were published after his death.

CONDE, HENRY, prince of, who at the request of Henry IV. became a Catholic, was born in 1588. In 1616 he was sent to the Bastille, where he remained for three years. After the death of Louis XIII., the prince was liberated, and was made minister of state to the regent. Died, 1646.

CONDE, Louis, prince of, duke of Enghien, the illustrious son of the preceding, and usually called the Great, was born at Paris in 1631. When he was a mere boy his conversation evinced so much talent, that cardinal Richelieu predicted that he would become "the first general in Europe and the first man of his time." When only 22 years of age, he gained the victory of Rocroi over the Spaniards; and followed up that achievement by the capture of Thionville and other important places. Subsequently he distinguished himself in various actions in Germany, whence he was recalled and sent to Catalonia, but was repulsed before Lerida. In 1641 he defeated the Imperialists in Flanders, on which occasion the slaughter was prodigious. For a time he sided with the queen mother and her advisers, and even succeeded in reconciling them to their opponents; but being ill treated by cardinal Mazarin, he joined the malcontents and fought against the court in the civil war of 1652. Refusing to accede to the peace made between the contending parties, he entered into the service of Spain; but at the peace of 1659 he was restored to the favour of France, and greatly distinguished himself, particularly in the conquest of Franche Comté, until infirmity of body compelled him to retire to private life. Died, 1686.

CONDER, JOHN, D. D., an eminent dissenting minister; author of an "Essay on the Ministerial Character," some sermons, &c. Died, 1781.

CONDILLAC, STEPHEN, a French metaphysician; author of an "Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge;" a "Treatise on Animals;" a "Treatise on the Sen-

sations;" "A Course of Study drawn up for the instruction of the prince of Parma," to whom he was tutor, &c. Died, 1780.

CONDORCET, JOHN ANTONY NICHOLAS CARITAT, marquis of, a French mathematician and philosopher, was born at Ribemont, in Picardy, in 1743, and educated at the college of Navarre. When only twenty-two years of age he distinguished himself among mathematicians by the publication of his work on "Integral Calculations." Two years afterwards he published a treatise on "The Problem of the three Bodies," and in the following year his "Analytical Essays." In 1769 he was chosen member of the academy, and in 1773 became its secretary, in which situation he distinguished himself by the graceful elegance of his *eloque*. In 1791 he became a member of the national assembly, and of the Jacobin club; and he soon became as noted for his political virulence as he had already been eminent for his scientific genius. Becoming obnoxious to Robespierre, that tyrant threw him into prison, where, on the third morning, 28th March, 1794, he was found dead in his bed. Besides the works named above, he wrote "A Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind;" an "Elementary Treatise on Arithmetic," and a tract on "Calculation."

CONFUCIUS, or CONG-FU-TSE, a Chinese philosopher, was born 551 B. C. He spent his life in endeavouring to enlighten and improve his fellow subjects; and his advice was attended to by the king of Lu with a respect little short of reverence. His descendants to this day are mandarins of the highest button, and his books are regarded by the Chinese as treasures of the purest morality. Died, B. C. 470.

CONGREVE, WILLIAM, an eminent English dramatist, was born near Leeds, in 1670, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He entered himself as a student at the Middle Temple, but, like many more before and since, abandoned the law for literature. His first piece, written at the age of 17, was a romance, entitled "Incognita; or Love and Duty Reconciled." In 1693, being then only 21 years old, he wrote his first comedy, "The Old Bachelor." This produced him not only great reputation, but also the substantial benefit of a commissionership in the Hackney-coach-office, which was given to him by the earl of Halifax, who afterwards still further patronised and favoured him. He wrote also "Love for Love;" "The Double Dealer;" "The Mourning Bride;" "The Way of the World;" an opera, and some poems. Died, 1729. Witty and spirited as Congreve's plays are, they are too licentious to keep possession of the stage at the present day; and in his own time they received severe censure from the celebrated Jeremiah Collier.

CONGREVE, Sir WILLIAM, the son of a lieutenant-general, and the inventor of the Congreve rockets, was born in 1772, and entered the military service early, in which he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He possessed much inventive talent, which he applied to the mechanic arts; and for several years the rocket which bears his

WIT AND HUMOUR SHOULD BE CONTROLLED BY REASON, BOUNDED BY TRUTH, AND SUPPORTED BY GOOD SENSE.

HE THAT BUYS HIS SATISFACTION AT THE EXPENSE OF DUTY AND DISCRETION, IS SURE TO OVER-PURCHASE.

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name, and which was first used in the attack of Boulogne in 1806, was considered a grand auxiliary in warlike operations, although it has now fallen into comparative disrepute. Sir William was a fellow of the Royal Society, and represented Plymouth in parliament. Died, 1828.

CONNOR, BERNARD, an Irish physician, for some time settled at Warsaw; author of a "History of Poland;" and a Latin work on the Miracles of Our Saviour. Died, 1698.

CONON, an Athenian general, was the son of Timotheus. Having been defeated in a naval engagement at Ægospotamos by Lysander, he for a time went into exile; but being aided by Artaxerxes, king of Persia, he returned and defeated the Spartans near Cnidus. He then fortified Athens, and restored it to liberty and security; but being betrayed into the power of Tiribazus, a Persian, he was put to death, 393 B.C.

CONON, an astronomer of Samos, a friend of Archimedes. To flatter Ptolemy Euergetes, he affirmed that the locks of Berenice, his queen, were made into a constellation. He flourished in the third century, B.C.

CONRAD, of Lichtenau, abbot of Ursperg, a German historian; author of an elaborate and erudite Chronicle, from the time of Belus, king of Assyria, 2234, B.C., to the year of our Lord 1229. Died, 1240.

CONRAD, VALENTINE, a French patron of letters, and one of the founders of the French Academy. Died, 1675.

CONRAD I., Count of Franconia. In 912 he was elected king of Germany, but Arnulf, duke of Bavaria, disputed his title, and engaged the Huns to overrun Germany. Conrad, however, avoided the threatened ruin by engaging to pay a yearly tribute. Died, 918.

CONRAD II., son of Herman, duke of Franconia, was elected king of Germany in 1024. Attempts were made to displace him, but he beat his opponents, and in 1027 was crowned emperor at Rome. By the will of Rodolphus the kingdom of Burgundy became his in 1033. Died, 1039.

CONRAD III., emperor of Germany, was son of Frederic, duke of Suabia, and before his election was duke of Franconia. His election produced civil war; but he terminated that and went to the Holy Land, where he lost a vast number of his troops through the Greeks poisoning the fountains. He died, in his own dominion, 1152.

CONRAD IV., duke of Suabia, was elected emperor at the death of his father, Frederick II. The pope, Innocent IV., pretended that the right of appointment lay in him, and preached a crusade against the new emperor. Conrad replied to this by marching into Italy and taking several important places. Died, 1254.

CONRAD, or CONRADIN, son of the last named, who left him the kingdom of Naples. Pope Urban IV. gave that kingdom to Charles of Anjou, who defeated Conrad, then only 16 years old, and caused him to be beheaded in 1268.

CONRI, FLORENCE, an Irish Franciscan friar. He was educated in Spain, and when

king Philip wished to make a conquest of Ireland, Conri was sent there to influence the people, the pope making him titular archbishop of Tuam to give him the greater power; but he was unable to effect the wishes of his patrons, and returned to Spain. He was the author of some Latin commentaries on St. Augustin, "The Mirror of a Christian Life," &c. Died, 1629.

CONRINGIUS, HERMANN, professor of physic and politics at the university of Helmstadt; author of valuable treatises on Law, German Antiquities, and on the Aristotelian system. Died, 1681.

CONSALVI, ENCOLE, cardinal and prime minister of pope Pius VII., was born at Toscanella, in 1757. As he had ever opposed the French party in Rome to the utmost of his power, he was banished from that city when the French took possession of it. When, however, the papal affairs were in a better condition he returned; and, as secretary of state, he concluded the famous concordat with Napoleon; continuing, in fact, at the head of all the political and ecclesiastical affairs of the Roman state till the death of the pope, his friend and master. Died, 1824.

CONSTANS I., FLAVIUS JULIUS, one of the sons of Constantine the Great, and his successor in the sovereignty of Africa, Italy, and Western Illyricum. His brother Constantine endeavoured to dispossess him of it; but being defeated and slain in the attempt, Constans became master of the whole empire. His conduct was, however, so offensive to the people, that the standard of revolt was hoisted, and Constans was put to death, A.D. 350.

CONSTANT, DAVID, a learned Swiss divine, professor of theology at Lausanne; author of an "Abridgment of Politics;" a treatise "On the Passage of the Red Sea," &c. &c. Died, 1733.

CONSTANT DE REBECQUE, BENJAMIN DE, a distinguished orator and author, attached to the liberal or constitutional party in France. He was born at Lausanne in 1767, and at the commencement of the French revolution went to reside at Paris, where he soon distinguished himself, both by his political writings and his eloquent speeches in the senate; and when, under the government of the directory, he was elected to the office of tribune, he zealously endeavoured to maintain the equality of citizens, the freedom of the press, and the regular administration of justice. His conduct, however, rendered him obnoxious to the first consul, and he was dismissed from his office in 1802. After retiring to Germany, he again appeared at Paris in 1814, and publicly advocated the cause of the Bourbons; yet we soon after find him assisting in forming the constitution of the champ de Mai. Though, like many others, he had sufficient cause to retire from France on the second restoration of Louis XVIII. he was allowed to return, and in 1819 was elected a member of the chamber of deputies, where he long remained as a distinguished leader of the opposition, particularly in all the discussions relating to the censorship of the press and the rights of the people. He wrote many works on

TOU'S INVENTING IS THE RUL OF PROVIDENCE, HIS MEROY THE WORK OF JUDITH, AND HIS DEATH HIM STANDARD OF PATIENCE.

ALWAYS SUSPECT THAT THE PERSON WHO FLATTERS YOU, ENDEAVOURS TO GAIN A CONFIDENCE WHICH HE INTENDS TO BETRAY.

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political questions, was one of the editors of "La Minerve," and a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle." As an orator he was eloquent and profound; and as a writer lively, imaginative, and acute. Died, 1830.

CONSTANTINE, CAIUS FLAVIUS VALERIUS AURELIUS CLAUDIUS, surnamed the GREAT, emperor of the Romans, was the son of Constantius Chlorus, by Helena, and born A.D. 274. On the death of his father, in 306, he was proclaimed emperor by the troops. After defeating the Franks, he crossed the Rhine into Belgium, which he overran. In 307 he married Fausta, the daughter of Maximian, but he was soon involved in a war with his father-in-law, who assumed the title of emperor. The usurper's reign was brief; and on his being taken prisoner, Constantius caused him to be strangled. This involved him in a war with Maxentius, son of Maximian, in which the latter was defeated and drowned in the Tiber. It was at this time that the emperor, as he alleged to Eusebius, saw a luminous cross in the heavens with the inscription "*In hoc signo vinces*," (Under this sign thou shalt conquer). He accordingly caused a standard to be made in imitation of this cross; marched to Rome in triumph; published the memorable edict of toleration in favour of the Christians; and was declared by the senate, chief, Augustus, and *postifex maximus*. Constantine had married his daughter to Licinius; but the latter, jealous of his fame, took up arms against him, and they met in Pannonia, A.D. 314. Constantine, surrounded by bishops and priests, invoked the aid of "the true God;" while Licinius, calling upon his soothsayers and magicians, relied upon them and their gods for protection. The Christian emperor was victorious, and a peace was granted to Licinius; but he afterwards renewed hostilities, was again defeated, and finally put to death. Thus Constantine became, in 325, sole head of the Eastern and Western empires; and his first care was the establishment of peace and order. He displayed great courage and love of justice, and evinced an ardent zeal for the Christian religion, which he eventually established in his vast dominions. He also endeavoured to increase the solid greatness of his empire, and among other useful works, founded the city of Constantinople. But though his actions on the whole entitled him to the proud surname of "the Great," yet various acts of cruelty, and, above all, the murder of his son Crispus, have left a stain upon his character alike as a man, a Christian, and an emperor. He died in 337, after a reign of thirty-one years; and he divided his empire between his three sons, Constantine, Constantius, and Constans.

CONSTANTINE II., son of the above. In the division of the empire he had for his share Gaul, Spain, and Britain; but, discontented with the arrangement, he marched against his brother, Constans, and was killed at Aquileia, 340.

CONSTANTINE, FLAVIUS JULIUS, a private soldier, who was raised by the army in Britain to the imperial dignity in 407, on

which he crossed over to Gaul, and conquered that country and Spain. He fixed his court at Arles, where he was besieged by Constantius, the general of the emperor Honorius, to whom he surrendered on the promise that his life should be spared; but it was basely violated, and both Constantine and his son were put to death, A.D. 411.

CONSTANTINE IV., who was called the Bearded, was son of Constant II., whom he succeeded in 668. The army having set up his two brothers as his condutors, he ordered their noses to be cut off. As a soldier he was prompt and brave. He defeated the Saracens, and called a council at Constantinople, at which the doctrine of the Monothelites was condemned. Died, 685.

CONSTANTINE VI., was son of Leo II., whom he succeeded. Being only ten years old when his father died, his mother Irene was his guardian and regent of the empire. On arriving at a mature age he assumed the government himself; but Irene, made cruel by ambition, took advantage of an invasion of the Bulgarians to cause her son to be seized and deprived of his eyes. This occurred in 792, and the unfortunate emperor languished some years in obscurity, and when he died was succeeded by his unsuitable parent.

CONSTANTINE VII., surnamed PORPHYROGENITUS, succeeded Leo the Wise in 912. He drove the Turks from Italy, and defeated the Lombards. But military affairs did not prevent him from attending to letters; and besides other writings, he left a treatise on State Affairs; the Geography of the empire; and the Life of the Emperor Basilus the Macedonian. Died, 959.

CONSTANTINE IX., was son of the emperor Romanus, and, in conjunction with his brother Basil II., succeeded John Rymices in 976; the actual power, however, was chiefly wielded by Constantine. Died, 1028.

CONSTANTINE, ROBERT, a French physician and scholar; author of a "Greek and Latin Lexicon;" "Greek and Roman Antiquities;" "A Dictionary of the Abstruser Latin Vocables;" &c.

CONSTANTINE, DRACONES OF PALM-OLOOUS, the last of the Greek emperors, succeeded to the throne in 1449. He was killed in bravely defending Constantinople against Mahomet II., who, in 1453, besieged the city with 300,000 men. The heroic valour displayed by Constantine in this unequal contest demands our admiration; but valour was of no avail, the city was taken by storm, and thus ended the Greek empire.

CONSTANTINE, CEMAROVITCH PAULO-VITCH, grand prince of Russia, second son of the emperor Paul and brother of Alexander, was born in 1778. He attended his brother in all his campaigns, and was distinguished for bravery in the field; but he possessed the characteristics of a half-civilized ruler, being cruel and tyrannical in all that related to the government of the Poles, over whom he was placed. He formally renounced his right of succession to his younger brother, the emperor Nicholas, and was present at his coronation. Died, 1831.

CONSTANTIUS, CHLORUS, the son of Eutropius, and the father of Constantine

AS MILK IS THE FIRST ALIMENT OF THE BODY, SO PREJUDICE IS THE FIRST THING GIVEN TO THE MIND TO FEED UPON.

MEN BELIEVE THAT DECEIT IS MORE TO THEIR CREDIT THAN TRUTH, BECAUSE FALSEHOOD IS THEIR OWN COMPOSITION.

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the Great. He obtained the title of Cæsar from his victories in Germany and Britain; and on the abdication of Dioclesian, was chosen the colleague of Galerius. He died at York in 306.

CONSTANTIUS, FLAVIUS JULIUS, the second son of Constantine the Great, was born in 317, made Cæsar in 323, and elected emperor in 327. The soldiers, to secure the throne to the three sons of Constantine, massacred the auncles and cousins of those princes, with the exception of Julian the apostate, and his brother Gallus. After this the sons of Constantine divided the empire, Constantius taking the east to his share. Magnentius, governor of Rhætia, murdered Constantius, who had reigned over Italy thirteen years; on which Constantius marched against the murderer, whom he defeated, and his elder brother being also dead, he became sole emperor. He died on his march against Julian, who had assumed the purple in 361.

CONTARINI. This is the name of a noble Venetian family, of which several filled the office of doge; but their lives present nothing sufficiently remarkable for separate notice here.

CONTAT, LOUIS, madame de Parny, a French actress, remarkable for her beauty, vivacity, grace, and dignity; born, 1760; sustained her station on the stage 32 years; and died in 1813.

CONTE, NICHOLAS JACQUES, a French painter, but more distinguished for the ingenuity of his mechanical contrivances. He accompanied the expedition to Egypt, where his services were of the greatest value; for, the machines and instruments of the army having fallen into the hands of the Arabs, he constructed corn and gunpowder mills, manufactured swords, engineering instruments, telescopes, and, in short, every thing necessary for a military and scientific expedition. Born, 1756; died, 1805.

CONWAY, HENRY SEYMOUR, second son of lord Conway, was a distinguished military officer and statesman, born in 1720. He served with applause in the seven years' war; was secretary of state from 1765 to 1768; appointed commander-in-chief in 1782, and died in 1795, being at that time the senior British field-marshal.

CONYBEARE, JOHN, bishop of Bristol; author of "An Able Defence of Revealed Religion," against Tindal's "Christianity as old as the Creation," and of two volumes of excellent sermons. Died, 1757.

CONYBEARE, JOHN JOSIAS, a learned English divine, critic, and antiquary; author of a volume of admirable sermons, preached at the Bampton lecture; and of various articles on Saxon literature, contributed to the *Censura Literaria*, and the *British Bibliographer*. He also contributed some valuable papers, on chemistry and mineralogy, to the *Annals of Philosophy* and the *Transactions of the Geological Society*. Died, 1824.

COOK, HENRY, an English painter. He studied in Italy under Salvator Rosa; but for many years after his return to England he lived in obscurity and distress. He was at length employed by king William

to repair the cartoons, from which time he seems to have been comparatively prosperous, as Horace Walpole mentions several public works which were either wholly or in part performed by him. Died, 1700.

COOK, Captain JAMES, a celebrated English navigator. He was born at Marton, in Yorkshire, in 1738; and his parents being poor, his early education included only reading, writing, and the rudiments of common arithmetic. He commenced his naval career in the merchant service; then entered on board the *Eagle* man of war, and after four years meritorious service was made master of the *Mercury*. This vessel formed part of the squadron sent against Quebec; and Cook performed the difficult task of taking soundings in the St. Lawrence, in the very face of the French encampment, and of making a chart of the St. Lawrence below Quebec. After various and arduous services he was at length raised to the rank of lieutenant; and then commenced that series of voyages, the details of which form one of the most popular and delightful books in our language. Unhappily, while touching at Owhyhee, captain Cook, in spite of the utmost prudence and humanity, was involved in a dispute with the natives, and while endeavouring to reach his boat was savagely murdered, on St. Valentine's day, 1779.—His wife, **ELIZABETH COOK**, survived him 66 years, having died at her residence at Clapham, in 1835, aged 93. But she had to mourn the loss of her three sons in a few years after the unhappy fate of her husband. **NATHANIEL**, their second son, was lost in the *Thunderer*, which foundered at sea, in 1780: **HUGH**, a student at Cambridge, died in 1793; and **JAMES**, the eldest son, was lost, with his boat's crew, while commander of the *Spitfire* sloop of war, off the Isle of Wight, in 1794.

COOKE, Sir ANTHONY, an eminent English scholar. He was one of the tutors of Edward VI., who highly esteemed him. Born, 1508; died, 1576.

COOKE, BENJAMIN, Mus. Doc., an able musician and composer; author of "How sleep the brave," "Hark hark, the Lark," and many other beautiful and popular pieces. Died, 1814.

COOKE, GEORGE FREDERICK, an eminent modern English actor, was born in 1766. In early life he was apprenticed to a printer, but his attention to theatricals so completely absorbed his mind, that his master soon had his indentures cancelled. He then tried the navy with no better success, his inclination for the stage being unquerable. After the usual probation among itinerant companies, he became a star at the larger provincial theatres, as York, Manchester, and Liverpool, and was at length engaged at Dublin for three years. Thence his fame travelled to London; and in October, 1800, he made his appearance at Covent-garden in the character of Richard III. His performance of this character gave him at once a place among the very first histrionic artists of the day, and he soon became highly popular in that part, and in *Macbeth*, *Iago*, *Sir Pertinax Mac*

A LADY WHO TAKES NO CARE OF HER OWN FRENCH BY FOUR MARRIAGE, WILL TAKE AS LITTLE OF HER HOUSEHOLD AFTER.

VIRTUE GOES NOT BY BIRTH, NOR DISCRETION BY YEARS; FOR THERE ARE OLD FOOLS AND YOUNG COUNSELLORS.

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Sycophant, Shylock, &c. He afterwards accepted an engagement in America, where he performed with similar success; but his indulgence in riotous and debauched habits completely broke up his originally vigorous constitution, and he died in 1812.

COOKE, THOMAS, an English poet; translator of the works of Hesiod, and of some of those of Cicero. He also wrote some political tracts, dramas, and poems; the latter of which gave offence to Pope, and procured their author a place in the Dunciad. Died, 1756.

COOKE, WILLIAM, an eminent English lawyer; author of a "Compendious System of the Bankrupt Laws, with an Appendix of Practical Precedents." He was one of the commissioners who were sent to Milan to take depositions against queen Caroline, wife of George IV. Died, 1832.

COOKE, WILLIAM, a poet and biographer, born at Cork, in Ireland; author of "The Art of Living in London;" "Elements of Dramatic Criticism;" "Biographies of Macklin and Foote;" "Conversations," a didactic poem, &c. Died, 1824.

COOKSON, lieutenant-general GEORGE, was born in 1760, at Farnborough, Hants. His father was a captain in the navy, with whom he served for a short period; but through the interest of Lord North he was appointed a cadet in the establishment at Woolwich, and obtained a commission as second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, in 1778. This brave man was in active service during a long and useful life. He was thrice upon the West India station; served in the campaign in Flanders with the duke of York, where he opened the first battery upon Valenciennes, in 1793. He commanded the sieges at Aboukir and Marmarout; and still continuing his military career on various service, he supported the cavalry on the plains of Benevento, in 1808. In the following year he was sent upon the Walcheren expedition; and, after the taking of Flushing, he returned to England, and took the command of the artillery in the Sussex district, which he held until 1814. In 1830 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general; and died in 1835.

COOMBE, WILLIAM, an industrious and clever writer; author of "The Diabolad," a satire; "The Devil upon Two Sticks in England;" "Tour of Dr. Syntax in search of the Picturesque;" "History of Johnny Quæ Genus;" "English Dance of Death," &c. Died, 1823.

COOPER, ANTHONY ASHLEY, first earl of Shaftesbury, an eminent statesman, born in 1621. He studied for a short time in Lincoln's Inn, but at the early age of 19 he was elected member of parliament for Shrewsbury. From this time his whole life was spent in business or political intrigue. At the breaking out of the civil war he at first sided with the king, but afterwards went over to the parliament, raised troops, and stormed Wareham, in Dorsetshire. After serving in the Long Parliament, and in the convention which succeeded it, and being also one of Cromwell's privy counsellors, he became one of Monk's colleagues in bringing about the restoration of Charles

II. For this important service he was raised to the peerage by the title of baron Ashley, and made a lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. As a member of the notorious Cabal ministry, great odium has been thrown upon him by some writers, while others affirm that he opposed some of its worst measures. At all events, his conduct was satisfactory to the king, who, in 1672, created him earl of Shaftesbury, and raised him to the high and important post of lord high chancellor. This office, however, he held only a year; and on the seals being taken from him, he became one of the opposition. In this capacity he was so violent, that he was at length sent to the Tower, where he remained more than a year, and only obtained his release at last by making a full submission. When he again got into power, he had the merit of bringing forward, and causing to be passed, the invaluable law called the *Habeas Corpus* act. His unremitting efforts to exclude the duke of York from the succession, roused that prince to such strenuous exertions, that in four months the ministry was turned out, and shortly afterwards the earl was sent to the Tower on a charge of high treason. On this perilous charge he was acquitted, to the great joy of the people at large; but his triumph was somewhat damped by the withering satire with which his character was depicted in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*. Wearied with incessant toils, much worn in health, and, probably, apprehensive of a time arriving when corruption might render his acquittal on charges, however false, by no means certain, he retired to Holland, where he died in 1683.

COOPER, ANTHONY ASHLEY, third earl of Shaftesbury, and grandson of the last named, was a very eminent English writer, born in 1671. In 1693, after the usual course of education and foreign travels, he was elected member of parliament for Poole, in Dorsetshire; and his parliamentary conduct was marked by an honourable and earnest support of every measure tending to increase the prosperity and maintain the freedom of his fellow subjects. But his public career was stopped by the delicacy of his health; and from the year 1698 he chiefly resided abroad, devoting himself to study, and corresponding with Bayle, Le Clerc, and other eminent literati. He was the author of various works, the principal one of which is entitled, "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times;" but though lively and elegant, they are all tinged with a degree of indecorous levity. As a man, however, both in his public and private life, he was beloved and respected by all parties. Died, 1713.

COOPER, JOHN GILBERT, a clever English writer; author of "The Power of Harmony," a poem; "The Life of Socrates;" "Letters on Taste;" "The Tomb of Shakspeare," &c. Died, 1769.

COOPER, SAMUEL, an eminent English painter, whose excellence in miniature painting gained him the name of the *Miniature Vandyke*. One of his best works is his portrait of Oliver Cromwell. Died, 1672.

THE GROUND OF SCIENCE, THE SCALE OF CHARITY, THE TYPE OF ETERNITY, AND THE FOUNTAIN OF GRACE, IS TRUTH.

WE ARE MOST APT TO LOOK AFTER THE DISORDERS OF THE STATE WHEN OUR OWN AFFAIRS ARE IN A STATE OF DISORDER.

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COOPER, THOMAS, D.D., bishop of Winchester: author of "An Epitome of the Chronicles;" "An Exposition of the Sunday Lessons;" "Thesaurus Lingue Romanæ et Britannicæ, et Dictionarium Historicum et Poeticum," &c. He was a very learned and zealous prelate, and much favoured by queen Elizabeth. Died, 1594.

COOPER, SAMUEL, an American clergyman, distinguished both as a preacher and a patriot. He was among the foremost in opposing Great Britain in her dispute with the colonies, and wrote many political tracts; and he was also an eminent critic and theologian. Born, 1725; died, 1823.

COOTE, SIR EYRE, a distinguished military officer. He was born in Ireland, in 1726, and as early as the rebellion of 1745 bore arms in the king's service. His regiment being ordered to the East Indies in 1754, he greatly distinguished himself at the sieges of Haughley, Chandanagore, and Pondicherry, and at the battle of Plassey, &c. In 1780, Hyder Ally having invaded the Carnatic, Sir Eyre Coote, with a vastly inferior force, arrested his progress, and in various encounters signally defeated him. He died at Madras, in 1783.

COPERNICUS, NICHOLAS, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer. He was a native of Thorn, in Prussia, and received his education at the university of Cracow. He then travelled into Italy, and became a professor of mathematics at Rome. On his return to his native country, his uncle, the bishop of Warmia, gave him a canonry; and being thus at ease as to fortune, he diligently laboured to improve the science of astronomy; and the fruits of his researches appeared in his Latin treatise, "On the Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs;" in which he represented the sun as occupying a centre round which the earth and the other planets revolve. Aware that bigotry would probably assail him, he says, in his prefatory address to the pope—"If there be any who, though ignorant of mathematics, shall presume to judge concerning them, and dare to condemn this treatise because they fancy it is inconsistent with some passages of Scripture, the sense of which they have miserably perverted, I regard them not, but despise their rash censure." In fact, his great work remained in MS. some years after he had completed it, so diffident was he as to the reception it might meet with; and it was only a few hours before his death that a printed copy was presented to him, giving him assurance that his opinions would see the light, though he would be beyond the reach of censure and persecution. Born, 1473; died, 1543.

COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON, an eminent painter, was born at Boston, in the United States, in 1738; visited Italy in 1774; and in 1776 came to England, and was chosen a member of the Royal Academy. As an artist he was self-educated, and had executed many works of merit before he left America; but his "Death of Lord Chatham" established his fame in this country. Many other fine historical subjects were subsequently produced by him, among which were "The Siege of Gibraltar,"

"Death of Major Pierson," "Charles I. in the House of Commons," &c. He died in 1815. Mr. Copley was the father of lord Lyndhurst, late lord chancellor of England, and since chief baron of the exchequer.

CORAM, THOMAS, a man who deserves the gratitude of his country for devoting a long life to the cause of philanthropy. After great sacrifices, and persevering exertions for years, he established and obtained a charter for the Foundling Hospital, which, added to other benevolent undertakings, so impaired his fortune, that in his old age it became necessary to relieve his necessities by a public subscription. Died, 1751.

CORBET RICHARD, D.D., an English divine, and a poet; author of a spirited "Narrative of a Journey to France," and of various other poems, published under the title of "Poetica Stronata." He was remarkable for wit, and no less so for an eccentricity and mirthful jocularity, which did not very well accord with the character of his profession. It did not, however, prevent him from being raised, successively, to the bishoprics of Oxford and Norwich. Born, 1582; died, 1635.

CORDARA, JULIUS CESAR, an Italian Jesuit; author of an able work, entitled, "Historia Societatis Jesu," &c. Died, 1784.

CORDAY D'ARMANS, MARIE ANNE CHARLOTTE, a female of great beauty and courage, who, in revenge for the death of her lover, an officer in the garrison of Caen, became the murderer of Marat, a wretch more execrable for his sanguinary fury than any of his infamous accomplices. This monster had denounced her lover as an enemy of the French republic, and caused his assassination; and she determined to rid the country of one whose enormities had risen to such a height, that he was everywhere regarded as the head of that class so emphatically called *bureaux de sang* (the drinkers of blood). That she was actuated by a sense of duty, and felt that she was about to perform an act of patriotic heroism, there is not the slightest doubt; and as the circumstances attending it possess more than ordinary interest, the following detailed account will perhaps be here admissible, although our limits generally forbid the insertion of so long a narrative. Inspired with a deep-rooted hatred against Marat, Charlotte Corday left her home, and on arriving at Paris (July 12, 1793), she went to his house, but was not admitted. On the same evening she wrote to him, as follows:—"Citizen, I have just now come from Caen. Your love for your country no doubt makes you desirous of being informed of the unhappy transactions in that part of the republic. Grant me an interview for a moment. I have important discoveries to make to you." The following day came, and with a dagger in her bosom, she proceeded to the house of Marat, who, just on the point of coming out of his bath, immediately gave orders that she should be admitted. The assemblies at Calvados were the first subjects of conversation, and Marat heard with eagerness the names of those who were present at them. "All these," he exclaimed, "shall

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE IS A WORM IN THE HEART, GRABING IT DEEPLY, BURNING, AND CHARBURNING.

WIT AND WISDOM DIFFER; WIT IS UPON THE SUDDEN TURN; WISDOM IS IN BRINGING ABOUT ENDS.

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be guillotined." At these words Charlotte plunged her dagger into his bosom, and he instantly expired, uttering the words, "To me, my friend!" Meanwhile the maid remained calm and tranquil as the priestess before the altar, in the midst of the tumult and confusion. She was afterwards conducted as a prisoner to the Abbaye. A young man, who begged to die in her place, was also condemned to death. Her first care was to implore the forgiveness of her father for disposing of her life without his knowledge. She then wrote to Barbaroux, as follows: "To-morrow, at five o'clock, my trial begins, and on the same day I hope to meet with Brutus and the other patriots in elysium." She appeared before the revolutionary tribunal with a dignified air, and her replies were firm and noble. She spoke of her deed as a duty which she owed her country. Her defender (Chaveau Lagarde), full of astonishment at such courage, cried out, "You bear the accused herself! She confesses her crime; she admits that she has coolly reflected upon it; she conceals no circumstance of it; and she wishes for no defence. This unshaken calmness, this total abandonment of herself, these appearances of the utmost internal tranquillity, are not natural! Such appearances are not to be explained only by that political fanaticism, which armed her hand with the dagger. To you, then, gentlemen of the jury, it belongs to judge of what weight this moral view may be in the scale of justice!" His words could make no impression on the minds of the judges. She was condemned, and led to the scaffold; retaining her calmness and presence of mind to the last, though pursued by the crowd with yells and shouts of execration. She was born at St. Saturnin, near Sees, in Normandy, 1768; and suffered by the guillotine, July 17, 1793. [The recent attempt on the life of Louis Philippe, by Alibaud, in 1836; the case of Louvel, who killed the duke of Berri; that of Staps, who attempted the life of Napoleon; and several others which might be mentioned; appear to have solely originated in a mistaken sense of public duty. Charlotte Corday was also doubtless influenced by that feeling, originating in, and heightened by, private resentment.]

CORDIER, MATHEURIN, an eminent schoolmaster of the 16th century, better known by his Latin name, **CORDERIUS**; author of the "Colloquies" so much used in the education of youth, and various other works. Died, 1664.

CORDOVA, JOSE M., general in chief of the auxiliary Colombian army in Bolivia, who repeatedly distinguished himself by his bravery, and was for a long time the faithful adherent of Bolivar; but he set up the standard of revolt in Antioquia, where he was attacked by general O'Leary, and slain, Nov. 17, 1829.

CORELLI, ARCHANGELO, a Bolognese musician and composer. His fame chiefly rests upon his solos, which are considered a complete standard work for forming the hand of young violinists. Died, 1713.

CORIATE, or **CORYATE**, THOMAS, an English traveller and writer. For a consi-

derable time he held a situation in the household of prince Henry, son of James I., and was so remarkable for oddity and eccentricity, that, as Anthony Wood remarks, "he was the whetstone for all the wits of the age." In 1608 he commenced a pedestrian tour of Europe; and having walked nine hundred miles with one pair of shoes, he hung them up, on his return, in the parish church of his native place, Odcombe, in Somersetshire. This eccentric traveller, who is said to have introduced into England the use of table forks, published "Criticisms hastily gobbled up in five Months' Travel in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhedia, Helvetia, Germany, and the Netherlands;" "Coriate's Crambe, or his Colewort twice Sodden;" "Traveller for the English Wits; and" "A Letter from the Court of the great Mogul." He died while travelling in the East Indies, in 1617.

CORILLA, MARIA MADEIRA FERNANDEZ, a celebrated improvisatrice. Her abilities, both as a poetess and a musician, were very great, and so versatile, that a mere enumeration of the subjects upon which she could extemporize would demand more space than we can afford. She became a member of the academy of the Arcadi at Rome, and was solemnly crowned at the accession of Pius VI. She was married to a signor Morelli, of Leghorn; but her conduct after marriage was very unworthy of her great genius. Died, 1800.

CORINNA, a celebrated poetess, to whom the Greeks gave the appellation of the Lyric Muse. She composed a great number of poems, of which only a few fragments have come down to us; and five times obtained the poetic wreath from her great competitor, Pindar. She flourished in the fifth century B.C., and a tomb was erected to her memory in her native city, Tanagra, in Boeotia.

CORIOANUS, CAIUS MARCIUS, was a descendant of the patrician family of the Marcii, and was from an early age distinguished for the courage and pride so much prized by the Romans. In a war with the Volscians, the Romans besieging Corioli, the capital of the Volscians, were driven back to their lines. Marcius rallied his countrymen, pursued the enemy, and possessed himself of Corioli; for which he was rewarded with a large share of the spoil, and with the surname of Coriolanus. Subsequently, in disputes which took place between the patricians and plebeians, Coriolanus made himself so obnoxious to the latter, that he was banished. Stung by the ingratitude of his countrymen, he joined the Volscians, and, jointly with Tullus Aufidius, led a numerous army against Rome. He had encamped within five miles of the city, and its ruin seemed inevitable, when, at the urgent entreaties of his mother, he withdrew his army. It is generally supposed, that, in a tumult of the enraged Volscians, he was assassinated as a traitor to their cause; but the historian Fabius affirms that he lived many years after this event. B. C. 448.

CORNARO, LUDOVICO, a Venetian noble, whose precepts derive great force from the good result of his own practice of them.

A BEAUTIFUL MIND IN A BEAUTIFUL BODY, IS ONE OF THE FINEST OBJECTS SHOWN US BY NATURE.

IT IS MEDITATION AND STUDIOUS THOUGHT THAT GIVES GOOD SENSE EVEN TO THE BRIGHTEST GENIUS.

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Having greatly injured his health by too free indulgence in the pleasures of the table, he had the resolution entirely to abandon that indulgence, and to restrict himself to twelve ounces of food and fourteen ounces of wine in the twenty-four hours. Having by this regimen restored himself to health, he wrote various treatises recommendatory of the system from which he had derived so much benefit. Besides these, which are collected under the title of "*Discorsi della Vita Sobria*," he wrote "*Trattato delle Acque*." He commenced his dietary rule when he was 40, and died, at the great age of 104, in 1568.

CORNEILLE, PIERRE, the greatest of the French dramatic poets. He was born at Rouen, in 1606, and for some time practised in that city as an advocate. His first dramatic performance was "*Mélite*," a comedy, which met with such distinguished success, that he was encouraged to devote his rare powers to the drama. The tragedies of "*Medea*," "*The Cid*," "*The Horatii*," and "*Cléopâtre*," followed, and established for their author a pre-eminent station among French dramatists. Besides the foregoing, he wrote many other tragedies; and translated Thomas à Kempis, "*On the Imitation of Jesus Christ*." It is melancholy to reflect that the great Cornelle, who had achieved fame equally for himself and his country's literature, ended his days in poverty and distress. Died, 1684.

CORNEILLE, THOMAS, brother of the preceding, and also a fertile and successful dramatist, was born in 1625. Several of his tragedies are admirable: in fact, there seems to be a good deal of truth in Voltaire's assertion, that Thomas Cornelle would have had a great reputation, if he had not had a great brother. Besides dramatic works, he wrote a "*Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*," a "*Geographical and Historical Dictionary*," and a translation of the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid. Died, 1708.

CORNELIA, an illustrious Roman lady. She was daughter of Scipio Africanus, wife of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, and mother of the two famous tribunes. She was of a grave and dignified deportment, and possessed so great a control over her feelings, that when a friend consoled with her on the death of her sons, she replied, "*The woman who had the Gracchi for sons cannot be considered unfortunate*." Her literary talents must have been considerable, as Cicero very highly commends some of her Epistles. She flourished in the second century B.C., and after her death the Romans erected a statue to her memory, bearing the inscription, "*To Cornelia, the Mother of the Gracchi*."

CORNELISZ, or CORNELIUS, LUCAS, a Dutch painter, who came to England, and was much employed by Henry VIII., who appointed him his painter.

CORNWALLIS, Sir CHARLES, an able English statesman. He was sent to Spain as ambassador from James I., and was treasurer to that king's son, prince Henry. Died, 1630.

CORNWALLIS, CHARLES, marquis of, one of the first earl Cornwallis, was born

in 1738, and entered the army as soon as he had completed his education at Cambridge. In America he acted a conspicuous part, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine, and at the siege of Charlestown. After gaining the important battles of Camden and Guilford he determined to invade Virginia; but his plans failing, and owing, as he affirmed, to the inefficient conduct of Sir Henry Clinton, upon whom he had relied for support, he and his army were made prisoners. In 1786 he was made governor-general, and commander-in-chief in India. The government of Bengal found it necessary to uphold the rajah of Travancore against the sultan of the Mysore, and the first campaign being unsuccessful, in 1791 he invaded the Mysore, besieged Seringapatam, and compelled Tippon Saib to submit to the humiliating terms imposed on him by his conqueror. Having performed this important service, Cornwallis returned to England, was raised to the rank of marquis, and made master-general of the ordnance. In 1798 he was sent to Ireland as lord lieutenant; and in the trying and terrible scenes of the rebellion so conducted himself as to gain the good opinion of the public, while vigorously upholding and vindicating the laws. In 1801 his lord-lieutenancy expired, and he was sent on a mission to France, where, in 1802, he signed the peace of Amiens. In 1804 he was a second time appointed governor-general of India; but his arduous services had now completely worn out his frame, and he died, soon after his arrival in India, at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares, in 1805.

CORONELLI, VINCENT, a Venetian ecclesiastic, and a professor of geography and mathematics. He was the author of a very extensive Atlas, and the founder of the geographical society at Venice. Died, 1718.

CORREA DA SERRA, JOSEPH FRANCIS, a botanist, and the founder of the Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, was born at Serra, Portugal, in 1750. Having gone to France just previous to the revolution, and been intimate with Broussouet, the naturalist, he was charged with being a Jacobin and freemason, and compelled to fly his country, in order to escape from the fangs of the Inquisition. In 1816 he was sent to the United States, as Portuguese envoy; recalled in 1819, to be a member of finance; and died in 1823.

CORREGIO, ANTONIO ALLEGRI DA, a painter of transcendent ability, was born in 1494, at Corregio, in the duchy of Modena. He is the founder of the Lombard school, and unrivalled by all competitors for the grace and loveliness of his figures, and the exquisite harmony of his colouring. An absurd story, since disproved, was long current illustrative of his poverty, and the ill usage he met with from the ecclesiastics of Parma; for the cathedral of which city he painted "*The Assumption of the Virgin*," and other noted pictures. Died, 1534.

CORRI, DOMENICO, an Italian musician and composer. Having settled in England he produced "*The Travellers, or Music's Fascination*." He also published a variety of songs and other compositions, but his re-

IT IS THE GREAT CHARM OF INTIMACY THAT ONE IS NOT UNDER THE CONTINUAL NECESSITY OF EXPLAINING ONE'S THOUGHTS.

THE RULE FOR GRACEFULNESS IS IN ONE WORD—NATURE. WHATEVER IS DONE IN AN UNEXPECTED MANNER IS DONE WELL.

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putation is chiefly founded upon "The Travellers." Died, 1825.

CORSINI, EDWARD, an Italian monk, professor of philosophy and metaphysics at Pisa; author of "Philosophical and Mathematical Institutions," in six volumes; "Elementary Geometry," several classical works, "A History of the University of Pisa," &c. Died, 1765.

CORTEZ, or CORTES, FERNANDO, the conqueror of Mexico, was born, in 1485, at Medellin, in Extremadura, and, after studying the law, quitted it for the military profession. In 1511 he went with Velasquez to Cuba; and the conquest of Mexico being determined upon, Cortez obtained the command of the expedition for that purpose. In 1518 he set sail with seven hundred men in ten vessels; and on landing at Tabasco he caused his vessels to be burned, in order that his soldiers might have no other resource than their own valour. Having conquered the Tlascalans, and induced them to become his allies, he marched towards Mexico, where he was amicably received; but having seized upon their inca, Montezuma, and treated the people with the utmost insolence, the Mexicans first murmured, and then resisted. Cortez besieged the city of Mexico; and in the desperate struggle which ensued, it is said that upwards of 100,000 of the faithful and unfortunate Mexicans were killed, or perished by famine. Having reduced the devoted city, Cortez completely overran the Mexican territories; in doing which he committed atrocities which would be incredible if related on any less irrefragable testimonies than those which compel our belief. In reward for the addition he had made to the wealth of Spain, he had a grant of land and the title of marquis; but on returning he found that the court of Madrid were become jealous of his power, and treated him with cold neglect. Died, 1554.

CORTONA, PIETRO DA, properly PIETRO BERNETTINI, an Italian painter. He was a native of Cortona, in Tuscany, and at an early age was placed under the tuition of Baccio Ciampi at Rome. The Barberini palace, the new works at the Vatican, and many of the churches of Florence were decorated by him; and at Florence he adorned the Pitti palace for the grand duke Ferdinand II. In addition to being an eminent painter, he was almost equally eminent as an architect. Died, 1629.

CORVISART, JOHN NICHOLAS, an eminent French physician, was born in 1725. He was intended for the law, but his predilection for medical science induced his friends to change his destination. He was chief physician to Napoleon, who made him a baron, and an officer of the legion of honour. Nor was his great merit overlooked by the Bourbons; the place of honorary member of the royal academy of medicine being conferred on him a short time previous to his death, which happened in 1821. He was the author of some valuable medical books, and translated others.

COSIN, JOHN, a learned, pious, and charitable prelate, was born at Norwich, in 1294, and educated at Cambridge. In 1640 he was made dean of Peterborough;

but the puritans deprived him of his preferments, and even went the length of impeaching him on a charge of being inclined to popery. On this he retired to France, where he remained until the restoration of Charles II., who raised him to the see of Durham. Among his writings are "A History of Transubstantiation," and "A Scholastical History of the Canon of the Holy Scriptures." Died, 1672.

COSMAS, surnamed INDICOPLEUSTES, a celebrated merchant of Alexandria, living in the sixth century; who, after making a voyage to India, and writing several books on cosmography, quitted commerce and became a monk.

COSMAS, of Prague, a German historian of the twelfth century. He was dean of Prague, and the author of a "Bohemia: Chronicle."

COSMO I., grand duke of Tuscany, born in 1519, was the son of John de Medici; and on the assassination of Alexander, chief of the house of Medici, was elected head of the republic of Florence, though strenuously opposed by a party who favoured the Florentine exiles. Several attempts were made to shake the power of Cosmo, but he succeeded in defeating them; and it was probably in order to secure himself able and zealous defenders in case of open revolt, that he instituted the military order of the Knights of St. Stephen. He restored the university of Pisa, and held out the most liberal encouragement to men of scientific and literary eminence to settle there as professors. He also founded the academy of Florence, established its gallery of paintings, and performed many other wise and honourable actions; thus procuring himself a celebrity and influence which probably he would in vain have sought by the more dazzling, but infinitely less useful, achievements of the warrior. After a prosperous reign of 34 years, he died in 1574.

COSSALI, PETER, an Italian friar and philosophical writer. He filled, successively, various professorships; and wrote "A History of the Origin and Progress of Algebra in Italy," &c. Died, 1815.

COSSART, GABRIEL, a learned and laborious French writer. Besides orations and miscellaneous verse and prose compositions, he was greatly concerned in L'Abbe's "Collection of the Councils," a voluminous compilation. Died, 1674.

COSTA, EMANUEL MENDEZ DA, a learned naturalist, foreign secretary to the Royal Society; author of "A Natural History of Fossils," "Elements of Conchology," and of various useful papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

COSTA FURTADO DE MENDOCA, HIPOLITO JOSEPH DA, a Portuguese gentleman of scientific and literary attainments, who, being charged with freemasonry, was thrown into the prison of the Inquisition at Lisbon. Here he was repeatedly examined, and his answers not being satisfactory to his persecutors, he was remanded to his dungeon, with little prospect that his sufferings would terminate otherwise than in death. By one of those fortunate accidents which sometimes make "truth stranger than fiction,"

LIFE IS LIKE A CUP OF COLD WATER—ONE DOES NOT TROUBLE ONESELF TO MEASURE THE DRAUGHT.

MEN WHO CANNOT DECEIVE OTHERS, ARE VERY OFTEN SUCCESSFUL IN DECEIVING THEMSELVES.

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his cell was left open, and he was enabled to possess himself of a bunch of keys which opened every lock that was between him and liberty. Having taken these keys, and a book which lay beside them, he made his escape; and after lying hidden several weeks in the immediate neighbourhood of his late dungeon, he found means to embark for England. The book which he brought from his prison contained, *inter alia*, notes of his examinations before the inquisitors; and soon after his arrival he published a narrative of the persecutions he had undergone, the account of his examinations being taken from the official document of which he had thus oddly become possessed. His talents and the interest excited by his adventures, obtained him considerable notice, and he became foreign secretary to the duke of Sussex, and chargé d'affaires in this country for the Brazilian government. Died, 1824.

COSTANZA, ANGELO DI, a Neapolitan poet, of noble birth; author of sonnets and other poems, and of "Istoria del Regno di Napoli," containing the history of Naples from 1250 to 1489. Died, 1591.

COSTAR, PETER, a French ecclesiastic and controversial writer. Died, 1660.

COSTARD, GEORGE, a learned English divine; author of "Letters on the Astronomy of the Ancients;" a treatise on "The Use of Astronomy in Chronology and History;" "A Commentary on the Book of Job," &c. Born, 1710; died, 1782.

COSTE, HILARION DE, a French monk and writer, whose works are all, more or less, marked by the true monkish prolixity and love of the marvellous. Died, 1661.

COSTE, PIERRE, a learned French Protestant, for some time resident in England, and who acted as amanuensis to Locke, but subsequently returned to his own country. He translated into French Locke's Reasonableness of Christianity, Newton's Optics, &c. He also wrote the "Life of the Great Conde." Died, 1747.

COSTER, LAURENCE JANSEN, a native of Haerlem, in Holland, to whom his countrymen ascribed the invention of the art of printing in the year 1430. The Germans, however, with sufficient proof assert, that the merit is due to Gutenberg, Coster having merely used wooden blocks, and not, as Janus asserts, metal types. Born, 1370; died, 1439.

COSWAY, RICHARD, an eminent English artist. He painted miniatures admirably, and was almost equally great as an oil painter. He was much admired and employed as an artist, and highly esteemed as a man, in despite of the most preposterous mysticism and a host of credulous eccentricities, which he constantly indulged in to such a degree, that it is but charitable to suppose they had their source in a disordered imagination. He was one of the oldest members of the Royal Academy, and died at the age of 90, in 1821.

COTELIER, JOHN, a learned French divine and critic; the author of "Ecclesia Græcæ Monumenta," and the coadjutor of Du Cange in making a catalogue of the Greek MSS. in the royal library at Paris. Died, 1668.

COTES, an eminent English mathematician and philosophical writer; author of "Harmonia Mensurarum;" "Hydrostatics;" and "Pneumatical Lectures," &c. Died, 1716.

COTES, FRANCIS, an English artist of great eminence as a portrait painter, as well in oil as in crayons. Died, 1770.

COTIN, CHARLES, a French poet of the 17th century, chiefly known now from the satires levelled at him by Boileau and Molière. He was counsellor and almoner to the king, and a member of the French academy. Born, 1604; died, 1682.

COTOLENDI, CHARLES, a French advocate; author of "Biographies of S. Francis de Sales, Columbus, and Madame de Montmorency," and other works. Died, 1701.

COTTA, J. G., baron of Cottenburg; an eminent bookseller of Germany, and the proprietor of the "Allgemeine Zeitung," a political daily paper, as well as of several others devoted to literature and the arts, was born at Stuttgart, in 1764; for many years carried on an extensive and flourishing concern; and died in 1832.

COTTERELL, SIR CHARLES, an excellent linguist and scholar of the 17th century. He was master of the requests to Charles II., an office which was held by his descendants for several generations. He translated the romance of Cassandra from the French, besides some works from the Spanish and Italian. Died, 1687.

COTTIN, SOPHIA DE, an accomplished French lady; authoress of "Matilde;" "Claire d'Albe;" the well known and highly popular "Elizabeth, ou les Exilés de Sibéria," &c. Born, 1773; died, 1807.

COTTON, CHARLES, an English poet of the 17th century; author of "Scarronides, or Virgil Travestie;" a supplement to Walton's Treatise on Angling, and a volume of original poems, &c. He also translated Corneille's tragedy of the Horatii, and Montaigne's Essays. Born, 1630; died, 1687.

COTTON, NATHANIEL, an English physician and poet; author of "Visions in Verse for the Instruction of Younger Minds." He for some years kept a lunatic asylum at St. Alban's, and the poet Cowper was for a time one of its inmates. Born, 1707; died, 1788.

COTTON, SIR ROBERT BRUCE, a distinguished English antiquarian, was born at Denton, in Huntingdonshire, in 1570. In 1629 he was brought before the privy council in consequence of a political treatise of his in MS. being lent by his librarian, the contents of which gave so much offence at court, that although Sir Robert was unaware of his librarian's conduct, he was sent to the Tower. He wrote "The Antiquity and Dignity of Parliaments;" and assisted, both with his literary treasures and his purse, Spred, Camden, and other writers on British archaeology. His valuable library is now in the British Museum. Died, 1631.

COTUGNO, DOMENICO, an Italian physician and anatomist; author of "De Aqueductibus Auris humanæ interne, Dissertatio," &c. He discovered that part of the organ of hearing which is named after him Aqueductus Cotunni. Died, 1822.

A WOMAN MORE EARLY BELIEVES THAT SHE IS BELIEVED WHEN SHE QUERIES IT, THAN WHEN SHE IS TOLD NO.

HOPE AND FEAR ARE PLANTS OF TIME ALONE; THERE IS NO SOUL IN ETERNITY ON WHICH THEY CAN GROW.

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COUDRETTE, CHRISTOPHER, a French priest, and a very able opponent of the Jesuits; author of "A General History of the Jesuits;" "Memoirs relative to the Formula," &c. His bold and liberal tone of thought caused him to be twice imprisoned; at Venice in 1735, and at Paris, in the Bastille, in 1738. Died, 1774.

COULOMB, CHARLES AUGUSTIN DE, a French philosopher and officer of engineers; to whose scientific labours many discoveries in electricity and magnetism are owing. He was born at Angoulême in 1736, and died in 1806.

COUPLET, PHILIP, a Flemish Jesuit and missionary to China; author of "Chronological Tables of Chinese History;" "A Treatise on the Philosophy of Confucius," &c. He died, while on a second voyage to China, in 1693.

COURAYER, PETER FRANCIS LE, a Norman ecclesiastic, was born in 1681. Although of the Catholic church, he wrote zealously and ably in defence of the ordinances of the church of England, which work was formally censured by an assembly of French cardinals and archbishops; and Courayer consequently left France for England. Here he was well received, and the University of Oxford conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him. Died, 1776.

COURIER, PAUL LOUIS, a witty and able French writer, was born in 1774. He served for some time as an officer in the army; but his republican principles prevented his advancement under Bonaparte; and after the battle of Wagram, he threw up his commission, and resided for some time in Italy. On his return to France his name became notorious as the author of several admirable political pamphlets; but his career was cut short by assassination, in 1825.

COURTANVAUX, FRANCIS CÉSAR LE TELLIER, marquis de, a French military officer, and also a distinguished natural philosopher. He served with great ability and courage in Bavaria and Bohemia under his uncle, the Marshal de Noailles; but was obliged to quit the service in 1745 on account of ill health. He then devoted his time to science, and became a member of the academy. He was a good astronomer and mechanician. Died, 1781.

COURT DE GEBELIN, ANTHONY, a native of France, minister of the reformed church at Lausanne, in Switzerland; author of "Le Monde Primitif au présent et comparé avec le Monde Moderne," a pamphlet in praise of animal magnetism, &c. Died, 1784. He twice received the prize of 1200 livres annually given by the French academy.

COURTENAY, JOHN, a member of the noble Devonshire family bearing that name, was born in Ireland, and became secretary to marquis Townshend when lord-lieutenant. Being elected member of parliament for Tamworth, he attached himself to the Whig party, and was a commissioner of the treasury in the Fox ministry of 1806. He was a witty and eloquent speaker, and also distinguished himself as an author by his "Poetical Review of the Literary and Moral Character of Dr. Johnson;" "Philoso-

phical Reflections on the French Revolution," &c. Died, 1816.

COURTILZ, GARNET DE, a French military officer, remarkable for his strong predilection for literature. His works are "The Annals of Paris;" "A History of the Dutch War;" "The Lives of Coligny, Turenne, and Rochfort," &c. Some of his opinions giving offence to the court, he was thrown into the Bastille, where he remained nine years. Died, 1712.

COURTNEY, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, born, 1341. He was the fourth son of Hugh Courtney, earl of Devonshire, and Margaret daughter of Edward I. In 1376, then being bishop of London, he distinguished himself by a violent opposition to the king's demand for a subsidy. In 1381 he became archbishop of Canterbury and lord high chancellor, in which office he showed a rancorous spirit of persecution against the Wyckliffites. His character was resolute and arrogant; and though he professed a desire to support the king and the people against the encroachments of the pope, his actions invariably showed that he was in heart a domineering prelate, thoroughly devoted to Rome, and caring little for the dignity of the crown or the wail of the people. Died, 1390.

COURTOIS, JAMES, surnamed *le Borgnonne*, a French painter, especially eminent in battle pieces. His wife dying of poison, which he was suspected of having administered, he took the habit of a lay brother of the Jesuits, with whom, though he still practised his art, he remained till his death, in 1676.

COURTOIS, WILLIAM, brother of the above, and also an eminent painter. He excelled in historical pieces, and assisted his brother in some of his works. Died, 1679.

COUSIN, JOHN, a native of France, and generally regarded as the earliest French historical painter. He chiefly painted on glass, but his "Last Judgment," painted on canvass for the Convent of the Minions at Vincennes, is esteemed an excellent work. He was the author of "Livre de Perspective," and some other treatises connected with the art. Died, 1590.

COUSIN, LOUIS, a French advocate and miscellaneous writer; author of translations from Eusebius and other early church historians, &c. He also edited the *Journal des Savans*, from 1667 to 1701. Born, 1627; died, 1707.

COUSTON, NICHOLAS and WILLIAM, brothers; two French sculptors of considerable eminence in their profession: the former born at Lyons, in 1658; died, 1733: the latter born in 1678; died, 1746.

COUTHON, GEORGE, a French advocate and president of the court of justice at Clermont. Becoming a member of the legislative assembly and of the national convention, he voted for the trial and death of Louis XVI.; and after hesitating awhile as to the party with which he should act, gave in his adhesion to that of Robespierre. When troops were sent against Lyons, he was commissioner from the convention, and gave with his own hand the signal for the destruction of the noble buildings of that devoted city. Sharing the power, and par-

SUPERIORITY IN VIRTUE IS THE MOST UNPARDONABLE PROVOCATION THAT CAN BE GIVEN TO A BASE MIND.

IT IS FAR BETTER TO SPEAK THE TRUTH IN A FEW WORDS, THAN TO KEEP SILENCE WITH DISSIMULATION.

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participating in the atrocities of Robespierre, he was also involved in his ruin. His bodily deformity was such as to render him a cripple, and he was arrested without the power of attempting either flight or resistance. He is said to have exhibited great cowardice on the occasion. Guillotined, 1797.

COUTTS, THOMAS, a London banker, eminent for his wealth and connexions. He came from Scotland at an early age; and from being a junior partner in a mercantile house in the city, rose to be one of the most considerable bankers in England. He was twice married; first to Susan Starkie, by whom he had three daughters—Susan, married, in 1796, to the earl of Guildford; Frances, married, in 1800, to the marquis of Bute; and Sophia, married, in 1793, to Sir Francis Burdett. In 1815 his first wife died; and, three months afterwards, he married Harriet Mellon, an actress of some celebrity, to whom he bequeathed the whole of his immense property, consisting of 600,000*l.* in personals, besides real estates in lands and houses, to a great amount. He died in 1821, aged 66; and his widow in due time bestowed her hand and fortune on the youthful duke of St. Alban's.

COUVREUR, ADRIENNE LE, a celebrated French actress. She was the mistress of the great marshal Saxe, and when that celebrated commander was in great distress for money and troops, she pledged her plate and jewels for 40,000 *livres*, and sent the money to him. Died, 1730.

COVELL, JOHN, D.D., a learned English divine. He was for some time chaplain to the English embassy in Turkey, and while resident in that country obtained much valuable knowledge on the early constitution of the Greek church, on which subject, when he returned to England, he published a very valuable work. Died, 1722.

COVENTRY, FRANCIS, an English divine; author of "Pompey the Little;" "Penshurst;" a poem in Dodsley's collection, &c. Died, 1750.

COVENTRY, HENRY, a cousin of the above; author of "Letters of Philemon to Hydaspes;" and one of the authors of the well-known "Athenian Letters." Died, 1752.

COVENTRY, THOMAS, lord keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles I., was the son of Thomas Coventry, a justice of the court of Common Pleas. He was born in 1578; educated at Balliol college, Oxford; studied the law in the Inner Temple; and having by various gradations become solicitor-general, attorney-general, and lord keeper, in 1628 he was raised to the peerage; and, according to the character given of him by Clarendon, he was well worthy of his great and uninterrupted success. Besides several speeches and other papers which are in the Harleian library, he was the author of "Perfect and Exact Directions to all those who desire to know the true and just fees of all the offices belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, Chancery, &c.;" and of "An Answer to the Petition against Recusants."

COVENTRY, WILLIAM, son of the above. He was knighted in 1665, and made a commissioner of the treasury in 1667; but having

offended the duke of Buckingham he was forbidden to appear at court. On this he retired to his seat in Oxfordshire, and passed the remainder of his life in privacy. He was author of several works of a political tendency, but not now worth enumerating. Died, 1686.

COVENTRY, JOHN, a skilful self-taught English mechanician, whose genius led him to make experiments in mechanics. He invented an hygrometer, which met with the approbation of the Royal Society, and was presented to the king. Subsequently he employed himself in drawing micrometers on ivory and glass; and to such a perfection did he bring them, that his squares were only the millionth part of an inch superficial. He also made two chamber organs, telescopes of extraordinary power, and some balances for the assaying of gold, of such nicety that they would weigh to the thousandth part of a grain. Died, 1812.

COVERDALE, MILES, an English divine, and one of the earliest reformers. He was educated at Cambridge, and became a canon of the order of St. Augustine. Having embraced the reformed doctrines he went abroad, and, in 1532, joined William Tyndale in translating the Scriptures. On his return to England he was made almoner to queen Catharine, and subsequently bishop of Exeter. On the accession of queen Mary he retired to the continent, but returned on the accession of Elizabeth. He died in 1580, aged 81.

COWARD, WILLIAM, an English physician, and author of "Thoughts on the Human Soul;" demonstrating the notion of the Human Soul united to the Human Body to be an invention of the Heathens, and not consonant to the principles of Philosophy or Reason." This work excited considerable indignation among the more zealous divines, who procured an order to have it burned by the common hangman. He died about the year 1722.

COWELL, JOHN, an English lawyer and antiquary; author of "The Interpreter," a law dictionary, which was burned by the common hangman on account of some unconstitutional doctrines on the king's prerogative; and "The Institutes of the Laws of England." Died, 1611.

COWLEY, ABRAHAM, an eminent English poet, born in London, 1618. He was the posthumous son of a grocer, but his mother made sufficient interest to get him educated as a king's scholar at Westminster. He very early evinced a taste and aptitude for poetry; and, while only in his 17th year, published a volume entitled "Poetical Blossoms," which procured him considerable reputation. In 1636 he was elected a scholar of Trinity college, Cambridge; where he produced a pastoral comedy, entitled "Love's Riddle," and "Naufragium Jocularis," a Latin comedy, which was performed by the members of his college. He resided at the university until 1644, when he was ejected by the puritan visitors, and became an active partizan of the royal cause. He was much esteemed by lord Falkland, and accompanied the king in several journeys. When the queen left the country he accompanied her majesty, and

HE WHO WEARS HIS HEART IN HIS FOREHEAD IS FITTER FOR THE CONVIVIAL BOARD THAN THE COINCIL TABLE.

PEDANTRY CRAMS OUR HEADS WITH LEARNED LUMBER, AND TAKES OUT OUR BRAINS TO MAKE ROOM FOR IT.

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remained abroad for some years; during which time he was a chief agent in managing the correspondence between the king and queen. In 1636 he returned to England, and soon after published a volume containing most of the poems printed in the final collection of his works. Being suspected by the party in power, he was thrown into prison, but released on the bail of Dr. Scarborough. He again went abroad, and was again employed in aiding the royal cause. On the restoration taking place he was for some time neglected; but at length, by the interest of the duke of Buckingham, he obtained the lease of a farm at Chertsey, which produced him about 300*l.* a year. He retired to his new estate, anticipating unmingled delight in the enjoyment of rural retirement. But his felicity was only brief. A severe cold, caught in returning from a convivial party, brought on a fever, of which he died, in 1667.

COWLEY, HANNAH, an accomplished English dramatic writer; authoress of "The Runaway," "The Belle's Stratagem," "More Ways than One," &c.; besides some poems and farces. The sprightliness of dialogue, and the variety of characters and incidents, which his lady introduced in her dramatic works, evince much versatility of genius. Garrick, it is said, could hardly be persuaded that her first piece was the production of a "mere boarding-school girl." Died, 1809.

COWPER, WILLIAM, earl, an eminent English lawyer, who, after passing through various gradations of office, was raised to the peerage in the reign of queen Anne, by the title of viscount Fordwich, and made lord high chancellor. This office he resigned in 1710, but accepted it again in 1714. In 1717 he was created earl Cowper, and in 1718 wholly retired from office. During the latter years of his public life, he very ably exerted himself in favour of religious liberty; and particularly in causing a bill to be thrown out, by which Unitarians would have been subject to severe penalties. Died, 1733.

COWPER, WILLIAM, a distinguished English poet, was born at Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, in 1731. He was the son of a clergyman of good family, and was at an early age removed from a country school to that of Westminster. Being naturally of a timid temper and slight frame, the rough usage he met with from stronger and less sensitive boys, rendered his school a place of complete torture to him; as may be seen from the tone of his "Tirocinium." On quitting school, he was articled to an attorney, with whom he remained for three years, and then entered himself of the Middle Temple. He seems, however, to have been by nature unfit for the rough path of life; for though the interest of his family had procured him the valuable and honourable place of clerk to the House of Lords, his nervousness and *mauvaise humeur* were such, that he was obliged to resign it. He now fell into so terrible a state of nervous and mental debility, that he was for some time placed in the lunatic asylum of Dr. Cotton. The skill and humanity of that gentleman restored him; and he re-

tired to Huntingdon. Here he became acquainted with the family of the reverend Mr. Unwin; and after that gentleman's death he removed, with Mrs. Unwin, to Olney, Bucks, where he contracted a close friendship with the curate of Olney, the reverend John Newton, and subsequently with lady Austen. His natural melancholy gave him so gloomy a view of religion, that his mind was frequently reduced to imbecility. While this was the case, the influence of lady Austen tended to rouse and sustain him; though that of his other friends seems rather to have increased his weakness, by coinciding with his delusions. But although his mind was so frequently assailed by gloom, and bent down by despondency, he was not only a very voluminous writer, but a poet of first-rate merit. In addition to translating Homer, which he did with more accuracy than Pope, if with less polish, he wrote "The Task,"—the best of all his poems,—"Tirocinium," and a host of smaller poems; and translated some of Madame Guyon's spiritual songs; and his correspondence, which exhibits him as one of the most elegant of English letter-writers, was extremely voluminous. Towards the close of his life, his gloom deepened into absolute despair; and though a pension of 300*l.* per annum, granted to him by the king, prevented him from being any burthen to his friends, his mental imbecility rendered him hardly sensible of the royal bounty. Died, 1800. Ample justice has of late been done to the poet, in splendid rival editions of his complete works,—the one by Dr. Southey, the other by the Rev. T. Grimshawe, both published in 1836.

COX, RICHARD, bishop of Ely; was born at Whaddon, Bucks, in 1500. While at New College, he embraced the opinions of the Reformation, and was consequently thrown into gaol, but obtained his release through the influence of Crammer. He was then made master of Eton School, and subsequently became tutor to Edward VI., in whose reign he was made a privy councillor, almoner to the king, dean of Westminster, and chancellor of Oxford. During the reign of Mary he resided abroad; but returned to England on the accession of Elizabeth, and was made bishop of Ely. He contributed the Gospels, the Acts, and the Epistle to the Romans, to the "Bishop's Bible," besides writing various controversial tracts.

CONE, WILLIAM, an historian and traveller, was born in 1747. After receiving an university education, he successively accompanied several young noblemen to the continent in the capacity of tutor; and on his return obtained various preferment in the church, till he became a canon residentiary of Salisbury and archdeacon of Wilts. He was the author of "Travels in Switzerland;" "Travels in Poland, Russia, Sweden and Denmark;" a "History of the House of Austria;" "Historical Memoirs of the Kings of Spain;" "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole;" and many other works equally interesting, and valuable for their research and adherence to truth. Died, 1828.

COXETER, THOMAS, an English critic,

HE THAT WILL BELIEVE ONLY WHAT HE CAN FULLY COMPREHEND, MUST HAVE A VERY LONG HEAD, OR A VERY SHORT CEREUM.

KNOWLEDGE IS TWOFOLD; IT CONSISTS NOT ONLY IN AN AFFIRMATION OF WHAT IS TRUE, BUT IN THE NEGATION OF THAT WHICH IS FALSE.

[CRA]

A New Universal Biography.

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born in 1682. Literature was his only profession; and he was chiefly remarkable as a collector of old and scarce books. Died, 1747.

COYER, GABRIEL FRANÇOIS, a French writer, born in 1707. His principal works are the "History of John Sobieski," "Travels into Italy and Holland;" and his translation into French of Blackstone's Commentaries. Died, 1782.

COYPEL, the name of several eminent French painters. NOËL COYPEL was born in 1628, and died in 1707. He adorned the old Louvre and the Tuilleries; painted some fine pictures for the council hall of Versailles, and executed several scriptural pieces of great merit. His son, ANTHONY, was distinguished by the richness of his imagination and the dazzling nature of his colouring; and his fame laid the foundation for the mannerism of the French school. Died, 1721. NOËL NICHOLAS, usually called *Coytel the nuckle*, despised the false glitter of this school, and aimed only at truth and nature. He died in 1735. CHARLES ANTHONY, the son of Anthony, was a decided copyist of his father's manner, and accommodated himself to the prevailing taste of the times for gaudy colouring. Born, 1694; died, 1752.

COYSEVOX, ANTOINE, a celebrated sculptor, was born at Lyons, in 1640, and died at Paris, in 1720. Among his best works are the statue of cardinal Mazarin, in the museum at Paris; an equestrian statue of Louis XIV.; Castor and Pollux, &c. On account of the beauty and animation of his portraits, he was called the *Vandyke of sculpture*.

CRABBE, Rev. GEORGE, rector of Troubridge, Wilts, and author of "The Library," "The Village," "Tales of the Hall," &c.; a poet, whose "short and simple annals of the poor" exhibit an accurate knowledge of human nature, and show that however homely or painful, the scenes may be which he depicts, there is no want of skill or truth in his representations. He had the good fortune to receive the early patronage of the celebrated Edmund Burke, which led to other valuable connections, of whom Dr. Johnson was one; and eventually to church preferment at the hands of the duke of Rutland. Born, 1754; died, 1832. Crabbe's poetry is distinguished for minuteness of description and close analysis in depicting human character, however dark or disgusting; yet, though searching, minute, and often repulsive, it abounds with vigour, pathos, and originality. An elegant edition of his works, with a Life and Notes, by his son, was published by Mr. Murray, in 1834.

CRAIG, Sir THOMAS, an eminent Scotch lawyer, born in 1548; author of a treatise on feudal law, which has often been reprinted. Died, 1608.

CRAIG, JOHN, a Scotch mathematician, of the 17th century; famous for a work entitled "Theologia Christianæ Principia Mathematica." The object of this curious tract is to apply mathematical calculation to the credibility of the gospel history; upon which principle he maintains that the Christian religion must end, according to

the doctrine of chances, in the year 3150, when Our Saviour will make his second appearance!

CRAIG, WILLIAM, a Scotch judge, and a literary character of no mean ability, was born in 1715; received his education at the university of Glasgow; entered at the bar in 1768; and succeeded lord Hailes on the bench in 1792. He was a principal contributor to the "Mirror," wrote many papers in the "Lounger," and numbered among his friends some of the most eminent literary men of the age. Died, 1813.

CRANKTHORPE, RICHARD, a learned English divine, and the author of some able works in support of Protestantism. Died, 1624.

CRAMER, DANIEL, an able German writer and divine of the 16th century; author of "Scholæ Prophetice," a treatise on the logic and metaphysics of Aristotle, &c.

CRAMER, GABRIEL, an eminent geometrician; editor of the works of Wolf and the Bernoullis, and author of several mathematical and algebraic works. Born, 1704; died, 1752.

CRAMER, JOHN ANDREW, a German mineralogist, was born at Quedlinburg, in 1710. He was the first who systematized the art of assaying, upon which subject he wrote a very able work. Died, 1777.

CRAMER, JOHN ANDREW, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in Saxony, 1723, but principally resided in Denmark, where he died in 1788. Besides his poems, he wrote "The Northern Spectator," and "Sermons," in 22 vols. He also translated Bossuet's Universal History, and other works.

CRANMER, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, whose life is rendered so memorable by the part he took in the Reformation, was born at Aslacton, Nottinghamshire, in 1489, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. The opinion which he gave on the question of Henry VIIIth's divorce from his first wife, Catharine of Arragon, recommended him to that monarch, who employed him to vindicate the measure, and sent him to the foreign universities to obtain their opinion upon the point. On Cranmer's return, the king raised him to the archbishopric of Canterbury; in which office he zealously promoted the cause of the Reformation. Through his means the Bible was translated and read in churches; and he greatly aided in suppressing the monastic institutions. In 1536, when Anna Boleyn was destined to lose her reputation and her life, Cranmer meanly stooped to promote the sentence of divorce. This and other compliances with the monarch's will ensured him the gratitude of Henry; who upheld him in all his contests with bishop Gardiner and others who accused him of heresy and faction. By Henry's will he was appointed one of the council of regency to Edward VI.; and as the young king was brought up chiefly under the archbishop's care, it enabled him to further the objects of the Reformation in a regular and consistent manner, by framing the liturgy, the homilies, articles of religion, &c. When Edward was prevailed on to

100 HOW AN APPRECIATION OF OUR OWN TALENTS IS THE CHIEF CAUSE WHY EXPERIENCE PREACHES TO US IN VAIN.

BECAUSE IT IS SILLY TO BELIEVE EVERY THING, THERE ARE SOME SO WONDROUS WISE AS TO BELIEVE NOTHING.

[CRA]

A New Universal Biography.

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THE SHORTEST LIFE IS LONG ENOUGH IF IT LEAD TO A BETTER, AND THE LONGEST LIFE IS TOO SHORT IF IT DO NOT.

alter the succession in favour of lady Jane Grey, the archbishop opposed it for a considerable time, but at length consented. On the accession of Mary he was tried on charges of blasphemy, perjury, incontinence, and heresy, and sentenced to be deprived of office. Tempted, however, by the promise of pardon, he was induced to sign a recantation of his principles, and avow his sorrow for having entertained them. This was the great object of his enemies. But when Cranmer, who had been sent to Oxford, was brought into St. Mary's church to read his recantation in public, (instead of doing what was required of him) he beseeched the forgiveness of God for the apathy of which he had been guilty, and exhorted the people against the errors of the church of Rome; declaring that nothing could afford him consolation but the prospect of extenuating his guilt by encountering the fiery torments which awaited him. This greatly enraged his adversaries; who after vilifying him as a hypocrite and heretic, dragged him to the stake opposite Balliol College, which he approached with a cheerful countenance, and met his death with the utmost fortitude; exclaiming, as he held out his right hand, for the flames to consume it, "This unworthy hand! this unworthy hand!" thus strikingly proving the remorse he felt at having been induced to sign his recantation. Whatever may be said with regard to his submission to the will of a despotic sovereign, or his occasional unsteadiness of principles, it is certain that no man contributed so much as Cranmer to the establishment and independence of the English church. He was executed, March 21, 1556.

CRANZ, or KRANZ, DAVID, a Moravian preacher, born, 1723, and resided several years as a missionary in Greenland, of which country he wrote a valuable history; also "A History of the Moravians." D. 1777.

CRASHAW, RICHARD, a poet, born in London, and educated at Cambridge. He was a friend of the poet Cowley; and having embraced the Roman Catholic faith, was appointed to a canonry at Loretto. His poems have considerable merit, and contain ideas which were thought worthy of imitation both by Milton and Pope. D. 1630.

CRASSUS, LUCIUS LICINIUS, a Roman orator, of whom Cicero speaks in terms of the highest praise. He was consul B. C. 96, and afterwards censor.

CRASSUS, MARCUS LICINIUS, surnamed *Dives* from his riches, was of the same family as the preceding. He defeated Spartacus, and put an end to the servile war. He was first consul, then censor, and formed one of the triumvirate with Cæsar and Pompey. He perished, with a great part of his army, in an expedition against the Parthians, B. C. 53.

CRATINUS, an Athenian poet, to whom the invention of satirical comedy and comic poetry is attributed. His powers of sarcasm are said to have been unrivalled. He was an exception to the rule that intemperance leads to an early grave, having attained the age of 97, though a *bon vivant* in its fullest sense. Died, B. C. 431.

CRATIPPUS, a peripatetic philosopher,

and tutor to the younger Cicero at Athens, where his lectures were well attended.

CRAWFORD, DAVID, historiographer for Scotland in the reign of queen Anne, and the author of several works relative to that country. Died, 1726.

CRAWFORD, ADAM, a physician and naturalist of considerable eminence in his profession; physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and professor of chemistry at Woolwich. He was the author of several chemical works, and the first who prescribed muriate of barytes for the scrophula. Born, 1740; died, 1795.

CRAWFORD, ANNE, an actress of great ability, which, combined with her personal beauty, caused her for many years to be highly attractive on the stage. Died, 1801, aged 67.

CRAYER, GASPAR, an eminent painter, born at Antwerp in 1582. His productions are allowed to possess great fidelity to nature and excellence of colouring. D. 1669.

CREBILLON, PROSPER JOLYOT DE, a French dramatic poet, denominated the French *Æschylus*, was born at Dijon, in 1674. He was intended for the legal profession, but evincing a decided predilection for the drama, the solicitor with whom he was placed encouraged him to pursue the bent of his inclinations. He accordingly devoted himself to the tragic muse, and produced "*Idomeneus*," which met with success. This was followed by "*Atræus*," "*Electra*" and "*Rhadamistus*," which were still more successful. He then led a secluded life for many years, but again resumed his dramatic labours, and produced the tragedies of "*Catiline*," and "*The Triumvirate*." Died, 1762.

CREBILLON, CLAUDE PROSPER JOLYOT DE, son of the foregoing, was born in 1707. He acquired the name of the French *Petrarch* from his novels; one of which, entitled "*Les Egaremens du Cœur et de l'Esprit*," is alluded to by Sterne in his *Sentimental Journey*. Died, 1777.

CREECH, THOMAS, an English poet, was born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, in 1639; and after receiving the rudiments of classical education at Sherborne free-school, finished his studies at Wadham College, Oxford. He translated, into English verse, *Lucretius*, *Horace*, *Theocritus*, &c. Died, by his own hand, 1700.

CREIGHTON, ROBERT, D.D., an English divine and musical composer. He shared the exile of Charles II., and spent the leisure thus unhappily afforded him in the study of music. Among his compositions is the celebrated anthem "I will arise and go to my father," which is performed in nearly all our cathedrals. Died, 1736.

CRELLIUS, JOHN, a German divine. He was a Unitarian, and one of the ablest advocates of that sect, which he defended at once ably and courteously, against Grotius. His chief works are "*Answer to Grotius*," "*Two Books concerning the One God, the Father*," "*A Treatise concerning the Holy Spirit*," and "*A Defence of Religious Liberty*." Died, 1633.

CRESCENZI, PIETRO, the restorer of the scientific study of agriculture in Eu-

THE RICH PATIENT CURES THE POOR PHYSICIAN MUCH MORE OFTEN THAN THE POOR PHYSICIAN THE RICH PATIENT.

rope, was born at Bologna, in 1230. He spent a long life in acquiring and disseminating agricultural knowledge; and his "*Ruralium Commodorum*" is a masterly production, founded on simple principles, and free from many errors that continued to prevail even for centuries after.

CRESCENZI, D. JUAN BAPTISTE, marquis de la Torre, was an eminent painter, born at Rome towards the end of the 16th century. Philip IV. made him a grandee of Castile, and honoured him with his title.

CRESCIMBINI, GIOVANNI MARIA, an Italian Jesuit and miscellaneous writer; author of "*Istoria della Volgare Poesia*," "*History of the Academy of Arcadi*," of which he was the founder; "*Le Rime et Le Prose degli Arcadi*;" "*Notizie storiche di diversi Capitani Illustri*," &c. D. 1738.

CRESPI, GIOVANNI MARIA, surnamed *il Spagnuolo* on account of the coxcomb of his attire, an eminent Bolognese painter of the 18th century. His chief talent lay in caricatures; but there are many of his more ambitious compositions in the palaces and churches of Bologna. In order to command a nice observation of the force of light and shadow, he used to paint in a room in which there was only a sufficient aperture to admit a single ray of light.

CRESSEY, or CRESSY, HUGH PAULIN, an eminent Catholic divine and writer; author of "*Exomologesis*," a narration of the cause of his conversion to the Catholic faith; "*The Church History of Brittany*," &c. He was an able writer, and as much distinguished for his candour and good temper in disputation as for his ability in argument. Died, 1674.

CREUTZ, GUSTAVUS PHILIP, count of, a Swedish poet and statesman, born in 1724. His poem, entitled "*Atta og Camilla*," is considered a very fine production. He was appointed Swedish minister at Paris, where he remained twenty years, and became particularly acquainted with Marmontel, and other celebrated French writers. Died, 1785.

CREVIER, JOHN BAPTIST LOUIS, a French historic writer; author of a continuation of "*Rollin's History*," "*History of the Roman emperors to Constantine inclusive*," "*History of the University of Paris*," "*Observations on the Spirit of Laws*," &c. Died, 1766.

CREW, NATHANIEL, bishop of Durham. He arrived at his episcopal dignity partly through the influence of James II., then duke of York; and partly through his consenting to be guilty of simony, paying a large sum to one of the king's mistresses. During the reign of the ill-fated James this prelate aided and counselled him in all his most obnoxious measures; and yet was among the earliest of those who abandoned the fallen monarch, and noted that the throne was abdicated. But his base and time-serving conduct would not have prevented him from losing his bishopric, on the accession of king William and queen Mary, but that he was spared from degradation at the intercession of Tillotson. Died, 1721.

CRICHTON, JAMES, a Scottish gentleman of the 16th century, who, on account of his remarkable endowments, obtained

the surname of the *Admirable*. The most extraordinary tales of his prowess, both bodily and mental, have been handed down to us; but, so far as the latter is concerned, the verses that remain go far to show, that, however astonishing he might be on account of his versatility, he received at least as much praise as he deserved. The late Mr. Hazlitt remarks, "*The Admirable Crichton* was a person of prodigious capacity; but I know of no proof that he had an atom of *genius*." And, in continuation, he remarks, "*he could learn all that was known of any subject: he could do any thing if others would show him the way to do it.*" It seems quite clear, however, that he possessed great powers, and was altogether an extraordinary person. He was educated at St. Andrew's, and gave such early proofs of his learning, that he obtained the degree of M.A. when only fourteen years of age. He is said to have excelled in eloquence; to have overcome every opponent in logic and scientific disputation; to have known ten languages; and to have been a perfect master of all military and athletic exercises. Dr. Johnson, who cannot be accused of showing much partiality for Scotchmen, has devoted a paper in the "*Adventurer*" to the character of Crichton, which he commences by saying, that "*whatever we may suppress as surpassing credibility, yet we shall, upon incontestable authority, relate enough to rank him among prodigies.*" He is said to have been stabbed by his pupil, Vincenzo Gonzaga, son of the duke of Mantua, and to have died of the wound, in 1583, aged only 23.

CRILLON, LOUIS DE BERTHON, an eminent French military officer. Though he was a very zealous Catholic, and one of the leaders at the siege of Rochelle, in 1573, he yet felt bound to aid Henry III. against the league. It being proposed to him, by that king, that he should assassinate the duke of Guise, he nobly replied, "*I cannot stain my honour with a deed of shame.*" On the accession of Henry IV., he became one of the most devoted of that great monarch's friends and generals. By the army he was called "*Phonius sans peur*;" but Henry gave him the name of "*le brave des braves*." His independence and nobleness of spirit were equal to his bravery, and his humanity and virtue were not less famous than his heroic achievements. Born, 1541; died, 1616.

CRILLON MAHON, LOUIS DE BERTON DES BALDES DE QUIERS, duke de, a descendant of the above, and, like him, an eminent military officer. He served against England in her war with the United States of America. He commanded at the celebrated siege of Gibraltar, where he was repulsed by the ability and courage of General Elliot. He wrote "*Military Memoirs*," and died in 1796.

CRILLON, LOUIS ATHANASIS BALDES BERTON DE, brother of the last named; an eminent French divine and scholar; author of "*Mémoires Philosophiques de M. le Baron de * * **," *Chamdelian de S. M. l'Imp. Reine*; "*a treatise 'De l'Homme Morale'*," &c. Died, 1769.

THE TUB OF THE PRABANT COMES SO NEAR THE HEEL OF THE TUB RISE, THAT IT GALLS HIS ANDE.

WE SHOULD RISE FROM A BOOK AS WE WOULD FROM TABLE, WITH A GOOD APPETITE.

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CRITIAS, an Athenian. He was a pupil of Socrates, but his political conduct was such as to render him by no means a credit to his great tutor. He was among the number of the rulers who are made notorious in history under the title of the "thirty tyrants," and is said to have distinguished himself even among them for cruelty and avarice. When Thrasybulus and his patriotic friends took arms against "the thirty," Critias was slain in an attack made on the Piræus, in the year 400 B.C.

CROESUS, the fifth and last king of Lydia. He succeeded his father Alyattes in the year 557 B.C., and was so fortunate in all his enterprises, that he soon became one of the richest monarchs of that time. Vain of his great wealth and influence, he asked the philosopher Solon what he thought of his good fortune; "I pronounce no man fortunate until his death," was the sage's reply. Subsequently the wealthy and powerful monarch was overpowered and made a prisoner by Cyrus, king of Persia. According to the barbarous practice of the time, the unhappy captive was bound to the stake and about to be burnt to death. In this miserable condition he recalled the impressive words of Solon, and thrice repeated that philosopher's name. Cyrus, struck with the earnestness of his tone, demanded an explanation. Croesus gave it; and Cyrus, probably impressed by it with a more than usual feeling of the mutability of all human greatness, not only spared his life, but also took him into his favour and protection. At the death of Cyrus he recommended Croesus to the favour of Cambyses. That prince treated him with great insolence and cruelty, and at length ordered him to be put to death; but, through the mercy of the officers to whom it was directed, it was not put into execution, and they were themselves put to death for their disobedience. On the time and place of the death of Croesus history is silent.

CROFT, Sir HERBERT, an English baronet and divine. He was originally intended for the bar, but took holy orders, though he never held any benefice. He wrote a life of Dr. Young, which was introduced into Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," and a volume of letters entitled "Love and Madness," and supposed to be written by the Rev. James Hackman, who was hanged in 1779 for shooting Miss Ray. Died, 1816.

CROFT, Sir RICHARD, a relation of the last named, and his successor in the baronetcy. He was very eminent as a surgeon and accoucheur; and was selected to attend the princess Charlotte, the lamented daughter of George IV. and queen Caroline. The unfortunate death of his illustrious patient, in 1817, so preyed on his mind, that he committed suicide a few months after.

CROFT, WILLIAM, Mus. Doc., an excellent English musician and composer. His best anthems and a sublime burial service were published in 1731 in two folio volumes, under the title of "Musica Sacra." Born, 1677; died, 1727.

CROIUS or **DE CROI**, JOHN, a French protestant divine; author of "Observa-

tiones Sacre et Historice in Novum Testamentum," &c. Died, 1659.

CROKE, Dr. RICHARD, an English divine and scholar; tutor to the duke of Richmond, the natural son of Henry VIII. He was one of the earliest English cultivators of the Greek language, and wrote some valuable treatises on philosophical subjects. Died, 1559.

CROMWELL, THOMAS, earl of Essex: one of the ablest statesmen of the time of Henry VIII. Being confidentially employed by cardinal Wolsey, he got a seat in the House of Commons; and to his honour be it said, that when the full tide of popular as well as courtly hate ran against his once powerful friend and patron, he boldly and ably defended him. In all probability this very circumstance tended to recommend him to the truculent Henry VIII., who, on the death of Wolsey, distinguished and employed him. In the various high offices he held, he served the king zealously, ably, and faithfully; but his merit in that respect is greatly diminished by the indifference he displayed as to the welfare of the people. Having, after all his services, given offence to the king, by promoting the marriage between his majesty and Anne of Cleves, he was arrested while sitting at the council table on a charge of high treason, condemned even without a hearing, and notwithstanding a most humble and affecting letter to the king, beheaded on Tower-hill, July 28, 1540.

CROMWELL, OLIVER, one of the most extraordinary characters in English history, and at whose name "the world grew pale," was the grandson of Sir Henry Cromwell, and the son of Robert Cromwell, a man of good property, though he carried on the business of a brewer at Huntingdon, where Oliver was born, April 25, 1599. Having been educated at the free-school of that city, and at Sydney College, Cambridge, he became a law student at Lincoln's Inn. Here, however, he did not remain long; as in his 21st year he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir James Boucher, and settled at Huntingdon. In his youth he is said to have manifested a degree of wildness, that too often marks that period of life; but as soon as he married he threw the follies of youth aside, and assumed a staid and grave aspect and deportment, well calculated to obtain the esteem and confidence of his neighbours: one of the consequences of which was his being elected member of parliament for Huntingdon in 1625. Shortly after his election he openly deserted the church of England, and attached himself to the Puritans, who were just then rapidly rising into wealth, power, and influence. In his parliamentary career he was remarkable rather for his business-like habits and energy of character, than for elegance of language or gracefulness of delivery. His appearance and dress, too, were plain and unprepossessing; he notwithstanding acquired considerable influence even in parliament; and in 1642, when it was resolved to levy forces to oppose the king, Cromwell received a commission from the earl of Essex, and raised a troop of horse at Cambridge, of which he,

IT IS A COMMON FALLING, THAT ONE WILL SOONER RENOUNCE A LARGE SUM OWING TO HIM, THAN GIVE A SMALL SUM OUT OF HIS HAND.

TRYING TO REFORM, LET US TAKE CARE WE DO NOT DEFORM, AND, LIKE TINKERS, MAKE TWO HORSES OF ONE.

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of course, had the command. Small as was this beginning, the energy and self-possession of the man made it sufficient. The steps by which he kept ever rising, until he attained a power greater than that for which the unfortunate Charles I. had been slaughtered for only endeavouring to attain, are matters rather of history than of biography. Suffice it, therefore for us to say, that in his case as in all other cases, great power ill obtained was fatal to his happiness as an individual. His courage and his singular shrewdness and skill in selecting and employing the agents of a system of espionage, more extensive and detailed than England had ever before been cursed with, maintained him in power; but he was at last both feared and hated by a majority of the people at large, while in his own family even his favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, frequently and severely reproached him for his unrighteous tyranny. Conscious of general dislike, even his strong and stern mind gradually succumbed to wearing and carking anxieties. He constantly carried loaded fire-arms, and wore defensive armour under his clothes. At length he fell into a nervous fever, of which he died, in the 40th year of his age, Sept. 3, 1658. The political administration of Cromwell was energetic and decisive; the army was regularly paid, and the public revenues were strictly and economically managed; while the honour of England was well maintained on the ocean, and her foreign commerce assumed a flourishing aspect. He lived without parade or ostentation; he was temperate, indefatigably industrious, and exact in his official duties; yet, under the guise of piety and virtue, he practised the most subtle Machiavelism, using mankind as the tools of his ambition, and maintaining his power as he had acquired it, by boldness, cunning, and tyranny. He had appointed his eldest son, Richard, to succeed him; but the reins of government were not to be held by one so mild and virtuous; and, having been compelled by the mutinous officers to dissolve the parliament, he voluntarily abdicated the protectorship, April 22, 1659, and ended his days in tranquil seclusion at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in 1712. His brother Henry, whose upright administration, as viceroy of Ireland, had gained him many friends, also retired to private life, and died in 1674.

CROMWELL, OLIVER, great grandson of Henry, second son of the Protector. He was for several years a solicitor in London, and held the appointment of clerk to St. Thomas's Hospital. He is noticed here chiefly on account of his valuable publication, entitled "Memoirs of the Protector Cromwell, and his sons Richard and Henry; illustrated by Original Letters and other Family Papers." He succeeded to the family estate of Theobalds, which descended to him through the children of Richard Cromwell, above named, and died at Cheshunt park, Herts, in 1821, aged 79.

CROUSAZ, JOHN PETER DE, a distinguished Swiss divine, philosopher, and mathematician; author of a "Treatise on Education;" an able work on geometry; a powerful criticism on Pope's Essay on

Man; a "Treatise on the Human Understanding," &c. Died, 1748.

CROWNE, JOHN, a poet and dramatist of the 17th century, and the contemporary of Dryden. He was a native of Nova Scotia, but passed the greater part of his life in England. At the command of Charles II. he wrote the "Masque of Calisto;" and subsequently he ridiculed the Whig party, in his comedy of "The City Politicks." But though he was a very useful writer to the party whose principles he had embraced, he had more stern honesty of speech than was agreeable to a licentious monarch and a corrupt court. He consequently lived in comparative retirement for some time; but at length was ordered by the king to write that admirable comedy, "Sir Courtly Nice." As the reward for this task, the king had promised to give him a place; but his majesty died on the very day on which the piece had its final rehearsal. Besides seventeen dramas, he wrote "Daneids," a burlesque poem; and "Pandion and Amphigeria," a romance.

CROXALL, SAMUEL, an English divine and writer of the 18th century. He attached himself early in life to the Whig party, and wrote several clever pieces in their favour. These, however, as is usually the case with party effusions, are now almost wholly forgotten. But, besides these, he wrote an "Imitation of the Song of Solomon;" and "Scripture Politics." He also translated Esop's Fables, and edited, or, as some aver, wrote, "The Royal Manual," a poem which was attributed to Andrew Marvell; also various sermons, dedications, &c.

CROZE, MATHURIN VEYSSURE DE LA, a French writer and eminent oriental scholar; author of "Histoire du Christianisme des Indes," and other works. He was for some time an ecclesiastic of the Benedictine congregation of St. Maur at Saumur; but in 1696, being then living at Brazil, he renounced the Catholic faith. Died, 1739.

CRUDEN, ALEXANDER, who was better known during his life by his assumed title of "Alexander the Corrector," was a native of Aberdeen, born in 1701, and educated with a view to his becoming a minister of the kirk of Scotland. Unhappily he exhibited such an unsteadiness of intellect, that he was not considered fit for so important a profession; and, proceeding to London, he for some time maintained himself by giving private lessons in the classics; but in 1732 he commenced business as a bookseller, near the Royal Exchange. While thus employed, he devoted his leisure in compiling a very elaborate and useful "Concordance of the Old and New Testaments." This work he dedicated to queen Caroline, from whom the unhappy compiler would, no doubt, have received some substantial reward; but even in this respect he had his usual ill fortune, for the queen died so soon after he had presented her with a copy, that no advantage resulted from the honour. This had such an effect upon him, that he became decidedly lunatic, and was placed by his friends in a madhouse at Bethnal Green; from which place, however, he contrived to make his escape, and subse-

MURDER FOR IS THE BLANK BRING RUNNING THROUGH THE PAUL CHAIN OF ALL VILLES.

EXPERIENCE IS A MEDICINE THAT NEVER IS GIVEN US TILL AFTER WE HAVE BEEN SICK.

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quently brought an action for false imprisonment, but was nonsuited. He subsequently resumed his old employment of correcting the press, superintending several classical works; but he again exhibited such marks of a deranged intellect, that although he continued pretty generally to employ himself in literary matters, and even amassed some money by his labours, the whole tenor of his future life was characterized by a series of intellectual obliquities. As a literary man, however, he was extremely industrious, patient, and able; and his "Concordance" holds, and ever will hold, a very high place in the estimation of all biblical students. Died, 1770, aged 69.

CRUIKSHANK, WILLIAM, an eminent English surgeon, anatomist, and writer; author of "The Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels of the Human Body;" "Experiments on the Insensible Perspiration of the Human Body," &c. Died, 1800.

CRUZ CANO Y OLMEDILLA, DON JUAN DE LA, an eminent Spanish geographer of the 18th century; author of the "Mapo Geographico de America Meridional."

CTESIAS, a Greek physician and historian, was a native of Cnidus in Caria. Being taken prisoner in the battle between Cyrus the Younger and his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, he was employed to cure Artaxerxes of a severe wound. He wrote a History of the Assyrians, and other works.

CTESIBIUS of Alexandria, an eminent ancient mathematician. He is said to have invented the pump; and he constructed a clepsydra, or water-clock, in which the moving power was a falling column of water. A work of his, entitled, "Geodesia, or the Art of dividing and measuring Bodies," is to be found in the Vatican library. He flourished in the 165th Olympiad, or about a.c. 120.

CTESIPHON, or CHERSIPHON, a famous Ephesian architect. He gave the design for the first temple of Diana of the Ephesians, which was fired by Erostratus. He flourished in the sixth century a.c.

CUDWORTH, RALPH, D.D., an English divine and philosopher; author of a "Discourse concerning the true Nature of the Lord's Supper;" "The True Intellectual System of the Universe," &c. He was an extremely learned and powerful writer; and, independently of holding some valuable church preferment, he was master of Christ's college, Cambridge. Died, 1688.

CUFF, HENRY, an eminent English scholar of the 16th century. He was for some time Greek professor at Merton college, Oxford; but growing weary of a secluded life, he became secretary to Robert, earl of Essex, and in that situation accompanied his lordship on the expedition to Cadiz. Being implicated in the transactions which led to the apprehension and trial of the earl of Essex, the latter charged him with being his adviser and abettor in all his violent measures. Cuff was accordingly tried, condemned, and executed in 1601. Camden, who was well acquainted with him, says, "he was a man of most exquisite harmony and penetrating wit; but of a seditious and perverse disposition."

CUJACIUS, or CUJAS, JAMES, a celebrated French jurist. He was professor of law at Turin, and was held in the highest esteem as an expounder of difficult questions. His writings were collected into five folio volumes. Died, 1590.

CULLEN, WILLIAM, a celebrated physician and medical writer, was a native of Scotland, being born at Lanark, in 1712. After serving his apprenticeship to a surgeon and apothecary at Glasgow, he went some voyages as a surgeon. He subsequently settled at Glasgow, and was appointed lecturer on chemistry in the university of that city; in which capacity he obtained so high a reputation, that he at length became medical professor in the university of Edinburgh. As an author, he is well known by his "Lectures on the Materia Medica;" "Synopsis Nosologiae Practicae;" and his "First Lines on Medical Practice," which last named work is held in the highest estimation, and would of itself obtain and maintain a high reputation for its author. Died, 1790.

CULPEPER, SIR THOMAS, an English writer of the 17th century; author of "Considerations on Marriage;" a "Discourse on Usury;" "Brief Survey of the Growth of Usury in England," &c.

CULPEPPER, NICHOLAS, an English herbalist of the 17th century. He was educated at Cambridge; and, after serving his apprenticeship to an apothecary, settled in that profession at Spitalfields, in London. He wrote a "Herbal" and a "Dispensary;" but the science and industry which he indisputably possessed were in a great degree marred by his absurd pretensions to astrology. This is especially the case in his "Herbal," where some of his remarks are positively ludicrous.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, bishop of Peterborough; author of a treatise, "De Legibus Naturae"—a very popular work, in opposition to the philosophy of Hobbes; a translation from Eusebius of Sanconiaton's Phœnician History; an "Essay on the Jewish Weights and Measures;" "Origines Gentium Antiquissima," &c. He was an extremely learned man, but not more remarkable for learning than for modest and unassuming virtues.

CUMBERLAND, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, duke of, second son of George II., was born in 1721, and at an early age entered on the duties of a military life. At the battle of Dettingen, in 1743, he was wounded, while fighting by the side of his father; and in 1745 he signalized himself, when commander-in-chief of the British army in Flanders, at the battle of Fontenoy, where, however, he was obliged to yield the palm of victory to marshal Saxe. On his return to England, he took the field against the Scottish rebel troops, whom he defeated at the battle of Culloden; but he stained his laurels by unnecessary cruelty. Died, 1765.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, an able dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was a son of Dr. Cumberland, bishop of Clonfert, and born in 1732. From Westminster school he went to Trinity College, Cambridge; and was introduced to public life as the se-

WERE IDLENESS HAS RUINED MORE WOMEN THAN PASTOR, VANITY MORE THAN IDLENESS, AND CREDULITY MORE THAN EITHER.

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cretary of Lord Halifax, when viceroy of Ireland. His first literary efforts obtained for him but little fame; but on the appearance of his comedy of "The West Indian," in 1771, his reputation as a dramatist was at once established. From this period till the time of his decease he continued to be one of the most prolific writers for the stage, though none of his subsequent pieces were so successful as the comedy before mentioned. In 1780 he was employed by the government to conduct a secret negotiation with the courts of Madrid and Lisbon; which, to the disgrace of the ministry, involved him in great distress, as they refused to reimburse his expenses, to the amount of 5,000*l.*, which compelled him to part with his hereditary property. To add to his distress, the board of trade was broken up; and he retired, with a trifling pension, to Tunbridge Wells, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits with the most unabating ardour and industry. Besides his numerous dramatic productions, he published a collection of essays, under the title of "The Observer;" also the novels of "Arundel," "Henry," and "John de Lancaster;" "Calvary," a poem; and various other works, the last of which was his own "Memoirs." The comic drama was certainly his forte; but throughout the whole of his writings there is much merit, and many of them possess the elements of a lasting vitality. Died, 1811.

CUNCEUS, PETER, a Dutch lawyer and philological writer; author of "Animadversiones in nonni Dyonisiaca;" "Sardi Venales;" a treatise "De Republica Hebraeorum," &c. He was professor at Leyden, successively of Latin, politics, and law. Died, 1838.

CUNNINGHAM, ALEXANDER, a Scotch historical writer of the 18th century; author of a "History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Accession of George I." This was elegantly written by him in Latin, but a translation of it was published by Dr. Thompson in 1787. Cunningham also held some government employments, among which was that of resident at Venice. Died, 1737.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, an ingenious Irish poet and dramatic performer; author of "The Landscape," and other poems, and of "Love in a Mist," a farce, upon which Garrick is said to have founded that of the "Lying Valet." Died, 1773.

CURIO, CARLUS SECUNDUS, a learned Piedmontese. Becoming a convert to the reformed religion, the boldness of his preaching gave so much offence to those in power, that he was obliged to fly from Milan, and subsequently from Venice and Ferrara. He at length obtained the appointment of professor of eloquence and the belles lettres at the university of Basle. His principal works are; "De Amplitudine beati Regni Dei;" "Pasquillorum tomus duo;" "Forum Romanum;" and "Paraphrasis in principum Evangelii St. Johannis." Died, 1669.

CURL, EDMUND, a bookseller, whose name is handed down, like many others, by the satirical wit of Pope, kept a shop in the purlieus of Covent-garden, and had his

ears cut off in the pillory as a just reward for publishing obscene books. What pity it is that a punishment so salutary should have become obsolete!

CURRAN, JOHN PHILPOT, a celebrated Irish barrister, of humble origin, was born near Cork in 1750; received his education at Trinity College, Dublin; and, coming to London, studied the law in the Temple. In course of time he was called to the bar; and, though at first he had to struggle with great difficulties, his brilliant talents, exerted in defence of various persons charged with political offences, overcame all obstacles, and he quickly rose to forensic eminence. He became a member of the Irish House of Commons in 1784; and was a powerful member of the opposition until the Whigs came into office, in 1806, when he was made master of the rolls in Ireland. This office he held till 1814, and received a pension of 3000*l.* on retiring; after which period he generally resided in London. His oratorical powers were of the most splendid kind; his wit, pathos, and withering sarcasm, being alike irresistible; and, though mean in personal appearance, and not always using his intellectual weapons with good taste, they enabled him to support the character of a popular advocate and an effective debater. Died, 1817.

CURRIE, JAMES, M.D. He was a native of Scotland, but settled as a medical man at Liverpool, where he enjoyed an extensive and very lucrative practice. The fatigues necessarily attendant upon this did not, however, prevent him from devoting considerable time to literature; and he is favourably known as a professional writer by a paper "On Tetanus and Convulsive Disorders," and "Medical Reports on the Effects of Water, cold and warm, as a remedy in Febrile Disorders; with Observations on the nature of Fever, and on the effects of Opium, Alcohol, and Insanition." But his literary celebrity rests less upon his professional treatises than upon his biography of and critique upon the poet Burns, an edition of whose works was superintended by Dr. Currie in a manner which obtained him great and well-merited applause. Died, 1805.

CURTIS, WILLIAM, an eminent English botanist. He was a native of Alton, in Hampshire, and was apprenticed to an apothecary in that place. But his love of botanical pursuits induced him to relinquish his profession to establish a botanical garden, and exhibit as a botanical lecturer. Besides his lectures, which were published with expensive and handsome illustrative plates, he wrote "Practical Observations on the British Grasses;" "Flora Londinensis," an accurate and beautiful work; a Botanical Magazine, &c. Died, 1799.

CURTIS, Sir WILLIAM, bart., a well-known citizen and magistrate of London, whose father had carried on, in an extensive way, the business of a sea-biscuit baker. The son, however, quitted that trade, to engage in the Greenland fisheries; and having secured a considerable portion of wealth, employed it in the banking business, under the firm of Roberts, Curtis, and Co. He was senior alderman of Bridge-ward,

IF MEN SHAKE YOUR SPEARS, SUSPECT THEIR JUDGMENT; IF THEY CENSURE THEM, SUSPECT YOUR OWN.

HE THAT HAS LITTLE, AND WANTS LESS, IS RICHER THAN HE THAT HAS MUCH, AND WANTS MORE.

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and father of the corporation of the city of London, which he represented in parliament during 28 years. Sir William was a loyal and benevolent citizen; of most honourable character in his public transactions, greatly beloved in his private connections, and honoured with the notice and friendship of his majesty George IV. He was raised to the baronetcy in 1802, and died, possessed of great wealth, in 1829.

CURTIUS, MARCUS, a celebrated Roman. Livy relates, that in the year 362 B.C. a vast chasm appeared in the midst of the Forum, which the oracle pronounced could only be closed by the Romans throwing into it that by which they were most powerful. Curtius declared that the arms and courage of the Romans were their most valuable possessions, and having solemnly devoted himself, he put on his armour, mounted his horse, and galloped headlong into the gulf.

CURTIUS, RUFUS QUINTUS, a Roman historian, who wrote the History of Alexander the Great, in ten books, the first two of which are lost. The exact period in which he flourished is not known; for though his style would indicate that he lived in one of the best periods of the Latin language, no writer of any earlier date than the twelfth century has made any mention of him.

CURWEN, JOHN CHRISTIAN, a member of the ancient family of McChristen, of the Isle of Man, was for many years the representative in parliament for the county of Cumberland. He devoted a great portion of his useful life to the study of agriculture; and his skilful operations have banished many erroneous practices in the science, and given a new impulse to agricultural exertions throughout the kingdom. Died, 1838.

CUSSAY, M., the governor of Angers at the time the infamous Charles IX. carried into effect the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He deserves a niche in every biographical work, for having refused to obey the tyrant's orders, in these memorable words:—"I will not stain fifty years of a spotless life by the most cowardly of assassinations."

CUSA, NICHOLAS DE, an eminent cardinal. His parents were very obscure, and he took his name from that of the village of Cusanus, in the diocese of Treves, where he was born. After some minor preferments in the church, he was sent by pope Eugenius IV. as legate to Constantinople, to endeavour to bring about a union between the Greek and Latin churches. He was made a cardinal by pope Nicholas V., who also gave him the see of Brixen, in the Tyrol. Besides metaphysical, theological, mathematical, and other treatises, which form three volumes folio, he wrote a very learned and powerful refutation of the Koran. Died, 1464.

CUSSON, PIERRE, an eminent French botanist and physician. During his travels in Majorca and Spain he made a very valuable collection of the plants of those countries, which, unfortunately, a female of his family, mistaking it for so much mere lumber, threw into the street, and it was ut-

terly destroyed. Besides assisting Sauvages in his celebrated work on Nosology, he wrote, and had completely prepared for the press, an elaborate treatise on the umbelliferous plants; a work which could not but have been a valuable contribution to science, but which from some unexplained cause has not been printed. Died, 1784.

CUSTINE, ADAM PHILIP, count de, was born at Metz, in 1740; and having entered the army early in life, attracted the notice of Frederic of Prussia, under whom he served in the seven years' war. He afterwards accepted a commission in one of the French regiments that assisted the Americans in resisting the English; and on returning to France was made governor of Toulon. In 1792 he had the command of the army of the Rhine; but being suddenly summoned to France, the tyrants of the hour sent him to the guillotine, August, 1793, there to expiate the crime of non-success.

CUTHBERT, an English saint, who had the honour to baptize Egred, king of Northumberland, and the good fortune to be made bishop of that district. He founded a monastery at Lindisfarne, and died in 666.

CUTTS, JOHN, lord, an English general, who entered early into the army under the duke of Monmouth. He afterwards had the command of the troops in Ireland, but being deprived of his military authority it broke his heart. He had some genius for poetry, as is proved by his "Poetical Exercises." Died, 1707.

CUVELLIER DE TRIE, JOHN WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, a French dramatist of great fecundity and considerable talent, was born in 1766, and died in 1824. He was sometimes called the Cornelle of the Boulevards.

CUVIER, GEORGE LEOFOLD CHRISTIAN FREDERIC DAGOBERT, baron; the most eminent naturalist of modern times; was born at Moulthard, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, in 1769. Having a decided partiality for natural history, he devoted his leisure hours to the pursuit of that interesting science, while acting in the capacity of private tutor in the family of count D'Hervey, in Normandy. As soon as he quitted this situation he established himself in Paris; and such was his talent, and such the perseverance with which he followed up his examinations and enquiries, that he was long acknowledged to be one of the first zoologists in Europe. His profound knowledge and comprehensive views, his ingenious classifications and elegant illustrations, delighted the accomplished visitors of the Lyceum, where he lectured; and his fame reaching the ears of Napoleon, the most important offices in the department of public instruction were given to him. He twice visited England, namely, in 1818 and in 1830; and died at Paris in 1832. To baron Cuvier France is indebted for the finest osteological collection in the world; while the whole world is indebted to him for the immense additions he has made to the general stock of zoological science.

CYAXARES I., king of the Medes, was a very powerful prince, and subdued all Asia beyond the river Halys. Died, B.C. 585.

CYPRIAN, THASCIUS CECILIUS, was a learned father of the church, born at Car-

FOR ONE GREAT GENIUS WHO HAS WRITTEN A LITTLE BOOK, THERE ARE A THOUSAND LITTLE GENIUSES WHO HAVE WRITTEN GREAT BOOKS.

WE ARE NEVER MORE DECEIVED, THAN WHEN WE MISTAKE GRAVITY FOR GREATNESS, SOLEMNITY FOR SCIENCE, AND POMPOSITY FOR ERUDITION.

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thage, and who embraced Christianity in 346. He wrote a work, entitled "Gratia Dei;" succeeded Donatus, as bishop of Carthage; and suffered martyrdom in 358.

CYRIL, St., originally named CONSTANTINE, and called the Philosopher, was the apostle of the Slavi, in the ninth century, and invented the Slavonic alphabet. He died at Rome, in 822.

CYRUS, king of Persia, a renowned conqueror, was the son of Cambyses and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media, by whom he was sent to Persia. Here he soon collected a formidable army, and deposed his grandfather, B. C. 560. He also conquered Croesus, the rich and powerful king of Lydia, and Nabonadius, king of Babylon, whose capital he took, after a siege of two years. Extending his conquests on all sides, till his dominions in Asia reached from the Hellespont to the Indus, he at length marched against the Massagete, a people of Scythia, then ruled by a queen named Tomyris; but though successful in the first great battle, he was defeated in the second, and slain, B. C. 529.

CYRUS the Younger, was the son of Darius Nothus, and brother of Artaxerxes, whose life he attempted, in order to obtain the throne. He was, however, pardoned, and made governor of Lydia; but he

treacherously raised an army, marched against his brother, fought a desperate battle, and was killed, B. C. 400.

CYRUS, of Panapolis, a Latin poet and soldier, in the time of Theodosius the Younger. He was made consul and prefect of Constantinople; afterwards embraced Christianity, and was made bishop of Phrygia, where he died.

CZERNI-GEORGE, whose real name was GEORGE PETROVITCH, the appellation of "George the Black" being given him on account of the darkness of his complexion, was born of humble parents, near Belgrade; but he raised himself to the rank of a prince by the force of his natural talents, and a degree of courage rarely equalled. With an ardent desire to liberate Servia, his native country, from the Turks, he first raised a small troop, was successful in various encounters, and at length, in 1800, made himself master of Belgrade. A long and arduous struggle followed; and though for a time Czerni-George was the acknowledged prince of Servia, he was eventually compelled to retire to Russia, where he was received with distinction, and created a Russian prince. But he was still bent on repossessing Servia; and having entered that territory, in 1817, he was taken prisoner and beheaded.

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DACIER, ANDREW, a critic and classical commentator of some eminence, born, in 1651, at Castres, in Upper Languedoc. He was made perpetual secretary of the French Academy in 1731, and had the care of the cabinet in the Louvre entrusted to him. He translated Horace, Plato, Plutarch, Epictetus, &c. into French. Died, 1722.

DACIER, ANNE LEFEVRE, wife of the preceding, was born, in 1651, at Saumur, at the university of which place Tanaguil Lefevre, her father, was a professor. Her love of classical literature was displayed at an early age; and her proficiency was so great, that at the age of 23 she produced an admirable edition of "Callimachus," which was followed by various others of the Delphin classics. She subsequently translated Homer, Anacreon, Sappho, Terence, with portions from Aristophanes, Plautus, &c. In 1683 she married M. Dacier, and soon after they both renounced the Protestant religion. Though her life was spent in constant literary labour, she was far from being ostentatious of her eminent abilities. Died, 1730.

DEDALUS, a celebrated Greek architect and sculptor, who is said to have flourished at Athens in the tenth century B.C., and to have been the inventor of many useful instruments, viz. the axe, the saw, the plummet, the auger, &c. There was also another Dædalus of less note, a sculptor of Sicily.

DAGOBERT I., king of the Franks, sur-named the Great on account of his military successes, began his reign in 628, and died at the age of 32.

DAGOBERT, LOUIS AUGUSTUS, a French general, who in 1793 was chief commander of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and was killed in the following year at the capture of Urgel, where he greatly distinguished himself. He was also the author of a work on military tactics.

DAILLE, JOHN, a Protestant minister of the 17th century; author of several theological works, the chief of which is entitled "Of the Use of the Fathers." As a controversialist he was singularly impartial, and is esteemed even by Roman Catholics. Born, 1593; died, 1670.

DALBERG, CHARLES THEODORE ANTHONY PRINCE, a baron of the German empire, prince-primate of the confederation of the Rhine, grand duke of Frankfurt, and, finally, archbishop of Ratisbon, was born, near Worms, in 1744. He always espoused the new ideas to which the French revolution gave impulse; and though he opposed the invasion of Germany by the French in 1797, he assisted at the coronation of the emperor Napoleon in 1804. Throughout life he was distinguished for industry in the discharge of his official duties, and for an incorruptible love of justice; he was also the encourager of learning and science, and himself the author

GOLD IS AN IDOL, WORSHIPPED IN ALL CLIMATES WITHOUT A SINGLE TEMPLE, AND BY ALL CLASSES, WITHOUT A SINGLE HYPOCRISY.

A CHRISTIAN'S AMBITION IS, NOT TO CONQUER OTHERS, BUT HIMSELF, AND RE UNBUCKLES HIS ARMOUR, ONLY FOR HIS SHROUD.

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of several ingenious treatises, legal, scientific, and philosophical. In 1815 he voluntarily resigned all his possessions as a sovereign prince, and retired to private life, retaining only his ecclesiastical dignity. Died, 1817.

DALE, RICHARD, an American naval officer, was born, in Virginia, in 1756; was sent to sea at twelve years of age, and at nineteen had the command of a merchant-vessel. While serving as a midshipman on board of the American brig of war Lexington, he was taken by a British cutter; but, after being confined a twelvemonth in Mill prison, he effected his escape into France, where he joined the celebrated Paul Jones, then commanding the American ship Bonne Homme Richard, and was the first man that boarded the English frigate Seraph, which was captured. In 1801 he had the command of an American squadron, and hoisted his pendant on board the President. He was a brave, honourable, and intelligent seaman. The adventures of his early days were of the most romantic and perilous kind; but his latter years were passed in the peaceful enjoyment of a competent estate, at Philadelphia, where he died, in 1826.

DALE, SAMUEL, a physician at Bocking, in Essex, born, 1699; died, 1739. He wrote "Pharmacologia, seu Manuductio ad Materia Medica," and "The Antiquities of Harwich and Dover Court."

DALE, DAVID, a skilful mechanic, and the originator of the well known Lanark mills, was born, in 1739, at Stewarton, in Ayrshire. From being a journeyman weaver, he became a cotton manufacturer on a most extensive scale, first in conjunction with Sir R. Arkwright, and afterwards on his own account. By his means employment was given to thousands, old and young; nor did he leave the latter without the means of mental instruction, but provided teachers and established schools at all his works. Died, 1806.

DALE, SAMUEL, an English physician, was born in 1699. He was originally an apothecary at Braintree, in Essex, but became a licentiate of the college of physicians in 1730, and settled at Bocking, where he died in 1739. He was the author of "Pharmacologia, seu Manuductio ad Materia Medica," &c.

DALECHAMPS, JAMES, a French botanist and physician, was born at Caen, in 1513, and died at Lyons, in 1588. His principal work is "A History of Plants," in 18 books; and he translated Athenæus, Galen, and other authors.

DALIN, OLAVUS VON, called the father of modern Swedish poetry, was the author of many spirited satires, songs, epigrams, and fables. He was born in 1708; and died chancellor of the court of Sweden, in 1763.

DALLAS, ALEXANDER JAMES, an American statesman and financier, was a native of Jamaica, where his father was an eminent and wealthy physician. He was sent at an early age to England, and completed his education at Westminster-school. Finding, at his father's death, that the whole of his property was left at the disposal of his widow, who married again, he went to the

United States, was naturalized, and admitted to practise in the supreme court of Pennsylvania; filling up his leisure time by being a contributor to the periodical press. He subsequently obtained several government appointments, and in 1801 was made secretary of the treasury of the United States. This situation he discharged with consummate ability, and in 1815 he undertook the additional trust of secretary of war. Died, 1817.

DALLAS, ROBERT CHARLES, known as the friend and biographer of Lord Byron, was born at Kingston, Jamaica, and studied the law in the Inner Temple. After residing for a time in France and America, he returned to England, and devoted himself to literature. He translated several works from the French, and wrote the novels of "Aubrey," "Perceval," "The Merlands," &c.; but he is now more remembered for his "Recollections of Lord Byron." Died, 1824.

DALLAS, SIR GEORGE, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, was born in London, 1759, and educated principally at Geneva. At the age of eighteen he went to India as a writer, where his talents soon obtained for him a civil appointment, and he was at length elected to the office of superintendent of the collections of Rageshay. After having filled this situation with great credit for six years, Mr. Dallas resigned it, in consequence of ill health, and returned to England. There, finding Mr. Hastings in a situation which engaged the sympathy of every generous mind, he warmly espoused his cause, and in 1799 wrote a pamphlet, in which he attributed to him the British supremacy in India. In 1793 he published his "Thoughts upon our present situation, with Remarks upon the Policy of a War with France," which created considerable sensation, and especially excited the admiration of Mr. Pitt. He was also the author of various other political works, relating more particularly to the state of Ireland; besides some elaborate treatises on the subject of the East India trade and policy; and lastly, a "Biographical Memoir of his son-in-law, Captain Sir Peter Parker." The works of Sir George Dallas were all elegant and correct compositions, displaying a thorough knowledge of the subjects on which he treated. Died, Jan. 1833.

DALRYMPLE, SIR DAVID, a Scotch judge and antiquary, was born at Edinburgh in 1726, and educated at Eton and Utrecht. On his becoming a judge of the court of session in 1786, he took the title of lord Hailes. His principal works are "Annals of Scotland," which Dr. Johnson assisted in revising, and "Memorials relating to the History of Great Britain." Died, 1792.

DALRYMPLE, SIR JOHN, for many years a baron of exchequer in Scotland, and the author of "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland," in 3 vols. Died, aged 84, in 1810.

DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER, hydrographer to the Admiralty and the India Company, was born at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, in 1757, and spent the early part of his life in India, as a writer. He wrote

THERE IS THIS PARADOX IN PRIDE,—IT MAKES SOME MEN RIDICULOUS, BUT PREVENTS OTHERS FROM BECOMING SO.

THERE ARE TWO MODES OF ESTABLISHING OUR REPUTATION; TO BE TRAISED BY HONEST MEN, AND TO BE ABUSED BY ROGUES.

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"The Oriental Repertory," three "Collections of Voyages," &c. Died, 1808.

DALTON, MICHAEL, an eminent lawyer of the 16th century; the author of a book on the Office of a Justice of the Peace, and another on the Duties of Sheriffs. D. 1620.

DALTON, JOHN, an English divine and poet, was born at Dean, in Cumberland, in 1709, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He obtained the living of St. Mary-at-Hill, London, and a prebend at Worcester. He wrote a volume of sermons, some poems, &c.; and adapted Milton's Comus to the stage. Died, 1763.

DALZIEL, THOMAS, a Scotch general, who was with Charles II. at the battle of Worcester; after which he entered into the Russian service, but was recalled at the Restoration. After the tragical fate of Charles I. he never would suffer his beard to be shaved, and he was also remarkable for other eccentricities in regard to his dress. His devotion to the royal cause rendered him an especial favourite at the court of the "merry monarch."

DAMER, ANNE SKYMOUR, eminent as a sculptor as well as for her general accomplishments, was the daughter of Field-marshal Conway, and born in 1748. She took lessons in the art from Ceracci and Bacon; and afterwards studied in Italy. Died, 1808.

DAMIAN, General, born in 1763; a French royalist, engaged in repeated abortive attempts to rouse France against the revolutionary and imperial regimes, in favour of the Bourbons; and afterwards enjoying a pension of £300 per annum from the British government.

DAMIENS, ROBERT, who, owing to his vicious inclinations, obtained the appellation of *Robert-le-diable*, was born in 1715, at Tieuilly, a village of Artois. While at Paris, in a menial employment, he was accused of having poisoned one of his masters and robbed another; and having evaded the law by flight, he in course of time returned, to practice new enormities. In January, 1757, he stabbed Louis XV. in the midst of his guards, as he was getting into his carriage. Fortunately, the wound was not mortal, and Damiens was instantly seized; but the most cruel tortures which he was doomed to suffer could not induce him to confess that he had any accomplices; and the horrid sentence, which condemned him to be torn in pieces by horses, was executed, March 25, 1757.

DAMM, CHRISTIAN TOBIAS, a Protestant divine, eminent as a Greek scholar, was born at Leipzig in 1699. His principal work is a "Greek Etymological Lexicon." Died, 1778.

DAMON, a Pythagorean philosopher, rendered memorable for his friendship with Pythias. Dionysius having condemned him to death, he obtained leave of absence to go home and settle his affairs; Pythias pledging himself to endure the punishment in his stead if he did not return at the appointed time. Damon was punctual; and this instance of friendship so pleased the king, that he pardoned Damon, and requested to become one of his friends.

DAMOCLES, a sycophant at the court of

Dionysius of Syracuse. He was one day extolling the happy condition of princes; on which the king invited him to a sumptuous entertainment, but caused a naked sword to be suspended over his head by a single hair; thereby intimating the danger that awaited the great, though surrounded by vassals and revelling in luxury. This is said to have produced a salutary effect on the courtier, who begged that the king would dismiss him to any mean station, so that he might live in safety.

DAMPIER, WILLIAM, an English navigator, was born at East Coker, Somersetshire, in 1652, and became a mariner at an early age. During many years of active service in privateers and trading vessels, he several times visited the South Seas; and the result of his observations were given to the public in a work of 4 vols. entitled, "Voyages round the World," which for accuracy and interest, as well as for professional knowledge, possess very considerable merit. He died, as is supposed, in 1713, but the exact time is not known.

DAMP MARTIN, A.H., viscount, a French military and literary man, born in 1750; author of "Histoire de la Rivalité de Carthage et de Rome," and several works on education and politics.

DANCER, DANIEL, a noted miser, was born in 1716, near Harrow, in Middlesex. In 1736 he succeeded to his family estate, and led the life of a hermit for above half a century. His only dealings with mankind arose from the sale of his hay; and he was seldom seen, except when he was out gathering logs of wood from the common, &c. As he was frequently robbed, he nailed up his door, and by means of a ladder, which he drew up after him, got into his house through the upper window. This miserable specimen of humanity continued to vegetate till 1794, when he died, bequeathing his estates to lady Tempest, for the charitable attentions she had bestowed upon him.

DANCKERTS, the name of a family of Dutch artists; of whom CORNELIUS, born in 1561, appears to have been the first of any note. He excelled as a portrait and historical engraver; and several among his successors attained celebrity in the same art.

DANCOURT, FLORENCE CARTON, a French actor and dramatic poet, was born in 1661, at Fontainebleau, and was originally a barrister, but quitted that profession for the stage. He produced an immense number of plays, and was particularly successful in introducing subjects of real occurrence, which gave to his comic pieces great piquancy. Died, 1726.

DANDINI, CESAR and VINCENT; two Florentine painters of the 16th century; both eminent for their historical pieces; as was also their nephew PIETRO, who died in 1712.

DANDINI, ERCOLE FRANCESCO, count; professor of law at the university of Padua, and author of some professional treatises. Died, 1747.

DANDOLO, HENRY, a celebrated doge of Venice, to which high office he was chosen in 1192, when in his 84th year. At the siege of Constantinople, during the fourth

THE INTOXICATION OF ANGER, LIKE THAT OF THE GRAPES, SHOWS US TO OTHERS, BUT HIDES US FROM OURSELVES.

HOW MANY SACRIFICE ALL THAT IS REALLY VALUABLE IN LIFE, FOR THE EMPTY POLLY OF DYING RICH!

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crusade, the venerable doge commanded his men to run up to the walls, and was himself the first who leaped on shore. He died in 1205, aged 97.

DANDOLO, VINCENT, a Venetian chymist, descended from the famous doge and captor of Constantinople, was born in 1758. At all times zealous for the independence of Italy, he became a member of the council of the Cisalpine republic, after the treaty of Campo Formio. He died in 1819. Among his works are, "Fondamenti della Scienza Fisico-Chemica," &c.

DANET, PETER, a learned French ecclesiastic of the 17th century; author of several dictionaries and other classical works of reference. Died, 1709.

DANGEAU, PHILIP DE COURCILLON, marquis of, was born in 1638, and distinguished himself not less by his own talents than by the patronage he afforded to the literati of his day. He wrote an extensive "Journal of the Court of Louis XIV.," extracts from which have been published, but not the work entire. Died, 1720.

DANICIAN, ANDRE, better known by the name of **PHILIDOR**, a celebrated player and writer on chess, was born at Paris, and resided several years in England, where he published his "Analysis" of that celebrated game, and also some musical compositions. Died, 1795.

DANIEL, SAMUEL, a poet and historian, was born in 1562, near Taunton, Devon, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He became poet laureat on the death of Spenser; and was subsequently appointed to the office of groom of the bed-chamber to James I. Besides various poems, some of which possess considerable merit, he wrote a "History of England" to the end of the reign of Edward III. Died, 1619.

DANIEL, GABRIEL, a French Jesuit; author of a "History of France," and a "Voyage to the World of Descartes," a severe satire on the system of that philosopher. Born, 1649; died, 1738.

DANIELI, F., an Italian *savant*, medalist, and antiquarian, born in 1741. In the Neapolitan revolution of 1799, he joined the French republican party; and on the restoration of the king of Naples, by lord Nelson's means, suffered by the loss of his post in the Academy, and the confiscation of his property. Joseph Buonaparte made him perpetual secretary of the Academy of Antiquities at Naples; and in this employment he was continued by Murat. He died in 1812. Among his works, are "Le Forche Caudine Illustrate;" "Monete Antiche di Capua;" "I Regali Sepolchri del Duomo di Palermo," &c.

DANIELL, SAMUEL, an artist, who travelled into the interior of Africa, made numerous drawings there, and on his return published a work entitled "African Scenery." He also spent six years in the island of Ceylon, where he died in 1811. He left an extensive collection of drawings, chiefly illustrative of the natural history of the island; and a volume was published entitled "The Scenery, Animals, and Native Inhabitants of Ceylon."

DANTE, ALIGHIERI, or more properly **DURANTE**, the most renowned of all the Italian poets, was born at Florence in 1265. In the early part of his life he served his country both as a soldier and a statesman, and was employed on many occasions as the Florentine envoy to Rome. Unfortunately for himself, he was made one of the priors, or principal magistrates of his native city, in 1300, during the time it was divided between two parties, the Bianchi and Neri; and the former (to which he belonged) being the weakest, he was banished, his property confiscated, and he was long doomed to endure all the sorrows and sufferings of protracted exile. At length he found an asylum with Guido Novello, lord of Ravenna, who, as a friend of the muses, willingly afforded him protection during the remainder of his life. Dante's fame chiefly rests on that extraordinary production, entitled "Divina Commedia," consisting of three parts, Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven; a work alike remarkable for its terrific grandeur and wild display of creative genius, while at times it is equally graceful, tender, and pathetic. He died in 1321.

DANTE, IGNATIUS, a Dominican, of the same family as the poet. He was a celebrated mathematician, and wrote a treatise on the astrolabe. He became bishop of Alatri, and died in 1586.

DANTE, JOHN BAPTIST, professor of mathematics at Venice in the 15th century, was also a member of the above family, and is said to have made a pair of wings, with which he flew over the lake Thrasimene.

DANTON, GEORGE JAMES, born in 1759, was an advocate by profession, but became one of the most active among the sanguinary demagogues of the French revolution. After the imprisonment of Louis XVI. at Varennes he took the lead in the meeting of the Champ de Mars, which paved the way to the dethronement of the king, and ended in those scenes of blood and cruelty that has for ever rendered execrable the name of Jacobin. Well qualified for the position he assumed, by his colossal figure, Stentorian voice, and fierce demeanour, he became one of the Executive Council, and prepared measures for the defence of the capital when it was threatened by the Prussian invaders under the duke of Brunswick. He was afterwards a member of the Convention and of the Committee of Public Safety, and was a chief promoter of all the sanguinary acts of that terrible period. At length a struggle for supremacy took place between him and Robespierre, in which the latter succeeded, and Danton was sent to the guillotine by his brother ruffian, in 1794, charged with an attempt to restore the monarchy.

DANZI, FRANCIS, an eminent musical composer and performer on the violoncello, born at Mannheim in 1763; author of several operas, "Azakia," the "Midnight Hour," "Iphigenia," &c., and a great variety of instrumental music. He held the situation of director of the opera at Carlsruhe. Died, 1826.

DARAN, JAMES, an eminent French surgeon, born in 1701, was celebrated chiefly

SHORT AS LIFE IS, SOME FIND IT LONG ENOUGH TO OUTLIVE THEIR CHARACTERS, THEIR CONSTITUTIONS, AND THEIR REPUTES.

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or his skill in diseases of the bladder. For a considerable time he was surgeon-major in the Imperial army, but settled in Paris, where he acquired both fame and fortune by his practice. Died, 1784.

DARCET, JOHN, a French chymist and physician, who contributed much to the progress of chymical science, was born, in 1725, at Douzait, in Guéenne. He made several improvements in the manufacture of porcelain, tried the effect of fire on various minerals, and demonstrated the combustibility of the diamond. During the reign of terror his name was in Robespierre's list; but the interest of his friend Fourcroy saved him from the tyrant's murderous fangs; and he died in 1801, a member of the Institute and of the conservative senate.—His son, **JOHN PIERRE JOSEPH**, also an ingenious practical chymist, has greatly contributed to the improvement of science by a number of valuable discoveries.

DARCY, PATRICK, count, an eminent engineer, was born at Galway, in Ireland, in 1725, and educated at Paris. He entered the French army, and progressively rose to the rank of major-general. He also distinguished himself by his mathematical works, viz. "An Essay on Artillery," "A Memoir on the Duration of the Sensation of Sight," &c. Died, 1779.

DARIUS, surnamed *the Mede*, by some supposed to be the same as Cyaxeres, son of Astages, and maternal uncle to Cyrus, died at Babylon about 348 B. C.

DARIUS I., king of Persia, was the son of Hystaspes. He entered into a conspiracy, with six others, against the usurper Smerdis, and having slain him, they agreed that he should have the crown whose horse should neigh first in the morning. By a well-concerted plan of his groom, the horse of Darius neighed immediately he came to the spot where they were to meet, in consequence of which he was saluted king. He took Babylon after a siege of ten months, rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem, and sent the captive Jews to their own country. His forces suffered a defeat from the Greeks at Marathon; on which he resolved to carry on the war in person; but died in the midst of his preparation, A. C. 485.

DARNLEY, earl of, the husband of Mary, queen of Scots, whose hand he received in 1565, and perished about two years afterwards, owing to the house in which he resided being blown up with gunpowder. Whether Mary was privy to this horrid crime, or not, has never been clearly proved; but there are strong reasons to conjecture that her illicit passion for Bothwell, or resentment for the death of her favourite Rizzio, might have been the cause of the catastrophe.

DARQUIER, AUGUSTIN, a French astronomer, was born at Toulouse in 1718, and died in 1802. He was a member of the national institute; and his observations were printed in Lalande's "Histoire Celeste."

DARU, PIERRE ANTOINE NOEL BRUNO, a peer of France, eminent as a statesman, poet, and historian, was born at Montpellier, in 1767. At the age of sixteen he entered the army, and at the breaking out of the revolution adopted its principles; but

though engaged in active service, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. He first published a translation of the works of Horace, which, with his "Cleopédie," or Theory of Literary Fame, established his reputation as a poet. It was not long before Napoleon discovered his abilities, and rewarded him by various official appointments of trust, in which Daru conducted himself with zeal and ability; and at the time of the first restoration of the Bourbons he held the portfolio of the war department. Though his estate at Meulan was sequestered by Blücher, the allied monarchs soon restored it, and he was called to the chamber of peers by Louis XVIII. He afterwards wrote the "Life of Sully," and the "History of Venice," the latter work being one of the most important productions of modern literature. Died, 1825.

DARWIN, ERASMUS, a poet and physician, was born at Elton, near Newark, in 1721. He was educated at Cambridge, took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, and settled at Lichfield as a physician till 1781, when he removed to Derby, where he died in 1802. He was a man of great talent, but of remarkably eccentric opinions, as his works abundantly prove. His poetic fame rests upon his "Botanic Garden;" the versification of which is highly polished, but too mechanical. His other great work is entitled "Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life," which, though able and ingenious, is built upon the most absurd hypotheses. He also wrote "Physiologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening," several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c.

DASCHKOFF, CATHARINE ROMANOWNA, princess of, born in 1744, was a woman of great courage, and of considerable literary abilities. Having led a body of troops to the empress Catharine, the latter placed herself at their head, and precipitated her husband from the throne. For this service she desired to have the command of a regiment of guards, which the czarina refused; but was made director of the academy of sciences, and president of the newly-established Russian academy. She was the author of some comedies and other works. Died, 1810.

DASSIER, JOHN, a French medallist, who engraved a great number of medals of eminent men of the age of Louis XIV. D. 1763.

DASSIER, JACOB ANTHONY, son of the preceding, was also a medallist, and engraved numerous medals of illustrious men, in a very superior style of workmanship, preserving the likenesses with wonderful correctness. He was for some time actively employed in the mint of England, but went to St. Petersburg, and died at Copenhagen, while on his return to London, in 1739.

DATAMES, a general of the army of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, to which station he was raised from the ranks. He was assassinated B. C. 361.

DAUBENTON, LOUIS JEAN MARIE, a French naturalist and physician, was born at Montbar, Burgundy, in 1716. He was the friend and coadjutor of Buffon, in his Natural History of Quadrupeds, the anat-

WE SHOULD NOT BE TOO NIGGARDLY IN OUR PRAISE, FOR MEN WILL DO MORE TO SUPPORT A CHARACTER, THAN TO RAISE ONE.

IT IS DANGEROUS TO BE MUCH PRAISED IN PRIVATE CIRCLES, BEFORE OUR REPUTATION IS FULLY ESTABLISHED IN THE WORLD.

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nical part of which was prepared by him with great clearness and accuracy. He is the author of "Instructions to Shepherds," "A Methodical View of Minerals," and other works; and at the time of his death, in 1800, was a member of the senate and the institute. His wife was the author of a popular romance, called "Zélie dans le Désert." She died in 1824.

DAUN, LEOPOLD JOSEPH MARIA, count, an Austrian field-marshal, was born in 1705. He commenced his military career in the war against the Turks, and greatly distinguished himself; but it was as commander-in-chief, when opposed to Frederic of Prussia, during the seven years' war, that he obtained his fame as a great general. He died in 1766.

DAVENANT, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent poet, was born at Oxford in 1606, and there educated. After having been in the service of the dukes of Richmond and lord Brooke, he began to write for the stage; and upon the death of Ben Jonson, he was created poet laureate. During the civil wars he fought for the king, was made a lieutenant-general, and received the honour of knighthood. On the decline of the royal cause he went to France, and formed a design for carrying over a number of artificers to Virginia; but his ship was taken by a vessel belonging to the parliament, and brought to England, where an ignominious death would have awaited him, had it not been for the intercession of Milton; an act of kindness which he afterwards returned. On the restoration of Charles II., he obtained a patent for a theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. He died in 1668, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. His works consist of plays and poems; all of which display talents far above mediocrity.

DAVENANT, CHARLES, eldest son of the preceding; an eminent author and civilian, was born in 1656. He was successively joint inspector of plays, commissioner of excise, and inspector-general of exports and imports. His "Essays on Trade," in 5 vols., was his principal work; but he also wrote "Circe," a tragedy, and some other plays. Died, 1714.

DAVENANT, JOHN, bishop of Salisbury, was the son of an eminent merchant in London, where he was born in 1570. He was elected professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1600; but is chiefly known as having been sent by James I. to the synod of Dort.

DAVENPORT, CHRISTOPHER, an English Franciscan friar, and theological writer. He was chaplain to the queen of Charles I. Born, 1598; died, 1680.

DAVID, ST., the patron saint of Wales, was the son of the prince of Ceredig, now Cardiganshire, and born towards the end of the 6th century. On the death of St. Dubricius he became archbishop of Caerloun, at that time the metropolitan church of Wales; but he translated it to Menevia, now St. David's. He had the reputation of great learning and piety, and was the founder of twelve monasteries, the principal of which was in the vale of Rome.

DAVID, king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Alexander the Pious in 1124.

He married Maud, grand-daughter of William the Conqueror; and was earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, who called to the Scottish throne. On the death of Henry, king of England, he maintained the claim of his daughter Maud, against king Stephen, and seized Carlisle, but was defeated at the battle of Northallerton in 1138. A negotiation was entered into the following year, by which Carlisle was suffered to remain in the possession of David. He died there in 1153.

DAVID II. king of Scotland, was the son of Robert Bruce, at whose death he was only five years old. On the invasion of Scotland by Balliol, David was sent to France; but his party prevailing, after a bloody contest, he returned home in 1342. He made several incursions on England, but was taken prisoner after a brave resistance, and conveyed to the Tower, and did not recover his liberty till 1357, on paying a heavy ransom. Died, 1371.

DAVID EL DAVID, a pretended Messiah, was a Persian Jew in the 18th century, and being a man of great abilities, persuaded a number of his countrymen to acknowledge his pretensions.

DAVID AB GWILYM, a celebrated Welsh poet, of the 14th century.

DAVID, GANZ, a Hebrew chronologist who flourished in the 15th century.

DAVID DE ST. GEORGE, JOHN JOSEPH ALEXIS, a French littérateur, who devoted much time to the formation of a scheme, originally suggested by the president Des Broches, for showing the connection between the roots of all languages. He was a member of several learned societies, and the translator of some of Smollett's novels and other English works. Born, 1758; died, 1809.

DAVID, FRANCIS ANNE, an eminent French engraver, who published many illustrated works, among which were "Histoire de France, sous le Règne de Napoléon le Grand," "Elémens du Dessin," &c. Died, 1834.

DAVID, JACQUES LOUIS, a celebrated modern-French painter, was born at Paris in 1750, and was a pupil of Vien. In 1774 he went to Rome, where his taste for historical painting was quickly developed; and in 1789 he finished a large picture, representing Brutus condemning his son to death. But whatever were his merits as a painter, his character as a man is forever degraded by the blind idolatry with which he worshipped those human demons Robespierre and Marat, as well as by the eagerness with which he accepted office in the worst periods of the revolution. Seated in the National Convention, he became one of the Jacobin Mountain, and appears to have worked himself up to the imaginary belief of a similarity between Collet D'Herbois and Marius; of Phocion and Robespierre. He presented paintings of republican heroism to the National Assembly; he depicted, in a funeral oration, the patriotic death of Marat; avowed his destiny as forever joined with Robespierre; voted for the death of Louis XVI., and for the civic festival destined to the goddess of Liberty, and the re-acknowledgment of a God.

SOCIETY, LIKE A SHADED SIDE, MUST BE VIEWED IN ALL SITUATIONS, OR ITS COLOURS WILL DECEIVE US.

LAW AND EQUITY ARE TWO THINGS WHICH GOD HATH JOINED, BUT WHICH MAN HATH PUT ASUNDER.

IT IS LESS DIFFICULT TO HIDE A THOUSAND POUNDS, THAN A HOLE IN ONE'S COAT.

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—for some of the constituent details of which, he supplied gratuitous designs. In the sudden changes, however, which at that time took place, he was committed to the Luxembourg, and only escaped the guillotine from the celebrity he had gained as an artist. In 1800 Buonaparte appointed him painter to the government; and, during the imperial domination, David exercised considerable influence over the measures adopted for the cultivation of the fine arts. On the restoration of the Bourbons he was banished from France, and died at Brussels in 1825. His best paintings are, the Rape of the Sabinæ; the Oath of the Horatii; the Death of Socrates; Napoleon presenting the Imperial Eagles to the Troops; Mars disarmed by Venus and the Graces; and the Coronation of Napoleon. David's style of painting, formed on a fastidious deference to the classic models of Greece, has a cold and statue-like tameness, in the midst of striking elegance of form, and accuracy of costume and design; being deficient in that vitality which forms the *beau idéal* of the English school.

DAVIDSON, LUCRETIA MARIA, an American poetess of extraordinary talent, industry, and precocity, was born at Plattsburg, in 1808. When she was only four years old she was in the habit of retiring to some secluded place, while her schoolmates were at play, and there occupying herself in making rude drawings, with verses descriptive of them, written in the characters of the printed alphabet. Her parents not being in good circumstances, she was much employed in domestic services; but still she devoted every interval of leisure to intellectual pursuits, and with such a fatal ardour, that it laid the foundation of a disease, which terminated in death, August 27, 1825, in the 17th year of her age. Her poetical pieces were afterwards published, with a biographical sketch by Mr. Morse. Her features were singularly beautiful, but an expression of melancholy pervaded them, and in her latter effusions there is an evident consciousness of her premature decay.

DAVIE, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, a native of England, but brought up in America, and graduated at the college of Nassau Hall, New Jersey. He was intended for the law; but yielding to the military spirit which the war of independence had excited in Carolina, he obtained the command of a company in Count Pulaski's legion, quickly rose in rank, and greatly distinguished himself by his zeal, courage, and skill. In 1799 he was elected governor of North Carolina, and, soon after, appointed by president Adams, one of the envoys to France. He possessed a commanding figure, a noble and patriotic spirit, and was gifted with a masculine, ready eloquence, alike servicable to himself and the cause of his country. Died, 1820.

DAVIES, Sir JOHN, an English poet and judge, born in 1570, was a native of Wiltshire, and studied at Queen's College, Oxford; from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. On the accession of James I. he was created a knight, and appointed to the office of attorney-general for Ireland. In 1626 he was

made chief justice of the King's Bench, but died during the same year. His principal poem, entitled "Noces Teipsum," has very considerable merit, and his work on the state of Ireland contains many sound political arguments and reflections.

DAVIES, Dr. JOHN, a learned Welsh divine; author of a Grammar of the Welsh language, and a Dictionary, Welsh and Latin. Died, 1644.

DAVIES, JOHN, a learned divine, was born in London in 1679; and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. He died in 1732. He edited Maximus Tyrus, Julius Cæsar, Minutius Felix, and some of Cicero's works.

DAVIES, ROBERT, a modern bard of Wales, and one whose knowledge and love of Cambrian literature were never exceeded, died at Naniglyn, near Denbigh, on New-year's day, 1836, aged 68. He gained numerous medals and premiums at the different Elsteddffodan, for his Welsh effusions on popular and patriotic subjects; and was also the author of an excellent "Welsh Grammar," &c. Among the admirers of the ancient British language, Mr. Davies was known by the bardic appellation of *Bard Naniglyn*.

DAVILA, ARRIGO CATERINO, an eminent historian, was born in the territory of Padua, in 1576; and being brought up in France, served with reputation in the French army. On his return to his native country, he held several high offices under the Venetian government; but, in 1631, while on his journey to take the command of the garrison at Crema, he was assassinated. He wrote "The History of the Civil Wars of France," a work which still ranks among the best Italian productions.

DAVIS, THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer, by turns a bookseller and an actor, was the author of "The Life of Garrick," "The Life of Henderson," "Dramatic Miscellanies," &c. Died, 1785.

DAVIS, JOHN, an eminent navigator, was born near Dartmouth, in Devonshire, and went to sea at an early age. In 1685 he was sent out with two vessels to find a north-west passage, when he discovered the straits which still bears his name. He afterwards explored the coasts of Greenland and Iceland, proceeding as far as latitude 73 N. In 1671 he went, as second in command, with Cavendish, in his unfortunate voyage to the South Seas. After this he made five voyages to the East Indies, in the last of which he was killed in an engagement with some Japanese pirates off the coast of Malacca, 1605. He wrote an account of his voyages, and invented a quadrant.

DAVIS, HENRY EDWARD, an English divine, born at Windsor, in 1756. He was the author of "An Examination of Gibbon's Rome," and the only opponent whom the historian deigned to answer. Died, 1784.

DAVISON, WILLIAM, a native of Scotland, and secretary of state to queen Elizabeth. A great part of his life was spent in diplomatic missions; but he was ultimately sacrificed on the pretence of precipitating the death of Mary queen of Scots. In order to give a colour of probability to the

THE SEEDS OF REPENTANCE ARE SOWN IN YOUTH BY PLEASURE, BUT THE HARVEST IS REAPED IN AGE BY PAIN.

MAN WILL WRANGLE FOR RELIGION; WRITE FOR IT; FIGHT FOR IT; DIE FOR IT; ANY THING BUT—LIVE FOR IT.

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charge, he was condemned to pay a fine of ten thousand marks, and to be imprisoned during pleasure.

DAVOUST, LOUIS NICHOLAS, duke of Auerstadt and prince of Eckmühl, a marshal and peer of France, was born of a noble family, at Annoux in Burgundy, in 1770. He studied at Brienne with Buonaparte; and entered the army in 1785. Being an ardent republican, and distinguishing himself on many previous occasions, he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt; but it was in those brilliant campaigns which took place from 1803 to 1809, that he obtained his high reputation, and was rewarded with the titles of marshal, duke, and prince. He adhered to the fortunes of Napoleon through all his reverses; and was commander of the army which, in 1815, capitulated to the allies under the walls of Paris. Died, 1823.

DAVY, Sir HUMPHRY, bart., one of the most eminent among modern chymists, was born at Penzance, in Cornwall, in 1778. He was intended for the medical profession, and placed with an apothecary for the necessary initiation; but he gave himself up to the study of chymistry, and, with the consent of his master, quitted him in his 15th year, in order to prepare for graduating as a physician at Edinburgh. Indefatigable in the pursuit of his favourite science, his progress in it was most rapid; his friends encouraged the bent of his genius, and he was induced to suspend his design of going to Edinburgh, and to accept the superintendence of a pneumatic institution at Bristol. While there he published his "Chymical and Philosophical Researches," the fame of which immediately obtained him the professorship of chymistry at the Royal Institution, where his popularity as a lecturer was unbounded. In 1802 he became professor to the Board of Agriculture; in 1818 he was created a baronet; and in 1820 he was elected president of the Royal Society—and a series of scientific discoveries and professional honours flowed on without interruption till his death, which took place at Geneva, in 1829. The invention of the safety-lamp, the discovery of the metallic bases of the alkalies and earths, and of the principles of electro-chymistry; and numerous other discoveries and inventions not less important, attest his skill and industry, and give him an imperishable fame. Besides his separate works of a scientific character, he was the author of numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions; and when, during his illness, he was disposed to divert his mind with lighter studies, he wrote "Salmonia, or Days of Fly-fishing," and "Consolations in Travel."

DAVY, JOHN, a musical composer of some notoriety, was born in 1785, and died in 1824. He was a pupil of Jackson, discovered a very early genius for music, and composed some successful operas and songs.

DAWE, GEORGE, R.A., an eminent painter, who held the situation of first painter to the emperor of Russia, and was a member of the academies of St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Florence, excelled both in portraits and historical subjects, and for several years was a regular exhibitor at Somerset-house. He was the author of

"The Life of George Morland." Died, 1829.

DAWES, RICHARD, a learned critic, was born in 1708, and educated at Market Bosworth, under Anthony Blackwell. In 1738 he was appointed master of the grammar school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In 1745 he published his "Miscellanea Critica," or a collection of remarks on various ancient authors, a work of high value. In 1749 he resigned his school, and died in 1766.

DAWES, MANASSEH, a barrister of the Inner Temple, but who had long retired from practice, and distinguished himself as a writer of tracts and pamphlets on jurisprudence, morals, and political economy. Died, 1829.

DAWSON, GEORGE PEARSON, M. D., author of a "Nosological Practice of Physic;" a "Treatise on the Walcheren Fever;" and of many medical and literary Essays. He died at Bishopwearmouth, 1829.

DAY, THOMAS, an English writer, was born in 1748, and received his education at the Charter-house, from whence he was removed to Corpus Christi college, Oxford, after which he entered of the Middle Temple, but never followed the law as a profession. His manners were eccentric, and his opinions romantic. He wrote many works, but the only one by which his name will be perpetuated is the "History of Sandford and Merton." Died, 1789.

DEBURE, WILLIAM FRANCIS, a noted Parisian bibliographer, was born in 1731, and died in 1782. An ingenious and useful work, entitled "Instructive Bibliography," in 7 vols., has procured for him deserved credit.

DECATUR, STEPHEN, an American naval officer, distinguished for skill and bravery, was born in 1773, became captain of the President frigate, and performed many gallant exploits during the late war with this country. In 1812 he fell in with and captured the Macedonian English frigate, a vessel of inferior class to his own, after an engagement of an hour and a half. In 1815 he endeavoured to elude the vigilance of the British squadron blockading New York, but was captured after a running fight of two hours and a half. He lost his life in a duel with Commodore Barron, in 1820.

DECEBALUS, king of the Dacians, who resisted the Romans in the reign of Domitian. He entered the province of Moesia, defeated and slew Oppius Sabinus, the Roman commander, and took a number of places. Afterwards he was defeated himself, but still resisted till Domitian agreed to pay him a tribute yearly, which was continued by Nero, but refused by Trajan, who subdued Dacia; on which Decebalus put an end to himself, A. D. 106.

DECEMBRIO, PIETRO CANDIDO, an Italian writer, was born at Pavia in 1399. He became secretary to the pope, and to Alphonso king of Arragon, and died at Milan in 1477.

DECIUS, MUS. P., a valiant Roman, who served as military tribune under the consul Cornelius Cossus, B. C. 843, and when the army was in danger of being cut off by the Samnites, he volunteered his services with

HE THAT HAS NO RESOURCES OF MIND, IS MORE TO BE PITIED THAN HE WHO IS IN WANT OF NECESSARIES FOR THE BODY.

THE EXCESS OF OUR YOUTH, ARE DRAFTS UPON OUR OLD AGE, PAYABLE WITH INTEREST, ABOUT THIRTY YEARS AFTER DATE.

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his party, and completely routed them. Two years afterwards he was chosen consul with Manlius Torquatus, at which time the Romans were at war with the Latins. On this occasion it was agreed between the two consuls, that he whose army first receded from the enemy should devote himself for the good of his country. The division under Decius being hard pressed, gave way, on which he stripped himself of his military habit, and, rushing into the midst of the enemy, was slain. The army under Manlius then gained a terrible victory, and the body of Decius was buried with military honours.

DECIVS, the son of the above, was consul three times, and also censor. Being engaged against the Gauls and Samnites, and victory dubious, he imitated his father, by devoting himself, and was slain; after which the Romans defeated the enemy, with great slaughter.

DECIVS, a Roman emperor, was born in Pannonia. He distinguished himself by an expedition against the Persians, and by persecuting the Christians. In his march against the Goths he entered a morass, where he and his army perished by the attack of the enemy, in 251.

DECKER, THOMAS, an English dramatist of the 17th century. He was cotemporary with Ben Johnson, who satirized him in his Poetaster, under the name of Crispinus, but Decker retorted in his Satyromastix or untrussing of a humorous poet. He wrote several plays, some of which possess merit. He died after 1638.

DEGRES, a French admiral, born in 1751. He commanded the Guillaume Tell at the battle of Aboukir, and, when that vessel was blown up, was saved and made prisoner by the victors. It is singular that he perished, after rising to the portfolio of minister of marine in 1820, by being blown up by a train of gunpowder deposited in his mattress—the mysterious cause of which (although robbery by a servant is alleged) has never been discovered.

DE DUNSTANVILLE, FRANCIS, lord, a descendant of the Bassetts of Devonshire, whose ancestors came over to England at the time of the Norman conquest, was born at Walcot, Oxfordshire, in 1737. He was elected to represent Penryn in 1780, and joined the Tory party under the administration of lord North. He had, however, in the year preceding, gained much credit in having headed the miners of Cornwall, and led them on to the relief of Plymouth, when the combined fleets of France and Spain had cast anchor in the Sound. Upon that occasion Mr. Francis Basset was created a baronet. He afterwards changed his view of political affairs, and withdrew his hitherto strenuous support of lord North and his party. He was created a peer in 1796. Died, 1835.

DEE, JOHN, a mathematician and astrologer, was born at London in 1527, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. In the reign of Mary he was imprisoned on a suspicion of treasonable practices; but was in great favour with queen Elizabeth, who visited him at Mortlake, where he had collected a library. In 1581 he and Edward

Kelly commenced their magical operations, which lasted two years, and in which they were joined by a Polish nobleman called Laski, who persuaded them to go to Poland, where they remained some time. The two worthies at length quarrelled, and their adventures abroad made so much noise that Dee thought it prudent to return to England. In 1596 he was made warden of Manchester college, and died in 1608. He published several mathematical works in Latin and English, and wrote many more which were never printed.

DEFFAND, MARIA DE VICHY CHAMROUD, marchioness du, a French lady, who for many years was a conspicuous character among the literati of the age, and whose "Correspondence" has been published, was born in 1697. Few females possessed more natural or cultivated talents, and her abode was regarded as the rendezvous of wit and genius; but the laxity of her morals formed a sad contrast to the superiority of her intellectual powers. Died, 1780.

DEFOE, DANIEL, an English writer, whose family name was Fox, was the son of a butcher, and born in 1660. In 1688 he kept a booter's shop in Cornhill, but failing, he had recourse to his pen for a subsistence. In 1693 he was made acceptant to the commissioners of the glass duty, which office he held till that impost was taken off. In 1701 he produced his "True-born Englishman," a satire, coarse but characteristic. The year following appeared his "Shortest Way with the Dissenters," for which he was sentenced to the pillory, fined, and imprisoned. He was instrumental in promoting the union of England and Scotland. In 1713 he was again committed to prison for some political pamphlets, but lord Oxford procured his pardon. In 1715 he published the "Family Instructor," a religious performance of merit; and in 1719 appeared his admirable "Robinson Crusoe." Defoe wrote a number of other books, among which was a "Journal of the Plague in 1665," by a supposed witness of it; and died in 1731.

DE-JAURE, JEAN, a French dramatist of reputation, and the original author of the opera of "Lodoiska." He was born in 1761, and died in 1800.

DELABORDE, JEAN BENJAMIN, a celebrated French musical composer and performer on the violin. He was born in 1734; was a great favourite with Louis XV., in whose household he was originally; became afterwards fermier-general; and was guillotined during the reign of terror, as a favourer of monarchy.

DELAPEDE, BERNARD GERMAIN STEPHEN LAVILLE, a celebrated French naturalist, born in 1756. He held the situation of keeper of the cabinets in the Jardin du Roi at Paris, which he greatly improved; but the events of the revolution interfered with his scientific employments, and he was by no means an inactive spectator of the scene. He was successively secretary and president of the National Assembly, and on the formation of the Institute he was chosen one of the first members. Under the regime of Buonaparte he became president of the Conservative Se-

A NECESSITOUS MAN WHO GIVES COSTLY DINNERS, PAYS LARGER SUMS TO BE LAUGHED AT.

WHEN YOU CANNOT SAY WHAT IS TO THE PURPOSE, NEVER SAY WHAT IS NOT TO THE PURPOSE.

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nate, and grand-chancellor of the legion of honour; but when, in 1814, the reverses of the emperor tried the fidelity of his friends, Delacape appeared to waver. At the restoration of the Bourbons he returned to his studies in natural history, and he died in 1825.

DELACOUR, JAMES, an Irish poet; author of "The Prospect of Poetry," and a poem in imitation of Pope's, entitled "Abelard to Eloisa." His intellects becoming deranged, he possessed the notion that he was gifted with the spirit of prophecy; and having, it is said, made one lucky guess respecting the exact day when the garrison at the Havannah, which was then in a state of siege, would surrender, he went on prophesying ever after. Born, 1709; died, 1781.

DELABRE, JOHN BAPTIST JOSEPH, one of the most eminent French astronomers, and a pupil of Lalande, was born at Amiens in 1749. Though he did not commence the study of astronomy till he was 36 years of age, he rapidly acquired great fame, and produced numerous works of great merit; among which are his "Theoretical and Practical Astronomy," 3 vols. 4to., and a "History of Astronomy," in 5 vols. 4to. Died, 1822.

DELANDINE, ANTHONY FRANCIS, a modern French writer, born at Lyons, in 1756, of which city he became the librarian. In the early part of the revolution he distinguished himself by his judgment and moderation; but this was too great a crime for the terrorists to pardon, and he was denounced and imprisoned. To the overthrow of Robespierre's party he owed his life, and he devoted the remainder of his days to literature. He wrote "Memoires Bibliographiques et Littéraires," and other works. Died, 1820.

DELANY, PATRICK, a learned divine, was a native of Ireland, and born about 1686. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and obtained some church preferment from lord Carteret. In 1732 he published "Revelation examined with Candour;" and in 1738 appeared his "Reflections upon Polygamy." His next publication was the "Life of David;" and in 1754 he published "Observations on Lord Orrery's Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift." Died, 1768.

DE LA RUE, GERVAISE, a French abbé and an eminent antiquarian; knight of the Legion of Honour, and a member of many learned societies in Europe; died, at a very advanced age, in September, 1835. When Dr. Dibdin visited Normandy in 1818, he had an interview with the abbé; of which interview he gives an account in his Bibliographical and Antiquarian Tour. He says, "It is delightful to see a man of his venerable aspect and widely-extended reputation, enjoying in the evening of life (after braving such a tempest, in the noonday of it, as that of the revolution), the calm unimpaird possession of his faculties, and the respect of the virtuous and wise." He was at that time nearly 70 years of age; so that at his death he must have been about 87. His works are chiefly elucidatory of Anglo-Norman poetry; but the bare enu-

meration of them here would be tedious and unprofitable.

DELAVAL, EDWARD HUSSEY, a chemist and natural philosopher. He particularly directed his attention to optics; and his principal work was "An Experimental Inquiry into the Cause of the Changes of Colours in opaque and coloured Bodies." He was brother to lord Delaval. Died, aged 63, in 1814.

DELAUNEY, COUNT D'ANTRAIGUES, a distinguished political agent during the revolutionary era of France. When Robespierre was in his zenith he emigrated to Germany, and in 1797 he was employed in the service of Russia. While thus engaged in Italy, he was arrested by the agents of France and thrown into prison; from which he was liberated through the intercession of Madame St. Huberti, a celebrated actress belonging to the French opera, whom he afterwards married. In 1806 he was sent on a mission to England by the emperor of Russia, and he was often employed by the government. He resided at Barnes, Surrey; and, from some cause wholly unaccounted for, he was there assassinated by his Italian servant, in the following manner:—As he was about to step into his carriage to go to London with his lady, on the 3rd of July, 1812, Lawrence, the Italian footman, fired a pistol at the count, which slightly grazed his hair; but perceiving he had missed his aim, the fellow rushed into the house, and immediately returned with a pistol in one hand and a dagger in the other, with which he stabbed both the count and his lady, who expired almost instantaneously. He then ran into the house again, and blew his own brains out.

DELEUZE, M., honorary librarian at the Jardin des Plantes; translator into French of Darwin's Loves of the Plants and Thomson's Seasons; and the author of some original works. Died, 1835.

DELEYNE, ALEXANDER, an ingenious French writer; author of "An Analysis of the Works of Lord Bacon," "The Genius of Montesquieu," "The Spirit of St. Evremond;" several articles in the Encyclopedie, &c. Died, 1797.

DELILLE, JACQUES, a modern French poet, of first-rate eminence, was born at Algue Perse, in 1738. His translation of Virgil's Georgics, in 1769, established his fame, and obtained him admission to the French academy; and though a royalist, his poetical genius ensured him the respect even of the tyrant Robespierre. He was professor of Latin poetry at the college of France, and of the belles lettres at the university of Paris; but in 1794 he withdrew from France, though he returned again in 1801, and was chosen a member of the Institute. He again, however, emigrated; and it was in London that he translated the "Paradise Lost" of our divine poet. After his final return to his own country he wrote his admired poem, "La Conversation," became blind, and died in 1813. Besides the poems already mentioned, the most prominent of his productions are the "Three Reigns of Nature;" "Imagination;" and "Misfortune and Pity." Without possessing so large a share of creative genius

HE THAT STUDIES BOOKS ALONE, WILL KNOW HOW THINGS OUGHT TO BE; HE THAT STUDIES MEN, WILL KNOW HOW THINGS ARE.

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'*Ed. Bib. Universal: Biography.*

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As some others, he was excelled by none in exquisite versification, purity of moral sentiment, or true pathos.

DELSLE, WILLIAM, an eminent French geographer, and historiographer to the king, in which latter capacity he gave lessons to Louis XV., was born in 1675, and died in 1736.

DELSLE, JOSEPH NICHOLAS, a brother of the preceding, and eminent as a mathematician and astronomer, was born in 1688. He visited Newton and Halley in England in 1724; and being invited to Russia in 1727, was appointed to the office of astronomer-royal, which he held for twenty-one years. On his return to Paris he was appointed professor in the Royal College, and had among his pupils Lalande and Messier. While he was in Russia he established a noble observatory, and subsequently published the result of his observations and discoveries. Died, 1768.

DELIUS, CHRISTOPHER FRAUGOTT, a mineralogical writer, was born at Walhausen, in Thuringia. He died in Italy in 1799, aged 51. He wrote a "Dissertation on Mountains," &c.; and an "Introduction to the Art of Mining," &c.; both highly esteemed.

DELLA MARIA, DOMINIQUE, a musical composer, of Italian extraction, though born at Marseilles, in 1778. He studied under the first masters in Italy, and acquired a style at once pure, natural, and graceful. He died, aged 28, in 1806.

DELMONT, DEODAT, a painter of history, born at St. Tron in 1581, was a disciple of Rubens, who highly valued him for his genius. He died in 1634.

DELRIO, MARTIN ANTHONY, a Flemish Jesuit, born at Antwerp, in 1551, was remarkable for his knowledge of languages, and taught philosophy, the belles lettres, and theology. Among his various works is one entitled "Disquisitiones Magice," indicative alike of the author's talents, prejudices, and credulity. Died, 1608.

DELOLME, JOHN LOUIS, a native of Geneva, was born in 1745, and bred to the practice of the law; but, taking an active part in the political events of his country, he was obliged to repair to England, where he at length became known by his celebrated work on the "Constitution of England." He also wrote a "History of the Flagellants;" and, returning to Switzerland in 1775, died there in 1806.

DELPINI, CHARLES ANTHONY, was born in the parish of St. Martin, Rome, and drew his last breath in the parish of St. Martin, London, Feb. 13, 1828. He was the best clown of his day, and the author of several dramatic works. He got up the grand masquerade called "La Fiera di Venezia," which was intended for the entertainment of George IV. on his attaining the age of majority. It was the most superb thing of the kind ever exhibited in this country; and, though the tickets of admission to the Pantheon were three guineas each, Delpini was considerably out of pocket by it. Like too many of his professional brethren, he had failed to provide for the exigencies of old age, and suffered great distress for many years; which being

told to the late king, his majesty sent him a present of 200*l*.

DELUC, JOHN ANDREW, a Genevese naturalist, latterly residing in England, where he obtained a pension from queen Charlotte, who appointed him her reader. He was the author of several geological works. Born, 1726; died, 1817.

DEMARATUS, king of Sparta, who accused Clemens before the ephori as the disturber of Greece, for which he retorted upon Demaratus the charge of illegitimacy, and having bribed the priests of Delphos, the oracle, when consulted, confirmed the charge. Demaratus then resigned the crown, and entered into the Persian service, where he was entertained by Darius Hystaspes and Xerxes as a king.

DEMETRIUS, surnamed POLIORCHETES, king of Macedonia, was the son of Antigonus. At the age of twenty-two his father entrusted him with an army against Ptolemy, by whom he was defeated near Gaza. But he soon repaired the loss, and with a fleet of 250 ships sailed to Athens, which he delivered from Demetrius Phalerus. He afterwards defeated Cassander at Thermopylae; but the successors of Alexander, alarmed at his progress, collected their forces, and marched against him. They met at Ipsus, B.C. 301; and after an obstinate battle the army of Demetrius was defeated, and his father slain, but he himself fled to Ephesus. He, however, mustered a new army, and relieved Athens from the tyranny under which it groaned. He then slew Alexander, the son of Cassander, and seated himself on the throne of Macedonia. At the end of seven years he was obliged to quit his dominion and retire into Asia, where he was reduced to great distress; on which he went to the court of Seleucus, his son-in-law, but a difference breaking out between them, war ensued, and Demetrius was defeated. Deserted by his soldiers, he surrendered himself at length to his son-in-law, who exiled him to Fella, in Syria, where he died, B.C. 284.

DEMETRIUS I., king of Syria, surnamed SOTER, was the son of Seleucus Philopator. He was sent into captivity to Rome by his father, on whose death Antiochus Epiphanes, and after him his son Antiochus Eupator, the one the uncle, and the other the cousin of Demetrius, usurped the throne of Syria. He applied to the Roman senate for assistance to recover his right, but in vain. The Syrians, however, recognised him for their lawful prince, and at last he obtained the throne. He then declared war against the Jews, in which Judas Maccabaeus lost his life, bravely fighting for the liberties of his country. A confederacy of the neighbouring kings was formed against Demetrius, who was slain B.C. 150.

DEMETRIUS II., called NICANOR, was the son of the preceding. Ptolemy Philopator, king of Egypt, placed him on the throne of his father, after expelling the usurper Alexander Balas, B.C. 146. He married Cleopatra, the wife of the same Alexander, and daughter of Ptolemy. He formed an alliance with the Jews, when he was taken prisoner by the king of Parthia, who gave him his daughter in marriage,

OF ALL THE FARMERS, JEANETTE IS THAT WHICH EXACTS THE HARDEST SERVICE, AND PAYS THE RIVERRHET WAGES.

HE STANDS BUT A POOR CHANCE OF AMENDING THE WORLD, WHO CANNOT AT THE SAME TIME AMUSE IT.

HE THAT HAS LIVED WITHOUT A GOD, WOULD WISH TO DIE WITHOUT ONE.

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which so incensed Cleopatra, that she married Antiochus Sidetes, her brother-in-law. Sidetes, however, fell in battle, and Demetrius recovered his throne. Demetrius fled, and was killed by the governor of Tyre, B.C. 127.

DEMETRIUS, PHALEREUS, a philosopher of the peripatetic sect. The Athenians were so charmed with his eloquence, as to erect statues to his honour. He afterwards fell into disgrace, and retired to the court of Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, whose son banished him from his dominions, and he died by the bite of an asp, 234 B.C. He wrote several books, and, it is said, furnished the library of Alexandria with 200,000 volumes.

DEMETRIUS, czar of Russia, commonly called the *false Demetrius*, was, according to most historians, a native of Jarowslaw, and a novice in a monastery, where he was tutored by a monk to personate Demetrius, son of the czar John Basilowitz, who had been murdered by Boris Gudunow. Having learnt this tale he went into Lithuania, embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and married the daughter of the palatine of Sandomir. In 1604 Demetrius entered Russia at the head of a small army, was joined by a number of Russians and Cossacks, and defeated an army sent against him. On the death of Boris the people strangled his son, and placed Demetrius on the throne; but his partiality to the Poles, and contempt of the Greek religion, occasioned an insurrection, and he was assassinated in 1606, after reigning about eleven months.

DEMOCEDES, a Grecian physician, who with his family became captives to the Persians, and were carried to Susa, where he worked with the other slaves. But happening to cure Darius, he was liberally rewarded, and admitted to the royal table. He returned to his own country, and married the daughter of Milo.

DEMOCRITUS, one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, and of the Eleatic school, was born at Abdera, B.C. 460. He studied under Leucippus; and on the death of his father, who was a wealthy citizen, he travelled to Egypt, Chaldaea, and other countries, by which he greatly enlarged his stores of knowledge; and when he returned to his native city, though at first slighted, his intellectual acquisitions gained the respect of his countrymen, and he was placed at the head of public affairs; but indignant at the follies of the Abderites, he resigned his office, and retired to solitude, devoting himself wholly to philosophical studies. In his system he developed still farther the mechanical or atomical theory of his master, Leucippus, and applied it not only to the formation of the universe, but to the soul of man, the senses, the elements, &c. He was also a practical philosopher and a moralist; his grand axiom being, that the greatest good consists in a tranquil mind. He has been absurdly called the "laughing philosopher," (in contrast to the weeping Heraclitus), which epithet is supposed to have originated in his practice of humoursly exposing the absurdities of his countrymen, whose stupidity was proverbial. He wrote numerous works, but

none of them now exist; and he lived to the great age of 103.

DEMOIVRE, ABRAHAM, born at Vitry, in Champagne, in 1677, was driven from his native country by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in England, where he obtained a livelihood by his skill in teaching the mathematics. He was undoubtedly one of the first calculators that ever existed; and published "The Doctrine of Chances," "Miscellanea Analytica," &c. Died, 1754.

DEMOSTHENES, the greatest orator of antiquity, was the son of an opulent sword blade manufacturer at Athens, and was born about 380 B.C. Having lost his father when a mere child, his education was neglected; but at the age of seventeen he determined to study eloquence, though his lungs were weak, his pronunciation inarticulate, and his gestures awkward. These impediments he conquered by perseverance; till by degrees he surpassed all other orators in the power and grace of eloquence. When the encroachments of Philip of Macedon alarmed the Grecian states, he depicted his ambitious design with so much effect, that similar orations are to this day called *Philippics*. When that monarch was about to invade Africa, Demosthenes was sent as ambassador to prevail on the Bosotians to assist them, in which mission he succeeded. He was also at the battle of Cheronæa, but his conduct there showed that he was as deficient in personal courage as he was inimitable in the senate. The influence of Demosthenes being on the decline, *Aschines* took advantage of it to bring an accusation against him on the subject of his conduct at Cheronæa, and his having had a crown of gold awarded him; but the orator so well defended himself in his celebrated oration *De Corona*, that he was honourably acquitted, and his adversary sent into exile. Shortly after, however, Demosthenes was convicted of receiving a golden cup and twenty talents from Harpales, one of Alexander's generals, who had retired to Athens with a quantity of plunder, which he had gathered in Asia. To avoid punishment, he fled to Ægina, where he remained till the death of Alexander, when he was recalled by his countrymen, and brought home in triumph. But this change of fortune was of short duration. The victory of Antipater was followed by an order to the Athenians to deliver up Demosthenes, who fled to the temple of Neptune, at Calauria, where he poisoned himself, B.C. 322. The speeches of Demosthenes were natural, concise, vigorous, and logical: he was by turns calm, vehement, or elevated, as the case required; in energy and power of persuasion, in beauty and vigour of expression, and in language at once strong and melodious, he surpassed all his predecessors.

DEMOUSTIER, C. A., a French author of celebrity, descended by the father's side from Racine, and by the mother's from La Fontaine. He was born in 1700, and died in 1801. Among his works are "Le Siege de Cythere," a poem, and many successful comedies, "Les Femmes," "Les trois Fils," "Le Divorce," "Alceste," "La Chaumiere Indienne," &c.

THERE IS NO DILEMMA IN WHICH VANITY CANNOT FIND AN EXPEDIENT TO DEVELOPE ITS FORM.

IGNORANCE WAS NO LIGHT; ERROR FOLLOWS A FALSE ONE.

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DENMPSTER, THOMAS, a Scotch writer, was born in 1579, and studied at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Paris. He was afterwards professor of philology at Pisa, and died at Bologna in 1623. He wrote several works, the most curious of which are a "Martyrology of Scotland;" a "List of Scottish Writers;" and a "History of the Biscuits."

DENHAM, Sir JOHN, a poet of some celebrity, was born in 1615, at Dublin, where his father was chief baron of the exchequer, but afterwards became a judge in England. In 1631 he was sent to Trinity college, Oxford, from whence he went to Lincoln's Inn, but he made little or no progress in the law. In 1641 appeared his tragedy of "The Sophy," and soon after he was made governor of Farchani castle for the king. In 1643 he published his "Cooper's Hill." He attended Charles II. in his exile, and was sent by him ambassador to Poland. At the restoration, he was knighted and appointed surveyor-general of the royal buildings. Died, 1668.

DENHAM, Lieut.-col. DIXON, an enterprising traveller, and intrepid soldier, was born in 1786, and entered the army as a volunteer in 1811, serving with honour in the peninsula war, where he obtained a lieutenantancy. In 1821 he was chosen to proceed to Central Africa, in company with Captain Clapperton and Dr. Oudney, for the purpose of exploring those regions; his courage, perseverance, address, and conciliatory manners peculiarly fitting him for such an undertaking. On his return to England, in 1824, he published a "Narrative" of his travels. In 1826 he was sent to Sierra Leone as superintendent of the liberated Africans, and in 1828 was appointed lieutenant-governor of the colony; soon after which he was seized with a fever, which quickly proved fatal.

DENMAN, Dr. THOMAS, an eminent physician and medical writer, was born at Bakewell, Derbyshire, in 1733. He first served in the navy as a surgeon, and having obtained much experience, on quitting it he commenced practice in London, where he eventually attained great professional celebrity. In 1770 he commenced giving lectures on the obstetric art, and was appointed licentiate in midwifery of the College of Physicians in 1783. He wrote an "Essay on Puerperal Fever," an "Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery," and "Aphorisms" for the use of junior practitioners. He left a son and two daughters; the latter were married to Sir R. Croft and Dr. Matthew Baillie; the former is the distinguished chief justice of the court of King's Bench. Died, 1813.

DENINA, GIACOMO CARLO, an Italian historian, was born in 1731, at Revel, in Piedmont. For many years he was professor of rhetoric at Turin; and ultimately became librarian to Napoleon. His principal works are "History of the Revolutions of Italy;" "The Political and Literary History of Greece;" "The Revolutions of Germany," &c. He died at Paris, in 1813.

DENNER, BALTHASAR, a portrait painter, born at Hamburg in 1683; died in 1747.

DENNIS, JOHN, a dramatist and critic,

was born, in London, in 1637; studied at Cambridge; and devoted himself to literature. Throughout life he was almost perpetually in broils with one or other of the wits of the age; and Pope, in return for his animadversions, gave him a conspicuous place in the Dunciad. He originally had a considerable fortune; but having dissipated it, the duke of Marlborough obtained for him the place of land waiter at the Custom-house; this he mortgaged, and his latter days were spent in poverty, aggravated by blindness. Died, 1734.

DENON, DOMINIQUE VIVANT, baron de, was born, in 1747, at Chalons-sur-Saone, in Burgundy. Though originally destined for the law, he was appointed to the office of "*gentilhomme ordinaire*" about the person of Louis XV. He afterwards resided several years in Italy, as secretary of embassy, during which period he applied himself sedulously to the study of the arts. He was so fortunate as to pass through the years of terror without incurring the displeasure of any of the republican tyrants; and, having attracted the notice of Buonaparte, he accompanied him to Egypt, alternately wielding the pen, the pencil, and the sword. On returning to Paris, he was appointed general director of the museums, and had the superintendence of the medallic mint, and all works of art executed in honour of the French victories. After the abdication of the emperor, he retained his office, but was deprived of it in 1815, in consequence of having joined him on his return from Elba. He was a man of great and varied talents; and his able work, entitled "Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the Campaign of General Buonaparte," has gained him an imperishable fame. Died, at Paris, 1825.

D'EON, the Chevalier. EON DE BEAUMONT, CHARLES GENEVIEVE LOUISE AUGUSTE D', was born at Tonnerre, in 1729, and known until 1773 as the "*Chevalier D'Eon*." He was equerry to Louis XV. Chevalier, doctor of law, parliamentary advocate, military officer, ambassador, royal censor, &c.; occupying, in short, during his eventful life, the most varied stations with consummate skill, and involving his sex and real character in unparalleled mystery. Sent as envoy on a difficult mission to the Russian court, his insinuating manners gained him the favour of the empress Elizabeth, and for five years he was the medium of a secret correspondence between her and the king of France. In consequence of these services, he was made captain of dragoons, and received a pension of 2400 livres. He returned to France in 1758, and subsequently distinguished himself in the military service. After the conclusion of peace, he went to London as secretary of legation, under the duke of Nivernois, and obtained possession of some important papers. On the return of the duke, he remained as resident, and afterwards as minister plenipotentiary, but was finally dismissed from his employment, and lived fourteen years at London, in a kind of exile. During this period suspicions arose as to his sex, which led to several extraordinary wagers. In July, 1777, a curious trial took place before lord chief

THE GREATEST GENIUS IS NEVER SO GREAT, AS WHEN IT IS CHASTISED AND SUBDUED BY THE HONEST REASON.

THAT WAITER DOES THE MOST, WHO GIVES HIS READER THE MOST KNOWLEDGE, AND TAKES FROM HIM THE LEAST TIME.

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justice Mansfield, on an action brought against Mr. Jaques, a broker, who had received several premiums of 15 guineas, to return 100, whenever it should be proved that the chevalier was a woman. By the evidence of Louis Legoux and M. de Morande this fact was supposed to be so well established, that Hayes, the plaintiff, obtained a verdict, but it was afterwards set aside on the ground of the illegality of the wager. D'Eon after this put on female attire, and returned to France; but on the commencement of the Revolution, which deprived him of his pension, he returned to England. Being reduced to poverty, he supported himself for some time by giving lessons in fencing, and by publicly exhibiting his skill in that art, in the principal towns in the kingdom. When age had enfeebled him, and the notoriety of his character had abated, he depended in a great measure for subsistence on the aid of his friends. Among these was Elisee, first surgeon of Louis XVIII., who kindly assisted him till his death, in London, in 1810, and attended the dissection of his body. The account of this witness, with other undeniable evidence, leaves it beyond doubt, that D'Eon was of the male sex. What the reasons were that could induce the chevalier, who was undoubtedly a brave soldier and an able diplomatist, to assume female attire, and to join in the deception when there was no apparent reason for it, remain undiscovered; but they were probably of a political nature, and might have been suggested by the manœuvring policy of the French court to attain some particular object. That D'Eon was a man of talent is sufficiently evident by his works, which appeared under the title of "Loisirs du Chevalier D'Eon," in 13 vols., 8vo.

DERBY, JAMES STANLEY, earl of, a gallant English nobleman, who in the action at Wigan, in Lancashire, with 600 horse bravely withstood a body of 3000 horse and foot, commanded by colonel Lilburne. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and beheaded, in violation of a promise of quarter which had been given him, in 1631.

DERHAM, WILLIAM, D. D., a learned divine and philosopher, was born at Stowton, near Worcester, in 1657; educated at Trinity college, Oxford; and became chaplain to George I., and canon of Windsor. He devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, became a member of the Royal Society, and contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1713 he published his "Physico-Theory," being the substance of his Boyle's Lectures, with curious and instructive notes; in 1714 appeared his "Astro-Theory," and in 1730 his "Christo-Theory, or a Demonstration of the divine authority of the Christian Religion." In his younger days he published a treatise, entitled "The Artificial Clock-maker." Died, 1735.

DERMODY, THOMAS, a poet, was the son of a schoolmaster, and born at Ennis, Ireland, in 1775. Such was his precocity, that at the age of nine years he was able to assist his father in teaching Greek and Latin. While a mere boy he ran away from home, and enlisted as a soldier; but having

attracted the notice of earl Moira, that nobleman procured him a commission. Patronage, however, was unavailing; for so confirmed were his habits of intemperance, that he died, a victim to disease, in 1802. His poems, which were written under the pressure of necessity, and often in great haste, possess considerable merit.

DERRICK, SAMUEL, a native of Ireland, who, on the death of Beau Nash, was appointed master of the ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge Wells. On coming to London he attempted the stage; but, being unsuccessful as an actor, he had recourse to his pen. He wrote "A View of the Stage;" "The Third Satire of Juvenal in English verse;" "Sylla," a dramatic piece; and edited "Dryden's Poems," 4 vols., a "Collection of Voyages, &c. Born, 1724; died, 1769.

DERSCHAWIN, or DERZHAYINE, GABRIEL ROMANOVITSH, a Russian poet and statesman, was born at Casan, in 1743. In 1760 he entered the army as a common soldier, but soon distinguished himself; and, after a military service of 14 years, entered the civil service, in which he arrived at the important situations of treasurer of the empire, and minister of justice. He holds a high place among the bards of his country. Died, 1819.

DERYCK, or DERICK, PETER CORNELIUS, a painter of Delft, born in 1568, and died in 1630. He excelled in landscape.

DESAGULIERS, JOHN TROPHILUS, an ingenious philosopher, was born in 1683 at Rochelle, and educated at Oxford, where he succeeded Dr. Keil as lecturer in experimental philosophy. He published a "Course of Experimental Philosophy;" a "Dissertation on Electricity," &c. He was a useful member of the Royal Society, and contributed several papers to their Transactions. Died, 1749.

DESAIX DE VOIGOUX, LOUIS CHARLES ANTHONY, a French general, was born in 1708. In the early part of the revolution he became aid-de-camp to general Custine; and contributed greatly, by his talents, to the famous retreat of Moreau. In the battle of Rastadt he commanded the left wing, and forced the archduke Charles to retire. He afterwards defended the bridge of Kehl with great bravery, and was wounded. He accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt; was appointed governor of the upper part of the country, and signed the treaty of El-Arish with the Turks and English. He was killed at the battle of Marengo, to which victory he greatly contributed, June 14, 1800.

DESAULT, PETER, an eminent French physician. Born, 1675; died, 1737.

DESAULT, PETER JOSEPH, a French surgeon, born in 1744, who, during the violence of the revolution, was confined some time in the Luxembourg prison, but his usefulness saved his life. He died while attending the dauphin, June 1, 1795, which induced a suspicion that he was dispatched because he would not poison that unfortunate prince. He wrote a work, entitled "Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales," &c.

DESCARTES, RENÉ, a celebrated French philosopher, was born at La Haye, in Touraine, in 1596, and received his education at

TO PLACE OUR NATURE IN TOO FLATTERING A VIEW, IS ONLY TO COURT DISAPPOINTMENT, AND END IN MISANTHROPY.

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the Jesuits college at La Fleche. On leaving that seminary he removed to Paris, and applied to the study of mathematics. In 1616 he entered into the army of the prince of Orange; and, while serving in the garrison at Breda, solved a difficult mathematical problem which had been posted in the public streets. This introduced him to the acquaintance of the learned Beckmann, the principal of the college of Dort. While at Breda, he wrote, in Latin, a treatise on music, and projected some other works. He next served in the army of the duke of Bavaria, but soon after quitted the military life, and travelled into Italy, where he saw the famous Galileo at Florence. In 1629 he settled at Amsterdam, and applied assiduously to the mathematical sciences, particularly dioptrics, in which he made some important discoveries. About this time he visited England, and during his stay made observations on the declination of the magnetic needle. His philosophy now became the subject of much discussion, and met with an extensive reception, though with considerable opposition. At the invitation of Christina, queen of Sweden, he went to Stockholm, where he died in 1650. His principal works are "Principia Philosophiæ;" "Dissertatio de Methodo recte regendæ Rationes," &c.; "Dioptriciæ;" "Meditationes;" and "Geometry."

DESEERICIUS, or DESERITZ, JOSEPH INNOCENT, an Hungarian divine, was born in 1702. Being called to Rome, he was created a cardinal, and was appointed by Benedict XIV. ambassador to the hospodar of Wallachia. He wrote several books, and died in 1765.

DESEZE, RAYMOND, or ROMAIN, a native of Bourdeaux, and an able counsellor of the parliament of that city, was born in 1750. He afterwards practised at Paris, and his acknowledged talents caused him to be named one of the counsel for the unfortunate Louis XVI., whose cause he most ably defended, after Target had declined the dangerous task. He was imprisoned for a time, but escaped the scaffold; and on recovering his liberty, he was never induced to serve the directory, the consulate, or the imperial government. On the return of the Bourbons he received, as the only survivor of the three selected by Louis for his counsel, the grateful notice of Louis XVIII. for his devotedness to his royal and unfortunate predecessor. He held several distinguished offices; was a peer of France, a knight of the order of Malta, a member of the French academy, and president of the court of appeal. Died, 1828.

DESFORGES, PETER JOHN BAPTIST CHOUDARD, a dramatic writer and actor, was born at Paris, in 1746. His taste for the drama was very early evinced; and he not only wrote for the stage, but commenced his career as a performer in 1769. He, however, quitted the stage in 1782, and devoted his time principally to dramatic composition. He is the author of 24 comedies, besides some romances, which latter afford unequivocal proofs of a sensual mind.

DESGODETS, ANTHONY, a French architect, was born in Paris, in 1653. On his passage to Rome in 1674, he was taken by

the Algerines, and kept in slavery sixteen months. On being exchanged he repaired to Rome, where he composed a work, entitled "The Ancient Edifices of Rome;" and, on his return to Paris, he was made comptroller of the royal buildings, and architect to the king. Died, 1728.

DESHAYS, JOHN BAPTIST HENRY, a celebrated painter, was born at Rouen in 1729. Died in 1765.

DESHOULIERES, ANTOINETTE DU LIQUIER, a handsome, witty, and accomplished woman, and a writer of much versatility, was born at Paris, in 1634; married a gentleman of family, and was on terms of friendship with the principal literati of the age. She produced numerous plays and operas, few of which were successful; but her "Idylls," "Eclogues," and "Moral Reflections," are still admired. She died, after twelve years of suffering, of a cancer in her breast, in 1694.

DESHOULIERES, ANTOINETTE THERESA, a daughter of the preceding, and the inheritor both of her talents and her sufferings; having written various poems, &c., and been for twenty years the victim of cancer. Died, 1718.

DESIDERIUS, or DIDIER, the last king of Lombardy, succeeded Atolphus in 756. His daughters were married to the two sons of Pepin, king of France, Carloman and Charlemagne.

DESMAHIS, JOSEPH, a French dramatic writer, born in 1722, and died in 1761.

DESMAIZEAUX, PETER, a biographical writer, was born in 1666. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he took refuge in England; became fellow of the Royal Society; and died in London, in 1745. He translated into English Bayle's Dictionary, and wrote the Lives of Chillingworth and John Hales.

DESMOLETS, PETER NICHOLAS, a French ecclesiastic, born in 1677, and died in 1760. He continued Sallengre's "Memoirs of Literature," 11 vols. 12mo., and edited Lamy's Treatise "De Tabernaculo Fœderis Sanctæ Civitate Jerusalem et Templo ejus."

DESMOULINS, BENOIT CAMILLE, born in 1762, was a fellow-student with the tyrant Robespierre. He was a man of strong mind, possessing powerful talents, which became injurious owing to the extreme violence of the measures at that time adopted. In 1790 Desmoulin was the favourite orator of the people, whom he harangued in all places, and on all occasions where he could prostitute the word liberty. Such was his contempt for religion, that when, at the time of his being arrested, he was asked his age, he replied: "the same as the ragged J—s, thirty-three years." His colleagues having no further need of him as an auxiliary, conspired to hasten him to the scaffold, where he suffered on the 4th of April, 1794.

DESPARD, EDWARD MARCUS, an officer in the British army, was a native of Queen's County, in Ireland. At the close of the American war he served in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself by an expedition on the Spanish main. For his services there he was made Lieutenant-co-

HE IS BUT A MADMAN, WHO SELTTS THE WEIGHT OF THINGS UPON THE HAIR-BREADTHS OF WORDS.

TIME IS THE ONLY TOUCHSTONE WHICH DISTINGUISHES THE TRUE PROPERTY FROM THE IMPOSTOR.

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lonel; and in 1784 appointed superintendent of the English affairs at Honduras; but his conduct giving offence to the settlers, complaints were sent home against him, and he was suspended. He applied to government for an investigation of his conduct, which was rejected, as were also his claims. This naturally irritated him; and, conceiving that he was at least entitled to a fair hearing, he became a violent democrat, and for his inflammatory conduct was sent to Cold-bath-fields prison, from which place he was removed to the House of Industry at Shrewsbury, and next to Tothill-fields, Bridewell. Having collected some followers from the lowest classes, they held secret meetings, to which no persons were admitted without taking a treasonable oath. At these assemblies various plans were devised for the murder of the king; and at last it was determined to make the attack when his majesty went to the parliament house. The plot being discovered, the colonel and several others were taken up, and brought to trial by a special commission, Feb. 5, 1803: when the charges being proved, Despard and seven others were found guilty, and executed.

DESPARD, General JOHN, entered the army at an early age, and saw much service in different quarters of the globe. He had been in 24 engagements, had two horses shot under him, was three times shipwrecked, taken prisoner once, and had the standard of his regiment shot out of his hand, when an ensign, at 13 years of age. After all these "hair-breadth escapes" he lived to attain his 85th year, and died in 1829, at Swan Hill, Shropshire.

DESSALINES, JOHN JAMES, originally a slave in St. Domingo, but having an opportunity of showing great courage and talents during the disturbances in that colony, became second in command to Toussaint l'Ouverture; on whose imprisonment he was chosen emperor of Hayti, under the title of James I. This was in 1804; but he retained his imperial dignity only two years, having perished the victim of a conspiracy, in 1806.

DESTOUCHES, PHILIP NERCAULT, an eminent French dramatic writer, was born at Tours in 1680. Being sent to London, in 1717, to aid the negotiations then carrying on, he continued there seven years, and married. On his return to France he retired into the country, where he devoted himself to agriculture and the belles lettres. His principal pieces are "Le Philosophe Marie," and "Le Glorieux." Died, 1754.

DEURHOFF, WILLIAM, a Dutch writer, and the founder of a sect distinguished by his name, was born in 1650, at Amsterdam; and died in 1717. His works are entitled, "The Theology of Deurhoff," "and "The Metaphysics of Deurhoff." The doctrine he inculcated was, that God, or the Divine Nature, consists in a power diffused through and operating upon the whole system of the universe.

DEVAUX, JOHN, a French surgeon, was born at Paris in 1649, and died in 1729. He wrote several esteemed works, particularly one on Preserving Health by Instinct, and another on making Reports in Surgery.

DEVEREUX, ROBERT, earl of Essex, born in 1567, accompanied the earl of Leicester to Holland, where he behaved with much bravery at the battle of Zuyphen, and on his return to England was made master of the horse. In 1591 he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of Henry IV. of France; and in 1596 he was appointed joint-commander with lord Howard in an expedition against Spain, where he contributed to the capture of Cadiz. In 1597 he was made earl marshal of England, and, on the death of lord Burleigh, chancellor of Cambridge. About this time he incurred queen Elizabeth's displeasure in a remarkable manner; at a private council held respecting the appointment of a proper person to govern Ireland, he had the impudence to oppose her majesty with rudeness, on which she gave him a box on the ear. The earl instantly laid his hand on his sword, and swore he would not have taken such treatment even from her father. He then withdrew, and instead of making his submission, continued to complain of the treatment he had received. At length a reconciliation was effected; and, on the breaking out of the rebellion of Tyrone, Essex was appointed to the government of Ireland; but being unsuccessful there, the queen became displeased, and sharp letters passed between them. He therefore returned to England, and waited on the queen, who gave him a better reception than could have been expected. However, he soon fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned. In 1600 he regained his liberty, but instead of conducting himself with caution, he gave vent to his indignation in coarse and virulent terms. His enemies having intelligence of his actions and speeches, sent for him to attend the council, which he refused, and began to arm in his own defence. Some blood was shed before he surrendered, on which he was made close prisoner, tried, and beheaded, in 1601. Essex was rash, bold, and presumptuous, but at the same time generous and affectionate; he was also the friend and patron of literature.

DEVEREUX, ROBERT, earl of Essex, son of the preceding, was born in 1592, and restored to his family honours by James. In 1630 Essex served under Sir Horatio Vere in the Palatinate, and afterwards under prince Maurice in Holland. On his return to England he appeared as a member of the opposition against the court; and on the breaking out of the rebellion had the command of the parliamentary army. He gained the battle of Edge-hill, after which he took Reading, raised the siege of Gloucester, and fought the first battle of Newbury. By the self-denying ordinance in 1648 he was deprived of his command, and died the year following.

DEVONSHIRE, GEORGIANA CAVENDISH, duchess of, a female alike remarkable for personal graces and mental accomplishments, was the eldest daughter of earl Spencer; born in 1757, and married to the duke of Devonshire in her 17th year. Her "Passage of Mount St. Gothard," and such other of her poems as have been published, bear the impress of a highly cultivated mind. She also evinced very considerable

POLITICS IS THE ART OF BEING WISE FOR OTHERS: POLICY IS THE ART OF BEING WISE FOR ONE'S-SELF.

ALL THAT GLUTTONS DEVOUR ABOVE WHAT NATURE REQUIRES, IS ENTIRELY AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE.

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powers in musical composition; and had a decided taste for the fine arts. Died, 1803.

DEWES, SIR SIMONDS, an antiquary, was born in 1602, and created a baronet in 1611; but on the breaking out of the civil war he espoused the cause of democracy, and died in 1635. He was the author of "The Journals of the Parliaments during the Reign of Elizabeth."

DE WITT, JOHN, an enlightened statesman, was born in 1625, at Dort, in Holland. At the age of 23 he published an excellent mathematical work, entitled "The Elements of Curved Lines." In 1650 he was chosen pensionary of his native city; and, after distinguishing himself in public affairs, was elected pensionary of Holland. While in that capacity he concluded a peace with Cromwell, one article of which excluded the house of Orange from the stadtholdership; and in 1667 he established the perpetual edict for abolishing the office of stadtholder; for which he received public thanks. However, in 1673, when Holland was invaded by the French, and civil dissension overspread the country, both John de Witt and his brother Cornelius were barbarously murdered by the populace.

DIACONIUS, PAVLUS, a monkish historian of the eighth century; author of the "History of the Lombards."

DIAS, BARTHOLOMEW, a Portuguese navigator, who, in 1486, with two small vessels, discovered the Cape of Good Hope, which he named the Cape of Tempests, and perished there in a storm, in 1500. The king, however, changed it to its present more auspicious appellation.

DIAS, JOHN, a martyr to the frantic zeal of his brother, was a native of Cuenza, in Spain. He studied at Paris, where, by reading the works of Luther, he became a Protestant. He then quitted France, and visited Calvin at Geneva; afterwards he went to Strasburg; and lastly to Neuburg, whither he was followed by his brother Alphonsus, a zealous Catholic. Alphonsus finding his exhortations could not reclaim him, pretended to close his visit and take his departure, but secretly returned at break of day, with a companion, and murdered him with an axe. The assassins were pursued and taken; but as they were about to be brought to trial, Charles V. took the affair into his own hands, by saying that he would take cognizance of it at the approaching diet. This horrid deed was perpetrated in 1546. The miserable fratricide afterwards hanged himself.

DIBDIN, CHARLES, a dramatist, poet, and actor, but mostly celebrated as a writer of songs and a musical composer, was born at Southampton, in 1743. He was intended for the church, and received his early education at Winchester; but, seduced by his love of music, and relinquishing all thoughts of the clerical profession, he first became a candidate for the situation of organist at a village church in Hampshire, and then took up his abode in London. He made his first appearance as a performer, in 1762, at the Richmond theatre, and two years afterwards appeared on the London boards, as *Ralph, in the Maid of the Mill*; but he never shone as an actor, though both as a

writer of light dramatic pieces and musical compositions he was very successful. He invented a new kind of monodramatic entertainment, consisting of music, songs, and recitations, of which he was the sole author and performer. His sea songs were eminently popular; some, indeed, are of a very superior character, and doubtless had a most favourable influence with British sailors, whose feelings they described, and whose heroism they lauded. For a while Dibdin enjoyed a pension of 300*l.* a-year from government, but lost it by a change of the ministry; and, so improvident had he been while in the zenith of his popularity, that in the closing years of his life he would have suffered extreme indigence, had not an annuity been purchased for him by public subscription. Altogether he produced about 1400 songs and 30 dramatic pieces; besides which he wrote "A History of the Stage;" his "Professional Life;" "A Musical Tour," three novels, &c. He died in 1814. His sons, THOMAS and CHARLES, have both distinguished themselves as dramatists and song-writers, especially the former; and to their prolific pens the public were indebted for many of the successful farces and extravaganzas which have been produced at the London minor theatres. Charles died in 1833.

DICK, SIR ALEXANDER, a Scotch physician, was born in 1703, and studied at Leyden under Boerhaave. In 1756 he was chosen president of the college of physicians at Edinburgh, to which he was a benefactor. He died in 1781. He was the first who paid attention to the culture of the true rhubarb in Britain; for which he received, in 1774, the gold medal from the London society for promoting arts and commerce.

DICKINSON, EDMUND, an English physician, was born in 1624, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. In 1655 he published a curious book, called "Deiphi Phœnicizantes," &c. In 1684 he was appointed physician to the king; and in 1702 he published his "Physica Vetus et Vera," &c. He died in 1707.

DICKONS, Mrs. (whose maiden name was Poole) was a celebrated singer, who, though not equal to Mrs. Billington, many years sustained the same cast of characters at the Opera, and was regularly engaged as a principal vocalist at the oratorios. She was the pupil of Rauzzini, who also taught Braham; commenced her professional career at Covent-garden, in 1793; and retired from public life, in consequence of long-continued illness, in 1818. Died, 1833.

DICKSON, JAMES, a Scotch divine, but known chiefly as a writer on agriculture, was a native of East Lothian; and died, by a fall from his horse, in 1776. His "Treatise on the Agriculture of the Ancients" is much esteemed.

DICKSON, JAMES, a botanist, was a native of Scotland, and though he commenced as a mere working gardener, was one of the founders of the Linnean Society, a vice-president of the Horticultural Society, and the author of "Fasciculi Quatuor Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britannicæ." Died, in London, 1822.

DIDEROT, DENIS, a French writer, was

IT IS WORTH CONSIDERING, WHETHER LEARNING BE NOT LIKE A CIRCLE—WHICH GROWS THE WEAKER, THE MORE IT SPREADS.

HE THAT ASPIRES TO BE THE HEAD OF A PARTY, WILL FIND IT MORE DIFFICULT TO PLEASE HIS FRIENDS THAN TO PERPLEX HIS FOES.

book at *Amstres*, in 1713. In 1746, he published "*Pemées Philosophiques*," and was concerned in a Medical Dictionary, which suggested to him the idea of a *Dictionnaire Encyclopédique*; which, with the assistance of D'Alembert and others, he completed. While engaged in the *Encyclopédie* he wrote a licentious novel, called "*Les Bijoux Indiscrets*," and two comedies, "*Le Père Naturel*," and "*Le Père de Famille*." In 1746 appeared his "*Letters to the Blind*," the free sentiments in which occasioned his being imprisoned six months at Vincennes. He died in 1784.

DIDO or ELISSA, queen and founder of Carthage, was the daughter of Belus, king of Tyre. Died, B.C. 950.

DIDOT, FRANCIS AMBROSE, a celebrated printer, was born at Paris in 1730. He greatly raised the typographic art; improved the construction of paper-mills; and invented many curious and useful machines relative to the art of type-founding, stereotyping, and printing. At the age of 78, he read over five times, and carefully corrected every sheet of the stereotype edition of *Montaigne*, printed by his sons. Died, 1804.—His brother, **PIERRE FRANÇOIS**, (who died in 1785), as well as his sons and nephews, have each eminently contributed to the improvements of the arts of type-founding and printing. Nor were their abilities entirely confined to the mechanical part. They paid the greatest attention to correctness as well as beauty; and the elder son, **FRANÇOIS DIDOT**, is known as an excellent classical scholar, and the author of several works, both prose and verse.

DIEBITSCH, Count **SABALKANSKY**, a distinguished Russian general, was the son of a brave officer who had served under Frederic the Great, but who afterwards quitted the Prussian service for the Russian, where he obtained an important command. Through his father's influence and his own talents, young Diebitch rose rapidly in the army. In the campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814, he signalled himself by his skill and bravery, and was advanced to the rank of quarter-master-general to the emperor Alexander. He displayed great courage in the battles of Austerlitz, Dresden, Eylau, and Friedland. He at length became head of the staff; and in 1820 was entrusted by the emperor Nicholas with the chief command of the Russian army in the expedition against Turkey. For his brilliant services in that campaign he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal, and rewarded with the title of count Sabalkansky, (or the crosser of the Balkan); the orders of St. Andrew and St. George; a million of roubles, &c. Possessing the entire confidence of his sovereign, it was natural that on the breaking out of the Polish insurrection he should be selected to command the forces sent thither for its suppression; but a variety of unforeseen obstacles presented themselves, and his plans were in a great measure baffled; when that dreadful scourge, the cholera, which had carried off great numbers of his troops, attacked him, and he died in a very few hours after the first symptoms had appeared, June 10, 1831.

DIEMEN, ANTHONY VAN, governor of the Dutch East India possessions, was born at Kullenberg, of which place his father was a burgomaster. He went to India, where he was employed as accountant to the government. In 1625 he became a member of the supreme council. In 1631 he returned to Holland as commander of the India fleet, but the year following went out again as director general; and not long after he became governor general, greatly extending the Dutch interest in the East. In 1642 he sent Abel Tasman on a voyage to the South, the consequence of which was, the discovery of that part of New Holland called Van Diemen's Land. He died in 1645.

DIETRIC, JOHN CONRAD, a Lutheran divine, was born at Butzbach, in Wetteravia, in 1612. After studying at various universities, he became professor of Greek and history in his own country, and in 1653 removed to Glessen, where he died in 1687. He wrote "*De Peregrinatione Studiorum*;" "*Antiquitates Romane*;" "*Lexicon Etymologico-Græcum*;" "*Antiquitates Biblicæ*," &c.

DIETRICH, JOHN WILLIAM ERNEST, an excellent painter, was born in 1712 at Weimar, where his father was painter to the court, and celebrated for his portraits and battle pieces. After studying under his father, he went to Dresden, and was instructed in landscape painting by Alexander Thiele. He next visited Italy, and in 1763 became professor in the academy of Dresden, and director of the school of painting at Meissen. He died in 1774. For versatility and general excellence few have surpassed him.

DIEZ, JUAN MARTIN, better known as the *Empecinado* of modern Spanish guerilla warfare, was the son of a peasant of Valladolid, and born in 1775. He first served in the regular army as a dragoon; but in 1808, with a chosen band of about 50 brave fellows, he commenced that harassing guerilla system, which so much contributed to the disasters of the enemy in the Peninsula; and the value of his services being properly appreciated, he was at length made a brigadier-general of cavalry. When the duke of Wellington entered Madrid in triumph, Diez attended him, and received his commands to join the army at Tortosa, at the head of 5000 men. On the re-establishment of Ferdinand's government, the *Empecinado* became obnoxious to the ruling powers, who, regardless of his former great services, had him seized on a charge of conspiracy, tried, and executed, in 1828.

DIGBY, Sir EVERARD, an English gentleman, who, though born of Protestant parents, became a partisan in the gunpowder plot, for which he was executed in 1607.

DIGBY, Sir KENNELM, son of the preceding, was born at Gothurst, in Buckinghamshire, in 1603, and educated at Gloucester-hall, Oxford. He was knighted by James I., and by Charles I. he was appointed to several offices. On one occasion, when some difference existed between England and the Venetians, he was sent with

MORE PRISONS FALL OUT CONCERNING THE RIGHT HOLD TO HEAVEN, THAN EVER GOT TO THE END OF THE JOURNEY.

NO SINGLE FASHION OUGHT TO ENGROSS THE WHOLE OF OUR ATTENTION, BUT YIELD TO THE PLAY OF OTHERS.

[DIN]

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a fleet into the Mediterranean, where he attacked the fleet of the republic in the bay of Scanderoon. About 1636 he quitted the church of England for that of Rome. At the commencement of the civil war he was imprisoned by the parliament in Winchester House, but in 1643 he regained his liberty, and went to France. When Cromwell assumed the government, he ventured to visit his native country, and paid great court to that usurper. He wrote a "Treatise on the Nature of Bodies," "On the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul," and "Peripatetic Institutions." Died, 1663.

DIGBY, JOHN, earl of Bristol, born in 1586, was gentleman of the bedchamber to James I. who sent him to Spain to negotiate a marriage between prince Charles and the Infanta, and the same year he was created earl of Bristol. When the civil wars broke out he emigrated, and died at Paris in 1633.

DIGBY, LORD GEORGE, son of the above, was born at Madrid in 1612. He received his education at Oxford, and became a member of the long parliament, wherein he at first opposed the court, but afterwards joined the royal party, and exerted himself in the service of Charles I. Died, 1676.

DIGGES, THOMAS, an astronomer and mathematician; author of "Alcive Scales Mathematicæ;" "Perfect Descriptions of the Celestial Orbs," &c. &c. Died, 1595.

DIGGES, SIR DOUBLY, son of the preceding, was born in 1583, and educated at Oxford. He was knighted by James I. who sent him ambassador to Russia; but in the parliament of 1621 he resisted the court measures, and so continued to do till 1636, when he was brought over by the grant of the mastership of the rolls. He died in 1639. He wrote "A Defence of Trade;" "A Discourse concerning the Rights and Privileges of the Subject," &c. His son Dudley, who died in 1643, was a loyal and learned man, and wrote some tracts against rebellion.

DILLENIUS, JOHN JAMES, an eminent botanist, was born in Darmstadt, in Germany, in 1667, and educated at the university of Gießen. In 1791 he accompanied Dr. Sherrard to England, where he spent the remainder of his days. Soon after his arrival he undertook a new edition of Ray's Synopses; and was appointed the first botanical professor at Oxford on Sherrard's foundation. He wrote "Hortus Elthamensis," and a "History of Mosses." Died, 1779.

DILLON, WENTWORTH, earl of Roscommon, was born in Ireland about 1639, and educated at Caen in Normandy, by the famous Bochart. After designating his property by gaming, he was made master of the horses to the duchess of York. He then married a daughter of the earl of Burlington, and applied to poetry. Died, 1684.

DIMSDALE, THOMAS, a physician, who became celebrated by his successful mode of inoculating for the small-pox. In 1768 he went to Russia, and inoculated the empress and grand duke, for which Dr. Dimsdale was created a baron of the empire, physician to her majesty, and counsellor of state. A gratuity of 10,000*l.* was given him for his journey, and a pension of 600*l.*

8-year. In 1781 the baron again visited Russia, to inoculate the two sons of the grand duke. The year preceding he was elected into parliament for Hertford, and again in 1784, on which he quitted practice. He wrote Tracts on Inoculation, in which is an Account of his first journey to Russia. Died, 1800.

DINEZ DA CRUZ, ANTHONY, an eminent Portuguese poet, was born in 1780, and died in 1798. As a writer of odes, sonnets, and lyrical pieces generally, he holds the first rank among his countrymen.

DINOCRATES, a Macedonian architect, who was employed by Alexander in building the city of Alexandria. He also rebuilt the temple of Ephesus, and proposed to cut Mount Athos into a statue of the Macedonian hero. He died in Egypt under the reign of Ptolemy.

DIOCLETIAN, CAIUS VALERIUS, a Roman emperor, in whose reign the Christians suffered a persecution, was born of an obscure family in Dalmatia. He rose from being a common soldier to the rank of general, and on the death of Numerian, in 284, was chosen emperor. He renounced the crown in 304, and retired to Salona, where he died in 313. He was prudent, beneficent, and brave.

DIODATI, JOHN, an eminent divine, born at Lucca, in 1560, was descended from a noble family and brought up in the Catholic faith; but he embraced Protestantism, became professor of Hebrew at Geneva, and is much celebrated for a translation of the Bible into Italian. Died, 1640.

DIODORUS, SYCULUS, a native of Sicily, who wrote a Universal History, of which only 15 books and a few fragments remain. He flourished about 44 B. C.

DIODEGENES, surnamed the Cynic, was born at Sinope, a city of Pontus, B. C. 444. He accompanied his father to Athens, where he applied to the study of philosophy under Antisthenes, the founder of the cynics. He distinguished himself by the excessive rudeness of his manners, with which was blended a great knowledge of human nature, and a zeal for the interests of virtue, on which account Plato called him the "mad Socrates." Being on a voyage to Egina, the vessel was taken by pirates, who sold Diogenes to a rich Corinthian citizen named Xenitades, who intrusted to him the care of his sons. His famous interview with Alexander took place at Corinth, where, at the age of 90, he died.

DIODEGENES, surnamed the Babylonian, was a stoic philosopher, who flourished about 200 B. C.

DIODEGENES, LAERTIUS, a Greek historian, was born in Cilicia. He wrote the "Lives of the Philosophers," in 10 books, and died 222.

DIODEGENES, a Cretan philosopher; succeeded his master Anaximenes in his school of Ionia, about 360 B. C.

DION, a celebrated patriot of Syracuse, was the disciple and friend of Plato when that philosopher was at the court of Dionysius, whose daughter Arcto he married. Being accused of treason, he was banished.

ION, BY HEATING, MAY BECOME RED-HOT; AND A MILD DISPOSITION, BY PERPETUAL TAUNTS, MAY BECOME OUTRAGEOUS.

THE CHANGES OF CONDITION AGAINST WHICH WE NUMBER SO MUCH, IN AGE FORM THE COMFORT OF THE FIRE-SIDE.

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by Dionysius, and went to Athens, where he acquired considerable popularity: which so provoked the tyrant, that he confiscated his estates, and compelled his wife to marry another man. Dion, irritated at this treatment, resolved to attempt the deliverance of his country; and with a small force he landed in Sicily during the absence of Dionysius, and entered Syracuse in triumph. After various successes he perished, the victim of a conspiracy, headed by one Callippus, an Athenian, B. C. 354.

DION CASSIUS, an historian of the third century, born in Bithynia, was twice consul; and wrote, in Greek, the "History of Rome, from the building of the city to the reign of Alexander Severus."

DIONYSIUS I. of Syracuse, who, from being a citizen, became commander of the forces, overthrew the government, and assumed the title of king B. C. 404.

DIONYSIUS II. the Younger, the son and successor of the above, was driven from Syracuse B. C. 343, but again returned about 10 years afterwards, and was expelled by Timoleon, on which he fled to Corinth, where he supported himself as a school-master.

DIONYSIUS, an ancient geographer, who was sent by Augustus to survey the Eastern part of the world, was called *PARIEGESITES*, from his poem of "*Periegesis, or Survey of the World.*" Died about 180.

DIONYSIUS, an historian and critic of Halicarnassus in Caria, who was invited to Rome about 30 years B. C., and there wrote his "*Roman Antiquities*," only 11 books of which are extant.

DIONYSIUS, the Areopagite, was a native of Athens, and a member of the Areopagus, where he sat when St. Paul was brought before it, and made his famous speech respecting the "unknown God."

DIOPHANTUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, to whom is attributed the invention of algebra, is supposed to have existed at the beginning of the Christian era.

DIOSCORIDES, PEDANIUS, a physician and botanist, was born at Anazarba in Cilicia, in the first century of the Christian era; and distinguished himself as the author of a work on the *Materia Medica*, in which the medicines are nearly all taken from the vegetable kingdom.

DIPPEL, JOHN CONRAD, a German physician, and celebrated alchemist, was born at Frankenstein, in Hesse, in 1672. He led a wandering kind of life, made himself obnoxious to various governments, and was often imprisoned. He pretended to have discovered the philosopher's stone, and prophesied that he would not die till 1806. He, however, falsified his prediction, by suddenly departing this life in 1734; and instead of finding the philosopher's stone, he discovered Prussian blue, and the animal oil which bears his name.

DISNEY, JOHN, an English divine and magistrate, was born in 1677 at Lincoln. He zealously distinguished himself, both by his writings and his actions, in the suppression of immorality, for which he repeatedly received the thanks of the judges on the circuits. At the age of 42 he took orders,

and in 1723 obtained the living of St. Mary in Nottingham, where he died in 1730.

DITTON, HUMPHRY, a learned mathematician, was born at Salisbury in 1675, became mathematical master at Christ's Hospital, and died in 1715. He wrote several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*; but he is best known by a treatise, entitled "*the Institution of Fluxions.*"

DOBREE, PETER PAUL, an eminent classical scholar, and professor of Greek in the university of Cambridge, was born at Guernsey, in 1682. He was first sent to Dr. Valpy's school, at Reading, and on his removal to Trinity college, Cambridge, he soon distinguished himself by his laborious research and critical judgment. He was intimately acquainted with Porson, and ultimately attained his professorship. He died in 1825.

DOBROWSKI, JOSEPH, a learned Bohemian divine, eminent for his knowledge of Slavonian literature and antiquities. Died, 1828.

DOBSON, WILLIAM, an English painter, who succeeded Vandyke in the appointments he held under Charles I., was born in 1610, and died in 1646. Some of his portraits possessed great merit.

DODD, Dr. WILLIAM, was born in 1729, at Bourne, Lincolnshire; and after being educated at Cambridge, entered into orders, became a popular preacher in London, and was made one of the king's chaplains. But he kept high society, and was extravagant; and finding himself unable to support an expensive establishment, he endeavoured to procure the living of St. George's, Hanover-square, by offering a bribe of 3000*l.* to the lady of the lord chancellor. She was, however, indignant at the offer, and on her informing the chancellor, Dodd was struck off the royal list. The earl of Chesterfield, to whom he had been tutor, afterwards presented him with a living; but being pressed for money, he forged a bond for 4200*l.* on his former pupil and patron, probably intending to take it up before it became due; but the fraud was soon discovered, and he was tried, convicted, and executed at Tyburn, in 1777, notwithstanding great interest was used, and the most extraordinary efforts made to obtain his pardon. He was the author of several works; the principal of which are "*Sermons on the Miracles and Parables*," in 4 vols.; "*Sermons to Young Men*," 3 vols.; "*Poems*;" "*Reflections on Death*;" "*Thoughts in Prison*;" and "*The Sisters*," a novel.

DODD, RALPH, a civil engineer, to whom several important public works owe their origin, was a native of Northumberland, and born in 1761. He was the projector of Vauxhall Bridge, the South Lambeth Waterworks, the Gravesend Tunnel, &c.; and wrote several able works connected with his profession. He died in 1822, at Cheltenham, in consequence of an injury he had sustained by the explosion of the boiler of a steam-boat.—His son, GEORGE DODD, who followed the same profession, was the planner, and for a time the resident engineer, of Waterloo Bridge. He died in 1827.

DODDRIDGE, or DODDERIDGE, Sir JOHN, an English judge, and the author of

NO MAN IS PUBLICLY GOOD, WHO IS PRIVATELY VICIOUS; IF HE APPEAR SO, IT IS ONLY THE HYPOCRISY OF HIS CHARACTER.

HE THAT TROUBLES HIS HEAD WITH DRAWING CONSEQUENCES FROM MEER CONTINGENCES, SHALL NEVER BE AT REST.

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several works on legal science, was born in 1555, at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1613 he became one of the judges of the King's Bench, and died in 1628. His chief works are, "The Lawyer's Light;" "The English Lawyer;" "The Law of Nobility and Peerage;" "The Complete Parson," &c.

DODDRIDGE, PHILIP, a pious and highly-gifted dissenting minister, was born in the metropolis, in 1702. He was successively a minister at Kibworth, Market Harborough, and Northampton, and acquired a great and deserved reputation. Being afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, he went to Lisbon for the benefit of his health, but died there, in 1751. His principal works are, "The Family Expositor," 6 vols. 4to.; "The Life of Colonel Gardiner;" "Sermons;" and "Hymns."

DODDINGTON, GEORGE BURN, Lord Melcombe Revis, a statesman, remarkable for political versatility, was born in 1691, in Dorsetshire, and educated at Oxford. In 1715 he came into parliament for Winchester; was soon after appointed envoy to Spain; became a lord of the Treasury during Walpole's administration; and, after years of political intrigue, in which the most shameless dereliction of principle was manifest, he was raised to the title of Lord Melcombe. Though servile as a politician, he was generous, witty, and hospitable in private life; and had the merit of associating with and patronising men of talent. His celebrated "Diary," published in 1784, is highly interesting, revealing, as it does, much of the art and mystery of statesmanship. Died, 1762.

DODOENS, or DODONEUS, REMBERT, a Dutch physician and botanist, was born in 1517. He was physician to Maximilian II. and Rodolph II.; and wrote a General History of Plants, entitled "Pemptades." Died, 1585.

DODSLEY, ROBERT, an author and bookseller, was born in 1703, at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. His parents being poor, he was apprenticed to a stocking-weaver, which trade he left, and became footman to the Hon. Mrs. Lowther. While in this situation he published a volume of poems, entitled "The Muse in Livery," and a dramatic satire, called "The Toyshop," which being patronised by Pope, and successfully brought out on the stage, enabled Doddsley to commence business as a bookseller in Pall Mall. He still continued his literary pursuits, and produced "Cleone," a tragedy, and four light dramas; many poems; "The Economy of Human Life," &c. He also edited and published a "Collection of Old Plays," in 12 vols.; and was the projector of "The Annual Register." After a prosperous career, he retired from business, and died in 1764.

DODSON, MICHAEL, a theological writer of some eminence, was born at Marlborough, Wilt., in 1732, brought up to the legal profession, and in 1770 became a commissioner of bankrupts. His principal works are a translation of Isaiah, with notes and remarks, and a Life of Judge Foster, his maternal uncle, to whose instruction he was

indebted for his professional knowledge. Died, 1799.

DODSWORTH, ROGER, an English topographer, was born in Yorkshire, in 1648, and died in 1684. He collected the antiquities of his native country, in 163 folio volumes, which are in the Bodleian library, Oxford.

DODWELL, HENRY, a learned critic and theologian, was born at Dublin, in 1641, and educated at Trinity college. In 1688 he was appointed Camden professor of history at Oxford, but lost his office soon after the Revolution. He wrote several books; but the work which excited most notice was "On the Natural Mortality of the Soul." Died, 1711.—His sons, HENRY and WILLIAM, were also both distinguished by their writings; the former, who was bred to the law, by his scepticism; the latter, who was a prebendary of Salisbury, by his orthodoxy.

DOEDERLEIN, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a learned Lutheran divine, professor of theology in the university of Jena. He was the author of several works illustrative of the sacred writings, and enjoyed a high reputation for biblical knowledge. Died, 1792.

DOES, JACOB VAN DER, a Dutch painter, born in 1623, and died in 1673; he studied at Rome, and adopted the style of Bamboccio.—His sons, JACOB and SIMON, were both good artists; the former, celebrated for his historical pieces, died in 1613; the latter, who excelled in landscapes and cattle, died in 1717.

DOGGET, THOMAS, an actor and dramatic poet, was a distinguished comic performer at Drury-lane, of which house he was joint-manager. He is now remembered for the legacy he left to provide a "coat and badge," which is rowed for annually on the 1st of August, from London bridge to Chelsea, by six watermen. Died, 1721.

DOHM, CHRISTIAN WILLIAM VON, a German statesman, but distinguished more by his literary abilities, was born in 1751. Having made himself known by his writings, he obtained various diplomatic employments; but he continued to devote himself to historical investigations, up to the time of his death, which happened in 1820.

DOLABELLA, P. CORNELIUS, the son-in-law of Cicero, who attached himself assiduously to Julius Cesar, by whom he was made consul. Cæsius besieged him in Lacedæa, where he killed himself, in the 27th year of his age.

DOLCE, LOUIS, a Venetian writer, was born in 1508. He translated into Italian great portions of Horace, Ovid, Seneca, Euripides, &c.; but was chiefly celebrated for his heroic poems, entitled "L'Achille et l'Eneïde." He also wrote a Life of Charles V. Died, 1568.

DOLCI, CARLO, a celebrated painter, born at Florence, in 1616, was remarkable for the felicitous manner in which he treated sacred subjects. His heads of marcenias and saints are inimitable. D. 1686.

DOLGORUCKI, JOHN MICHAELOVITCH, a Russian noble, who greatly distinguished himself in several campaigns against the Turks and Swedes, was born in 1764, and

WE MAY HOLD A POISONED CHalice TO A FRIEND, WITHOUT BEING CONSCIOUS OF THE FATALITY OF ITS EFFECTS.

WE TOO OFTEN TOLERATE POOLERY OUT OF COMPLACENCE, AND PLAY THE FOOL FROM THE SAME WEAK MOTIVE.

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died in 1824. Latterly he held several high offices, and he was also known as a poet of considerable merit.

DOLLOND, JOHN, an eminent optician, was born in Spitalfields, London, in 1706, and brought up as a silk-weaver; but, devoting himself to the study of astronomy, his attention became directed to the improvement of telescopes, &c.; and, in conjunction with his eldest son, Peter, he commenced business as an optician. He invented the achromatic object-glass, the application of the micrometer to reflecting telescopes, &c. Died, 1761.—His son **PETER**, also, who died in 1820, made many valuable improvements in optical instruments, and they both enjoyed a well-deserved reputation.

DOLOMIEU, DRODATUS, a French geologist and mineralogist, was born in Dauphiné, in 1750, and entered into the order of Malta. He accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, and on his return was taken prisoner and confined at Messina. Sir Joseph Banks obtained his release in 1801, but he died during the same year. Dolomieu had travelled, for scientific purposes, in many parts of Europe; and he was the author of many esteemed works, of which his "Mineralogical Philosophy," and a "Voyage to the Lipari Islands," are the chief.

DOMBEY, JOSEPH, one of the most eminent French botanists of the last century; born in 1742. After a life of persecution, from which his ultra-philanthropy did not protect him, he was captured by corsairs, in retreating from St. Domingo, and died in the prisons of Montserrat.

DOMENICHINO, a celebrated painter, whose real name was **DOMENICHO ZAMPERI**, was born at Bologna, in 1581, and was a pupil of the Caracci. Though at first his progress was so slow that his fellow-students in derision called him "the Ox," yet he rose to first-rate eminence in his art. He was also well skilled in architecture, and held the situation of architect to Gregory XV. Died, 1641.

DOMINIC, St., founder of the order of monks which bears his name, was born, in 1170, at Calahorra, in Old Castille. He was employed by Pope Innocent to convert the Albigenses; but, failing in his endeavours, he commenced a horrible crusade against them; and, dying in 1221, was canonized for his zeal.

DOMINIS, MARK ANTHONY DE, a Dalmatian archbishop, who came to England, and was made dean of Windsor; but being disappointed of higher preferment, he accepted an invitation from pope Gregory XV. and went to Rome, where he abjured his "errors," in the expectation of receiving a cardinal's hat; but instead of receiving preferment, he was sent to the castle of St. Angelo, where he died in 1625. He wrote "De Republica Ecclesiastica;" and was the first who gave a true explanation of the colours of the rainbow.

DOMOTT, Admiral Sir WILLIAM, was born in Devonshire, and entered the navy under the patronage of lord Bridport. He served several years on the West-India station, and afterwards took a share in many actions under Sir Samuel Hood, and

Sir George Rodney; and in 1793 received the command of the Royal George, which he retained more than seven years. He was then made a captain of the fleet, to act in the Baltic, under Sir Hyde Parker. In 1808 he was called to a seat at the Admiralty Board, which he resigned to act as commander-in-chief at Plymouth. In 1819 he was promoted to the rank of admiral, and died in 1828.

DONALDSON, JOSEPH, a native of Glasgow, and author of "The Eventful Life of a Soldier," and "Scenes and Sketches of a Soldier's Life in Ireland," died on the 5th October, 1830, at Paris, in consequence of disease brought on by exertion and fatigue during the recent revolution in that city.

DOMITIAN, TITUS FLAVIUS, the second son of Vespasian, and the last of the twelve Cæsars, was born A. D. 51, and succeeded his brother Titus in 81. He was voluptuous, cruel, and malignant; and though at his accession he made some show of justice, and even of kindness to the citizens, yet the cruelty of his disposition was too deep-rooted for concealment, and he was both feared and hated for his tyranny. He was in continual dread of conspirators, and at length fell by the hands of an assassin, in the 45th year of his age, A. D. 96.

DOMITIANUS DOMITIUS, general of Dioclesian's army in Egypt. He caused himself to be proclaimed emperor at Alexandria, and was put to death, in 286, two years afterwards.

DON, General Sir GEORGE, a veteran British officer, commenced his military career in 1770, as an ensign in the 51st foot. His earliest services were in Minorca, under generals Johnstone and Murray, to the latter of whom he was military secretary and first aid-de-camp. At the commencement of the late war he served in Holland, Flanders, and Germany; in the winter campaign of 1794, in Holland, he acted as adjutant-general to the British army; and in that year he was appointed aid-de-camp to the king. He was afterwards employed upon various military missions in Germany; until his promotion to the rank of major-general in 1798, when he was appointed to the command of the Isle of Wight. In 1799 he again went out to Germany, and was unjustly made prisoner while carrying a flag of truce, and not exchanged till 1800. During his imprisonment the colonelcy of the 7th West India regiment had been conferred on him; and after the peace of 1801 he was second in command of the army in Scotland. On the breaking out of the war he was appointed to the command of the King's German Legion; raised to the rank of lieutenant-general; and in 1805 sent to the north of Germany with a corps of 14,000 men. When this force was withdrawn from the Continent in the following year, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Jersey, and continued there till he became lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar. In 1814 he was made a full general; and on the death of the earl of Mulgrave, he was appointed governor of Scarborough, but continued at Gibraltar. At the time of his death he had been in actual employment for sixty-two years, with-

DOLLOMIEU TELLS US OF ILLUSTRIOUS VILLAINS; BUT THERE NEVER WAS AN ILLUSTRIOUS MISER IN NATURE.

THE INFLUENCE OF TALENT WILL ALWAYS BE THE GREATEST IN THAT GOVERNMENT WHICH IS MOST PURE.

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out any interval—a circumstance, it is believed, without a parallel. He died at Gibraltar, Jan. 1, 1832.

DONALD V. king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Kenneth II. The ancient laws of Scotland were revised and confirmed under his authority. He died, after a reign of four years, in 861.

DONALD VI. succeeded Gregory the Great in the Scottish throne, in 894. In this reign the Danes having invaded his kingdom, he fought and defeated them. He died at Forres in 904.

DONALD VII. commonly called Donald Baue, usurped the throne in 1093. He was expelled from the throne by Duncan in 1094, but regained it again by the murder of that prince. He did not, however, long enjoy it; for he was finally dethroned by Edgar Atheling in 1098.

DONATELLO, or **DONATO**, an eminent sculptor, was born at Florence in 1383. His statues and basso reliefs adorn many of the Italian churches; and it is said that Michael Angelo held his works in high esteem. Died, 1466.

DONATI, VITALIANO, an Italian physician, born at Padua, in 1717; author of a "Natural History of the Adriatic Sea." He travelled to the East for scientific purposes, and died at Bassorah, in 1763.

DONDUCCI, GEORGE ANDREW, a Bolognese artist. He was born in 1575; studied under Annibal Caracci; and his pictures are remarkable for their strong contrasts of light and shade.

DONDUS, or **DONDI, JAMES**, a physician of Padua, who acquired the name of Aggregator, on account of the numerous medicines he made. He was also well skilled in mechanics, particularly in horology. He died in 1350.

DONNE, JOHN, an English divine and poet, was born in London, in 1573. Being the son of a Catholic, he was brought up in that faith; but after completing his studies at Oxford, he embraced Protestantism, and became secretary to the lord chancellor Ellesmere. After having lost this office, and even been imprisoned for clandestinely marrying the chancellor's niece, he took orders; when king James made him one of his chaplains, and he afterwards became preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and dean of St. Paul's. He died in 1631. Donne has been termed by Dr. Johnson the founder of the metaphysical school of poetry. Though rugged in his versification, he often displays great force and originality; and his prose works, though quaint and sometimes pedantic, show deep thinking and strong powers of reasoning. His works comprise Letters, Sermons, Theological Essays, &c.

DOODY, SAMUEL, F.R.S., superintendent of the botanical garden at Chelsea, was a native of Staffordshire, and a member of the medical profession. His knowledge of botany was very extensive; he assisted in the publication of Ray's Synopses; but he devoted his attention more particularly to the class cryptogamia, in which he made some interesting discoveries. Died, 1706.

DORAT, or DAURAT, JOHN, a French poet, born in 1507, was professor of Greek

at the Royal College, and poet laureate to Charles IX. He has the reputation of greatly contributing to the revival of classical literature in France, and of having written a host of Greek and Latin verses, besides some French poems. Died, 1688.

DORAT, CLAUDE JOSEPH, a French poet, born in 1734. His works are voluminous, and embrace poetry of every class, with dramas and romances. They possess considerable merit; but, though popular at the time, are now generally neglected. Died, 1780.

DORIA, ANDREW, a Genoese naval commander of great renown, was born of a noble family at Oneglia, in 1468. Having distinguished himself in the service of different Italian states, and successfully contended against the African pirates and other enemies of his native country, he entered the French service, in the hope of counteracting the revolution that had broken out in Genoa by putting that city in possession of the French; but failing in his design, he joined with the imperialists in endeavouring to expel them. This object being effected, the Genoese senate gave him the title of "the Father and Defender of his Country," erected a statue to his honour, and built a palace for him. His whole life was a scene of great exploits and brilliant successes; and he died, at the great age of 93, in 1560.

DORIGNY, MICHAEL, a French painter, and engraver in aqua-fortis, was born in 1617, and died in 1686.

DORIGNY, NICHOLAS, a son of the foregoing, born in 1667, was the engraver of the celebrated cartoons of Raphael at Hampton Court, for which he received the honour of knighthood from George I. He died at Paris, in 1766, aged 90.

DORISLAUS, ISAAC, a Dutchman, and doctor of civil law at Leyden, from whence he came to England, and was made lecturer of history at Cambridge; but avowing republican principles, he was silenced. He next became judge advocate to the king's army, but deserved his monarch and assisted in drawing up the charges against him. In 1649 he was sent ambassador to Holland, where he was assassinated by some exiled royalists. The honour of interment in Westminster Abbey was decreed by the parliament, but at the Restoration the corpse was removed to St. Margaret's church-yard.

DORSCH, EVERARD, a celebrated engraver on gems, was born at Nuremberg in 1649, and died in 1712.

D'ORLEANS, PETER JOSEPH, a French historian, and one of the society of Jesus, was the author of "A History of the Revolutions of England," 3 vols., 4to., 1 and "A History of the Revolutions of Spain," 3 vols., 4to. Born, 1644; died, 1698.

DORSET, THOMAS SACKVILLE, earl of the son of Sir Richard Sackville, was born in 1527; and educated at Oxford and Cambridge. He was distinguished both as a statesman and an author; having been ambassador to Holland, chancellor of Oxford, and lord treasurer. He was first created lord Buckhurst, and subsequently invested with the order of the garter, and

ALAS FOR HUMAN NATURE! THE MOST INRECONCILABLE ENMITIES GROW FROM THE MOST INTIMATE FRIENDSHIPS.

HATED IS SO DURABLE AND SO CONTENTED, THAT RECONCILIATION ON A SICK BED IS THE ORIGIN OF DEATH.

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made earl of Dorset. He wrote the "Induction to the Mirror for Magistrates," and the "Complaint of Henry Duke of Buckingham," &c. Died, 1608.

DORSET, CHARLES SACKVILLE, earl of, was born in 1637. He was one of the distinguished wits and revellers at the court of Charles II.; but he was of an heroic turn: and while acting as a volunteer, under the duke of York, in the Dutch war, he wrote on the eve of a battle, the celebrated song "To all you ladies now on land." At the revolution he was made lord chamberlain of the household. His poems possess considerable point and liveliness. Died, 1706.

DOSSI, Dosso, a painter of Ferrara, some of whose works have much of the style both of Titian and Raphael. Ariosto mentions him in terms of high commendation. Born, 1479; died, 1560.

DOUCE, FRANCIS, an antiquarian, well known to the literary world by his "Illustrations of Shakspeare and of Ancient Manners." He also contributed various papers to the *Archæologia*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c.; and shortly before his death published a beautiful volume illustrating the "Dance of Death," by dissertations on the claims of Holbein and Macabre. He was for many years a member of the Royal Antiquarian Society, and formerly keeper of manuscripts in the British Museum. Died, 1834.

DOUGLAS, GAVIN, a Scotch divine, and poet of some eminence, was the son of Archibald, sixth earl of Angus, and born at Brechin, in 1474. After receiving a liberal education he entered the church, was made provost of St. Giles's, and eventually obtained the abbacy of Aberbrothick and the bishopric of Dunkeld. Political dissensions induced him to seek refuge in England, where he was liberally treated by Henry VIII., but he fell a victim to the plague of London, in 1522. He wrote "The Palace of Honour," and other works; but his chief performance is a translation of Virgil's *Æneid*.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, an eminent anatomist, was born in Scotland in 1675; settled in London, and was patronised by the celebrated Dr. John Hunter; and died in 1742. He is the author of a "Comparative Description of all the Muscles," and other works on medical science.

DOUGLAS, SIR JAMES, a renowned warrior, who on the death of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, was commissioned to carry the king's heart to the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem; upon which errand he sailed in June, 1330. On arriving off Sluys, in Flanders, where he expected to find companions in his pilgrimage, he learned that Alphonsus XI., the young king of Leon and Castile, was engaged in a war with Osmyn the Moor; and such was the crusading zeal of Douglas, that he entered the lists against the foes of Christianity. The Moors were defeated; but Douglas, giving way to his impetuous valour, pursued them too eagerly, and, throwing among them the casket which contained the heart of his sovereign, cried out "Now pass onward as thou wert wont, Douglas will follow thee or

die." The fugitives rallied, surrounded the Christian knight, who with a few of his followers, perished while attempting the rescue of Sir Walter St. Clair of Rosslyn.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, brother of the preceding, was appointed regent for Scotland for King David Bruce, and fell at the battle of Halidon Hill, July 22, 1332.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, lord of Liddisdale, was a warrior of considerable renown in the 14th century; but whose fame was tarnished by an act of baseness and inhumanity. The brave Alexander Ramsey, having taken the castle of Roxburgh from the English, was rewarded with the custody of the castle and the sheriffalty of the adjoining district; and while holding his court at Howick, Douglas suddenly entered with a band of armed followers, slew several of Ramsey's attendants, and having bound him with fetters, threw him into a dungeon of Hermitage castle, and left him there to perish. Enormous as this crime was, the king pardoned him; but he was killed by the earl of Douglas, in 1353, while hunting in Ettrick forest.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, first earl of Douglas, was taken prisoner with David Bruce, at the battle of Durham, but soon ransomed. He recovered Douglassdale and other districts from the English; afterwards went to France, fought at the battle of Poitiers, and died in 1381.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, second earl of that name, after performing many valorous exploits, was killed at the battle of Otterburn, in 1388.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, lord of Nithsdale, called "The Black Douglas," whose very name was said to be a terror to the English, married Egedia, daughter of Robert II.; and after a life of bold and successful warfare, was murdered by the earl of Clifford, in 1390.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, the fourth earl of Douglas, succeeded his father Archibald in his title and estates, and married Margaret, daughter of Robert II. When Henry IV. of England laid siege to the castle of Edinburgh, in 1400, Douglas successfully defended it; but he lost an eye and was taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon. He afterwards joined Percy in his rebellion against his king; was taken prisoner at the battle of Shrewsbury; but recovered his liberty, and went to France, where he was slain at the battle of Vernoi, in 1424.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, the fifth earl of Douglas, was the ambassador to England for the release of James I. Died, 1438.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, the sixth earl of Douglas, is remembered on account of the tragical fate which awaited him, almost as soon as he came to his family titles and estates. Under the specious pretext that the young earl's presence was necessary at the meeting of parliament, which was about to be held at Edinburgh, after the reconciliation of Livingston and Crichton, he and his brother accepted an invitation to a royal feast at the castle. The entertainment was prolonged with unusual pomp, and every delicacy spread on the table; till at length a bull's head was suddenly placed before the two noble guests, which they

HE WHO LOSES WEALTH, LOSES MUCH; HE WHO LOSES A FRIEND, LOSES MORE; BUT HE THAT LOSES HIS SPIRITS, LOSES ALL.

A TRAITOR HAS FEAR FOR HIS BEDFELLOW, CARE FOR HIS COMPANION, AND THE STING OF CONSCIENCE FOR HIS TORMENT.

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knew to be the herald of death. They then hastily sprung from their seats, and made some vain efforts to escape; but a body of armed men, at a given signal, rushed in, bound their hands, and led them to instant execution. This happened in 1437.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, the eighth earl of Douglas, was a haughty and ambitious noble, wielding at times an uncontrolled influence over the king, and at others openly bearding his authority. He raised the power and grandeur of the house of Douglas to its loftiest height; and, not content with the sway he exercised at home, caused himself to be received at Rome and France with those honours which are only due to sovereign princes. Among other despotic acts which he committed, was his beheading Macallan of Bombie, for having refused to join the earl in his attack on Crichton, between whom and Douglas there was a deadly feud. The indignation, however, with which king James received the news of this and similar actions, determined him at length to get rid of the opposition of a subject so daring and powerful. The earl was therefore invited to attend his sovereign in parliament at Sirling, which he accepted; and while vainly remonstrating with him on the impropriety of his conduct, the king drew a dagger and plunged it into the heart of Douglas, Feb. 13, 1452.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, brother of the foregoing, and ninth and last earl of Douglas, took up arms to revenge his brother's death, and, assembling all the members of the league, brought a large army into the field. The king, however, being active, and well provided with forces, lay siege to the castle of Abercorn, the best fortified seat of the earl; and the two armies lay encamped within a short distance of each other; but without coming to an engagement, Douglas fled to Annandale, with his brothers, the earls of Ormond and Moray. Thither they were pursued by the king's forces, under the command of the earl of Angus; Moray slain, Ormond made prisoner, and Douglas himself driven to provide for his safety in England. Several years after, Douglas returned with Percy, earl of Northumberland, upon an expedition against his country, in which Douglas was taken prisoner; and James contented himself with sending his rebel captive to the abbey of Lindores, where he died, in monkish confinement, in 1488.

DOUGLAS, GEORGE, fifth earl of Angus, was commander of the forces that defeated the earls of Douglas and Northumberland, when Douglas was taken prisoner, and his estates forfeited. Died, 1462.

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, sixth earl of Angus, commanded the right wing of the royal army at the battle of Torwood, where James III. lost his life; and at the fatal battle of Flodden-field, he endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to dissuade James IV. from that engagement. His eldest son, George, was there slain; and the earl died in the year following.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, earl of Morton, was for some time regent of Scotland, and was a chief actor in the transactions which took place in that country during the reign of

Mary, and in the minority of her son James VI. He was beheaded in 1581.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, earl of MORTON and ABERDEEN, was born at Edinburgh in 1707. He established the Edinburgh Philosophical Society; and in 1733 was elected president of the Royal Society of London. Died, 1768.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, a learned divine and critic, born at Pittenweem, Fifeshire, in 1721, was travelling tutor to Lord Pulteney; obtained the deanery of Windsor; was raised to the see of Carlisle in 1787; transferred to that of Salisbury in 1792; and died in 1807. Dr. Douglas was a distinguished writer, and the friend of Dr. Johnson and most of the eminent literary characters of his day. He vindicated Milton from the charge of plagiarism brought against him by Lauder; entered the lists against David Hume, by publishing "The Criterion, or a Discourse on Miracles;" and prepared for the press Captain Cook's second and third voyages.

DOUSA, JOHN, whose real name was VANDER DOES, was born at Noordwijk, Holland, in 1545. He became eminent both as a soldier and a scholar. After being sent as ambassador to England, he was made governor of Leyden in 1574, and heroically defended it against the Spaniards; he was also the first curator of the university of that city, and died there, of the plague, in 1604. As an author, Dousa distinguished himself by his "Annals of Holland," in Latin verse, as well as by various other Latin poems and criticisms. His son JOHN, who died in his 26th year, assisted his father in the Annals, and was an eminent classical scholar and mathematician. He had also three other sons, of great classical attainments.

DOUW, or DOW, GERRARD, an eminent Dutch painter, and the pupil of Rembrandt, was born at Leyden in 1613, and died there in 1674, or, as some say, in 1680. For the excellence of his colouring, delicacy of finish, and attention to every minutiae of his art, this master's compositions are unrivalled; and the prices which some of his paintings are obtained are almost without parallel.

DOVER, the Right Hon. GEORGE JAMES WELBORE AGAR ELLIS, lord, was born in the year 1707, and completed his education at Christ-church, Oxford. In 1818 he was returned as member for Heytesbury; in succeeding parliaments he sat for Seaford, Ludgershall, and Oakhampton; and in 1830 he was appointed chief commissioner of woods and forests. But it is as a patron of the fine arts, and as a promoter of literature, that lord Dover will be chiefly remembered; his acquaintance with the former entitling him to the character of a connoisseur, and his talents as an author being highly respectable. In 1828 he published "Historical Inquiries respecting the character of Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon;" after which appeared the "Ellis Correspondence;" which was followed by his "Life of Frederick the Great;" and his last literary task was that of editing the Letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann. He was also an occasional contributor to the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, &c.; and

THERE IS NO GREATER SIGN OF A MEAN AND SORDID SPIRIT THAN TO DOAT UPON RICHES.

WHEN WE ARE GUIDED BY PRUDENCE, WE ARE SURROUNDED BY ALL OTHER DIVINITIES.

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In 1832 he was elected president of the Royal Society of Literature. Died, 1833.

DOW, ALEXANDER, was a native of Scotland, and a lieutenant-colonel in the East India Company's service. He translated several works from the Persian, was the author of two unsuccessful tragedies, and died in 1799.

DOWNHAM, JOHN, son of the bishop of Chester, was an English divine, and the author of the "Christian Warfare," and other pious works. Died, 1644.

DOWNMAN, HUGH, a physician and poet, born at Exeter, in 1740; studied at Oxford; and settled in his native city, where he died in 1809. He is the author of "Editha," a tragedy; "Infancy," a poem; "The Land of the Muses," &c.

DOYEN, GABRIEL FRANCIS, an eminent French painter, pupil of Vanloo. The "Death of Virginia," "Death of St. Louis," and other works of great merit, were produced by him. He afterwards resided in Russia, and died there in 1806.

DRACO, an Athenian legislator, the extraordinary and indiscriminate severity of whose laws has rendered his name odious to humanity. During the period of his archonship, B. C. 623, he enacted a criminal code, in which the slightest offences were punished with death, no less than murder or sacrilege. Hence it was said to be "written in blood." It was abolished by Solon; and its sanguinary author was, according to tradition, smothered by the populace of Aegina, on his appearance at the theatre there.

DRAKE, Sir FRANCIS, an eminent navigator and commander, was born at Tavistock, Devon, in 1541. He first served in the royal navy under his relative, Sir John Hawkins; and distinguished himself by his valour at the unfortunate expedition against the Spaniards, in the harbour of Vera Cruz. In 1570 he went to the West Indies, on a cruise against the Spaniards, which he soon repeated with success; and in 1572, having received the command of two vessels, for the purpose of attacking the commercial ports of Spanish America, he took possession of two of their cities, and returned laden with booty. On his return he equipped three frigates at his own expense, with which he served as a volunteer, under the earl of Essex, in Ireland, where he distinguished himself so much by his bravery, that Sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to queen Elizabeth. Drake disclosed to her his plan; and being furnished with five ships, he sailed, in 1577, to attack the Spaniards in the South Seas. In this expedition he ravaged the Spanish settlements, coasted the North American shore as far as 48 degrees north latitude, and gave the name of New Albion to the country he had discovered. He then went to the East Indies, and having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, returned to Plymouth in 1580. The queen dined on board his ship at Deptford, and knighted him. In 1585 he again sailed to the West Indies, and succeeded in taking several places and ships. In 1587 he commanded a fleet of 30 sail, with which he entered the harbour of Cadiz, and destroyed the shipping; and, in the follow-

ing year, he commanded, as vice-admiral under lord Howard, and had his share in the destruction of the Spanish armada. He died off Nombre de Dios, in 1596. Sir Francis represented Plymouth in parliament; and to him that town is indebted for a supply of water, which he caused to be conveyed to it from springs at several miles distance. His victories have been equalled, nay surpassed, by modern admirals; but his generosity has never been rivalled; for he divided, in just proportional shares among his seamen, the booty he took from the enemy.

DRAKE, JAMES, an English physician and political writer, was born at Cambridge in 1667, and educated at that university. In 1704 he published a pamphlet, entitled, "The Memorial of the Church of England," which gave such offence, that a proclamation was issued for discovering the author, who kept concealed. He was afterwards prosecuted for the publication of a newspaper, called "Mercurius Politicus;" but though he was acquitted, it produced in him such violent excitement as to cause his death. He was also the author of a "System of Anatomy," 2 vols.; a translation of Herodotus, &c. Died, 1707.

DRAKE, FRANCIS, an eminent antiquary and surgeon at York; author of "Eboracum, or the History and Antiquities of that city." Died, 1770.

DRAKE, Dr. NATHAN, was born at York in 1708; graduated at Edinburgh in 1729; and settled as a physician at Hadleigh, Suffolk, in 1732, where he practised forty-four years. He was an author of considerable powers, and devoted them chiefly to essays and ingenious illustrations of our standard literature. The following is a brief enumeration of them:—"The Spectator;" "Literary Hours;" "Essays illustrative of the Tatler, Spectator, Guardian, Rambler, &c.;" "Shakspeare and his Times;" "Winter Nights;" "Evenings in Autumn;" "Mornings in Spring;" "Noontide Leisure;" "The Gleaner;" and a volume of "Poems," forming altogether about twenty-five volumes. His Essays are of a very miscellaneous character, critical, narrative, biographical, and descriptive; uniformly evincing a discriminating taste, combined with good and generous feelings; while the "History of Shakspeare and his Times" throws much light on the manners, amusements, and literature of the Elizabethan age. Died, June 7, 1836.

DRAN, HENRY FRANCIS LE, a celebrated French surgeon; the author of various surgical works of great merit. He died at Paris, aged 85, in 1770.

DRAPARMAUD, JAMES PHILIP RAYMOND, a French physician, and professor of natural history at the School of Medicine, was born at Montpellier, in 1772, and died in 1805. He left behind him in MS. two able works on natural history, which have since been printed.

DRAPER, Sir WILLIAM, a military officer, well known also as a controversial writer, was born at Bristol in 1721. He received his education at Eton and Cambridge. Having entered the army, he distinguished himself in the East Indies, was

ANGER MAY GLANCE INTO THE BREAST OF A WISE MAN, BUT REITS ONLY IN THE BOSOM OF FOOLS.

AN ERUIC THAT PROCEEDS FROM A GOOD INTENTION, LEAVES NO ROOM FOR REPENTMENT.

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raised to the rank of a colonel in 1760, and in 1763 he commanded the troops at the capture of Manilla, for which he received the honour of knighthood. In 1779 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Minorca; and when that place surrendered to the enemy he preferred charges against general Murray, the governor, but which he failed to substantiate, and was commanded by the court to make an apology to him. He owes his literary celebrity to the circumstance of his having undertaken the defence of his friend the marquis of Granby against the attacks of Junius. He died in 1787.

DRAYTON, MICHAEL, a poet, was born at Atherstone, Warwickshire, in 1563, and educated at Oxford. He was indebted for a great part of his education to Sir Henry Goodere, and afterwards lived for a long time in the family of the earl of Dorset, as it would seem, in a state of dependence. He wrote "The Shepherd's Garland," "Baron's Wars," "England's Heroical Epistles," "Polyolbion," "Nymphidia," &c., and is reckoned a standard author among the early poets. Died, 1631.

DREBBEL, CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch chymist and natural philosopher, was born at Alkmaar in 1572. With a considerable share of charlatanism, he combined real talent, and made several useful discoveries; such as the invention of the thermometer, the method of dyeing scarlet, and the improvement of telescopes and microscopes. He died, at London, in 1634.

DRELINCOURT, CHARLES, a French protestant divine, was born at Sedan, in 1595, and died at Paris in 1606. He was the author of several religious books, but the only one by which he is now remembered is that entitled "Consolations against the Fears of Death."

DREW, SAMUEL, M.A., the son of poor parents at St. Austell, Cornwall, was born in 1765, and at ten years of age apprenticed to a shoemaker. Though he was almost destitute of education, as he grew up he became a shrewd and subtle disputant among his shopmates; while his jocose manner and vivacious disposition led him, in early life, not only to slight the solemn truths of religion, but to ridicule those of his acquaintance who embraced them. He was at length, however, aroused to a sense of their importance by the preaching of the late Dr. (then Mr.) Adam Clarke; and, joining the Methodist society, he determined to abandon his former practices, and devote every moment he could spare to the acquirement of religious knowledge. Indefatigable in its pursuit, he soon appeared as a local preacher, while he still carried on his business; not venturing before the world as an author till 1799, when he published his "Remarks on Paley's Age of Reason." This was very favourably received; but it was from his next production, entitled "An Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul," that Mr. Drew is chiefly indebted for his reputation as a theological metaphysician.—Quitting trade, he now wrote several valuable works, among which must be noticed his "Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God;" and from the year 1819 to his

death he edited "The Imperial Magazine" with singular ability; his knowledge extending to various branches of science, and the careful and dispassionate view he took of every subject under his review eminently qualifying him for the office of critic. He died in March, 1833.

DROUET, JOHN BAPTIST, one of the French revolutionists, was born in 1763. He was postmaster of Menebould when Louis XVI. and his family, in 1791, passed through that town in their endeavours to escape from France; and it was owing to Drouet that they were conducted back to Paris. For this important service the National Assembly offered him 30,000 francs, which he refused. In 1792 he was nominated a deputy to the Convention, in which he distinguished himself by his support of the most violent measures. He was afterwards sent a commissioner to the army of the north; and, being taken prisoner by the Austrians, was exchanged in 1795, with others of his party, for the daughter of the unfortunate Louis. He subsequently became a member of the Council of Five Hundred; and, under the consulship, sub-prefect of St. Menebould. In 1815 he was chosen deputy from the department of Marne to the chamber of representatives; but, being excepted from the amnesty at the beginning of the following year, and condemned to exile, he returned to Macon, where he died in 1824.

DROZ, PETER JACQUET, a skilful mechanician, was a native of Switzerland, and born in 1721. Among other curious things he made a writing automaton, the motions of whose fingers, &c. corresponded exactly with those of nature. Died, 1790.

DROZ, HENRY LOUIS JACQUET, a son of the foregoing, born in 1759, excelled even his father, by whom he was taught, in the construction of mechanical figures. At the age of 22 he went to Paris with some of the products of his ingenuity; among which was an automaton, representing a female playing on the harpsichord, which followed the notes in the music book with the eyes and head, and, having finished playing, got up and made an obeisance to the company. He died at Naples, in 1791.

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM, a Scotch poet, was the son of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, and born there in 1585. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and studied civil law at Bourges; but Parnassus had more charms for him than legal science, and, on coming to the family estate, the romantic beauties of Hawthornden inspired him with a love for poetry and polite literature. His poems are replete with tenderness and delicacy. He died in 1649; and his death is said to have been accelerated by grief for the tragical fate of Charles I.

DRUMMOND, GEORGE, an active, enterprising, and patriotic Scotchman, was born in 1687. When the earl of Mar reared the standard of rebellion in 1715, Mr. G. Drummond was the first to apprise the ministry of it; and, raising a company of volunteers, he joined the duke of Argyll, and assisted at the battle of Sheriffmuir. This loyal conduct he repeated, upon the

TAKE CARE TO BE AN ECONOMIST IN YOUR PROSPERITY, YOU NEED NOT FEAR BEING ONE IN ADVERSITY.

LEND A SCOUNDREL YOUR PURSE IF YOU WISH TO KEEP HIM ON THE OTHER SIDE OF YOUR DOORS.

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approach of the rebels in 1745, and was present at the battle of Preston. He held various offices in the excise and customs from an early age; and in 1737 he was made one of the commissioners of excise, an office which he retained during the remainder of his life. He was also lord provost of Edinburgh; and to his patriotic zeal the city is indebted for many of its improvements and most valuable institutions. He died in 1766, aged 80.

DRUMMOND, Sir WILLIAM, F.R.S., a learned antiquary, a statesman, and the author of several works, classical and historical. He was a privy councillor, and at one period filled the office of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the king of the Two Sicilies; and at another (1801), went on an embassy to Constantinople, when he was invested with the Turkish order of the crescent. His principal works are, "A Review of the Governments of Sparta and Athens;" "Herculanensis," "Odin," a poem; and "Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities." He died, at Rome, in 1828.

DRYANDER, JONAS, a naturalist, by birth a Swede, who came to England, and was patronised by Sir Joseph Banks. He became librarian to the Royal Society, and vice-president of the Linnean. Died, 1810.

DRYDEN, JOHN, one of the most celebrated English poets, was born at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, in 1631, and received his education at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. On the death of his father, in 1654, he came to London, and acted as secretary to his relation, Sir Gilbert Pickering, who was one of Cromwell's council; and on the death of the protector, he wrote his well-known laudatory stanzas on that event. At the Restoration, however, he greeted Charles II. with a poem, entitled "Astrea Redux," which was quickly followed by a panegyric on the Coronation; and from that time his love for the royal house of Stuart appears to have known no decay. In 1661 he produced his first play, "The Duke of Guise," but the first that was performed was "The Wild Gallant," which appeared in the year following. In 1667 he published his "Annus Mirabilis;" and his reputation, both as a poet and a royalist, being now established, he was appointed poet laureate and historiographer royal, with a salary of 200*l.* per annum. He now became professionally a writer for the stage, and produced many pieces, some of which have been strongly censured for their licentiousness and want of good taste. In 1681 he commenced his career of political satire; and at the express desire of Charles II. composed his famous poem of "Absalom and Achitophel," which he followed up by "The Medal," and "A Satire on Sedition." His next satire was "Mac Flecknoe," after which appeared "Religio Laici," a compendious view of the arguments in favour of revelation. At the accession of James II. Dryden became a Roman Catholic, and, like most converts, endeavoured to defend his new faith at the expense of the old one, in a poem called "The Hind and Panther," which was ad-

mirably answered by Prior, and Montague, in "The Country Mouse and City Mouse." The abdication of James deprived Dryden of all his official emoluments; and during the ten concluding years of his life, when he actually wrote for bread, he produced some of the finest pieces of which our language can boast. His translation of Virgil, which alone would be sufficient to immortalize his memory, appeared in 1697; and, soon after, that master-piece of lyric poetry, "Alexander's Feast," his "Fables," &c. The freedom, grace, strength, and melody of his versification, have never been surpassed; and in satire he stands unrivalled; but as a dramatic writer, though he has many striking beauties, he does not generally excel. His prose essays afford a fine specimen of composition, and are replete with critical ability. He died in 1700, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

DUBOCAGE, MARIE ANNE LE PAGE, a French lady of considerable literary abilities, and a member of the academies of Rome, Bologna, &c., was born at Rouen, in 1710. She translated Pope's Temple of Fame, Milton's Paradise Lost, The Death of Abel, &c., into French; and wrote "The Columbiad," an epic poem on the discovery of America; "The Amazons," a tragedy; and "Travels through England, Holland, and Italy." Died, 1802.

DUBOIS, WILLIAM, a French cardinal and statesman, notorious for his ambition and his vices, was the son of an apothecary, and born at Brive la Gaillard, in the Limousin, in 1656. Having obtained the situation of preceptor to the duke of Orleans, he pandered to the passions of his pupil, and secured his attachment; till at length he became his privy councillor, and overseer of the household; and, when the duke became regent, he was appointed to the situation of minister of foreign affairs. The archbishopric of Cambray having become vacant, Dubois, though not even a priest, had the boldness to request it, and succeeded; and by his consummate address, he afterwards obtained a cardinal's hat, and was made prime minister. Died, 1723.

DUBOIS DE CRANCE, EDMUND LOUIS ALEXIS, a modern French statesman, was born at Charleville, in 1747. He was one of the deputies to the states general in 1789, and in the convention he voted for the death of the king. To him the republican army owed its first organization, by his having procured the decree for the levy of 300,000 men, promotion according to seniority, &c. While at Lyons, whither he was sent to suppress the insurrection, he was accused of moderatism, recalled, and arrested, but recovered his liberty; and was subsequently appointed by the directory inspector-general and minister of war. He opposed Buonaparte, and was consequently deprived of his posts. He died in 1814. Dubois wrote several works connected with passing events of the revolution.

DUBOS, JEAN BAPTISTE, an author of merit, and secretary to the French academy, was born at Beauvais, in 1670, and distinguished himself both as an historian and a writer on the polite arts. Died, 1742.

DUBY, PETER AUCHER TORIENSEN, a

THOSE WHO LOSE NOTHING WHEN THEY LOSE THEIR ALL, ARE THE MOST DEPLORABLE OF MORTALS.

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celebrated Swiss medalist and antiquarian, was born in 1721, and died in 1782. He was linguist to the royal library at Paris, and the author of an able and extensive work on medals.

DUCAREL, ANDREW COLTZE, an eminent antiquary and civilian, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1713. After receiving his education at Eton and Oxford, he became a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and held a situation in the State Paper Office. His principal works are, "Anglo-Norman Antiquities;" and Histories of Lambeth Palace and of St. Catherine's Church. Died, 1785.

DUCASSE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French naval officer in the reign of Louis XIV. who as governor of St. Domingo rendered himself formidable to the English; and who also had the good fortune to obtain a victory over the gallant Benbow. Died, 1715.

DUCHANGE, GASPARD, a clever French engraver, and counsellor of the Academy of Painting. Born, 1682; died, 1758.

DUCHESNE, ANDREW, geographer and historiographer to the king of France, was born in 1594, and died in 1640. So prolific a writer was he, that he published 22 works, among which were Histories of England, of the Popes, and of the Dukes of Burgundy, &c.; and he left in MS. more than a hundred folio volumes.

DUCIS, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a distinguished French dramatist, was born at Versailles in 1733. He took Shakspeare for his model, and the majority of his plays are free imitations of the English bard; though some of them are so altered to suit the taste of his countrymen, that the genius of Shakspeare is but dimly discoverable. He did not commence writing for the stage till he was 33; but so devoted was he to dramatic composition, that the terrors of the revolution turned him not aside, nor did the proffered favours of Buonaparte seduce him. He died, in 1817, aged 84.

DUCK, STEPHEN, an English poet, was originally an agricultural labourer, born near Marlborough, Wilts. Some of his poetical attempts having been shewn to queen Caroline, she first granted him a small annuity, but afterwards had him ordained, and procured for him the living of Byfleet, in Surrey, where he lived several years, but, in a fit of mental derangement, drowned himself, in 1750.

DUCKWORTH, Admiral Sir JOHN THOMAS, an English admiral, was born in Surrey, in 1748, and entered the navy in 1750. He had frequent opportunities of distinguishing himself during the late war, from the memorable action of the first of June, 1724, in which he took a conspicuous part, to his destruction of the French squadron off St. Domingo, in 1806. He was appointed governor of Newfoundland, in 1810, which situation he held three years, and died in 1817.

DUCLOS, CHARLES PINNEAU, a French novelist and biographer, was born at Dinant, in Brittany, in 1705; became secretary of the French academy, and on the death of Voltaire was appointed to the office of historiographer of France. All his writings are lively and satirical, descriptive

of love, women, and intrigue; the principal are "Mémoires sur le Meurs du XVIII^eme Siècle;" "Confessions du Comte de B." Died, 1772.

DUCREST, CHARLES LOUIS, marquis, was a brother of the late countess de Genlis. Having, in 1790, made claim for a large sum on the duke of Orleans, who was then at the height of his popularity, and who refused to pay the debt, Ducrest sued him; but as no advocate would plead his cause, the marquis himself conducted the proceedings, and gained the suit. He published, in 1817, "Faité de la Monarchie Absolue," a work containing, among other singular propositions, one to teach the military discipline on the Lancasterian system.

DUDLEY, EDMUND, a celebrated statesman, born in 1462, who, on the death of Henry VII. was sent, with Empson, to the Tower, and beheaded in 1510. While in confinement, Dudley wrote a piece entitled "The Tree of the Commonwealth."

DUDLEY, JOHN, duke of Northumberland, was a son of the preceding, and born in 1602. He was first created viscount Lisle, then earl of Warwick, and after being appointed lord high admiral, reached his dukedom in 1551. He effected a marriage between his son, lord Guildford Dudley, and lady Jane Grey, daughter of the duke of Suffolk. He afterwards prevailed on the young king, Edward, to set aside his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession in favour of lady Jane, whom he caused to be proclaimed at the king's death. But an insurrection being raised in favour of Mary, she was proclaimed in London, and the duke executed as a traitor, in 1553.

DUDLEY, ROBERT, earl of Leicester, a son of the preceding, was born in 1532. Queen Elizabeth proposed him as a husband for Mary queen of Scots, but she rejected him with disdain; and in 1572 he married privately lady Douglas, but never acknowledged her as his wife. He afterwards married the countess dowager of Essex, and finding lady Douglas intractable to his proposals for a separation, is charged with having poisoned her. For a short time he held the situation of governor of the protestant Low Countries; but, returning to England by command of the queen, he was made lieutenant-general of the army assembled at Tilbury in 1588, and died during the same year.

DUDLEY, Sir ROBERT, the son of the earl of Leicester by the lady Douglas, was born in 1573. Having commenced a suit to prove his legitimacy, the countess dowager of Leicester filed an information against him for a conspiracy, on which he went to Florence, and was appointed chamberlain to the grand duchess, sister to the emperor Ferdinand II., who, creating him a duke of the Roman empire, he assumed the title of the duke of Northumberland. He drained the morass between Pisa and the sea, by which Leghorn became one of the finest ports in the world. He was the author of "Del Arcano del Mare," and other works. Died, 1630.

DUDLEY, Sir HENRY BATE, was born in 1745, educated for the church, and took orders. Much of his early life was, how-

HE IS WORTHILY HATED OF ALL MEN, THAT DEARLY HEART TO HIS COUNTRY.

WHEN THE BODY POLITIC SUFFERS, NO MAN'S PRIVATE PLEASURE OR PROFIT CAN BE SAID TO BE SAFE.

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er, spent in political, literary, and convivial society; and, in spite of his sacerdotal calling, he was engaged in several dilettos. "Parson Bate," as he was familiarly called, established the Morning Post and Morning Herald daily papers; and wrote "The Woodman," "Rival Candidates," and several other dramatic pieces. His political connexions eventually procured him a baronetcy and valuable church preferment. Died, 1824.

DUDLEY, the Right Hon. JOHN WILLIAM WARD, earl of, was a man of powerful talents, but remarkable for his absence of mind and the habit of "thinking aloud;" of which many ludicrous anecdotes are told. The following is recorded as a fact. When he was secretary for foreign affairs, in Mr. Canning's administration, he directed a letter, intended for the French, to the Russian ambassador, shortly before the affair of Navarino; and, strange as it may appear, it attained him the highest honour. Prince Lieven, set it down as one of the cleverest ruses ever attempted to be played off, and gave himself immense credit for not falling into the trap laid for him by the sinister ingenuity of the English secretary. He returned the letter with a most polite note, in which he vowed, of course, that he had not read a line of it, after he had ascertained that it was intended for prince Polignac; but could not help telling lord Dudley, at an evening party, that he was "trap sn, but that diplomatists of his standing were not so easily caught." His lordship was born in 1781, and entered parliament first for Downton in 1802; he afterwards successively represented Worcester-shire, Wareham, and Bournemouth. In 1823 he succeeded to the peerage; was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, and sworn a member of the privy council, in 1827; raised to the rank of an earl in the same year; and died in 1833.

DUFAU, **Fortune**, a native of St. Domingo, who studied under David, and became an excellent painter. His "Count Ugolino in Prison," is an admired production. Died, 1821.

DUFRESNOY, **Charles Alphonso**, a French painter, and the author of a fine Latin poem on the Art of Painting, was born in 1811, and died in 1865.

DUFRESNY, **Charles Riviere**, a versatile and witty French dramatist and comic writer, was born in 1648, and died in 1724. He held a situation in the household of Louis XIV., and is said to have been a great-grandson of Henry IV.

DUGDALE, Sir **William**, an eminent antiquary and herald, was born near Cole-shill, Warwickshire, in 1605, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford. He was made Chester Herald in 1644, accompanied Charles I. throughout the civil war; and after the Restoration, on being appointed garter king at arms, received the honour of knighthood. His chief work is the "Monasticon Anglicanum;" but he also wrote "The Barons of England," 3 vols.; "The History of St. Paul's Cathedral;" "Origines Juridicales;" and several other works of merit. Died, 1686.

DUGOMIER, General, was a native of

Martinique, where he possessed a large estate previously to the French revolution. He espoused the republican cause, and being nominated colonel of the national guards of the island, he defended it against a body of royalist troops sent from France. He afterwards went to France, and being made commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, he gained many important advantages over the Austro-Sardinian army. He took Toulon, after a sanguinary contest, in 1793. He next commanded the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and, in 1794, gained the battle of Alberdes, and seized the post of Montesquieu, taking 200 pieces of cannon and 2000 prisoners. He continued his career of victory till he fell in an engagement at St. Sebastian, on Nov. 17, 1794.

DUGUAY TROUIN, **René**, one of the most celebrated naval officers of France, was born at St. Malo in 1673. His love for a maritime life soon shewed itself, and at the age of 18 he was the commander of a privateer. At 20, he maintained an action with a 40-gun ship, which he commanded, against six English vessels, but was captured. After a series of gallant exploits, by which he essentially served his country, and raised its naval reputation, he died in 1736.

DUGUESCLIN, **Bertrand**, a renowned French warrior and statesman, who was constable of France in the 14th century, may be regarded as a model of valour, prudence, and high-minded heroism. Though deformed in person, and of an unamiable disposition in his youth, he persevered in his endeavours to eclipse these defects by the brilliancy of his actions; and mainly to him must be attributed the expulsion of the English from Normandy, Gouenne, and Poitou. So highly, indeed, was he esteemed even by his enemies, that, at his death, which took place while he was besieging Randan, the governor insisted on placing the keys of the fortress on the coffin of the hero.

DUHALDE, **John Baptist**, a French Jesuit, was the author of "A Geographical and Historical Description of China," which he compiled from the records of successive missionaries, and is allowed to furnish the best account ever published of that immense empire. Born, 1674; died, 1743.

DUHAMEL DE MONCEAU, **Henry Louis**, a French writer on commerce and agriculture, was born in 1709, and died in 1780. He wrote treatises on the Culture of the Soil; on The Fisheries; on Trees and Shrubs, &c.; and contributed numerous papers to the Academy of Sciences.

DUIGENAN, **Dr. Patrick**, an Irish civilian, was born of humble parents, in 1735, and obtained his education as a sizer at Trinity college, Dublin. He practised as a barrister, was afterwards king's advocate, then judge in the prerogative court; till by persevering industry he raised himself to the post of vicar-general of the diocese of Armagh, with a seat in the Irish House of Commons, and the rank of a privy councillor. He was a strong promoter of the Union, and as firm an opponent of Catholic emancipation. He wrote "Lachrymæ

CLARITY IS AN ACTIVE VIRTUE; WORKS GREATER NOT THE MARE, FEED NOT THE HUNGER, NOR SET THEM FREE THAT ARE BOUND.

FOR ONE PERSON WHO FEARS DEATH TOO MUCH, THERE ARE A THOUSAND WHO HAVE NEVER THOUGHT IN EARNEST ABOUT IT.

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Academie." and various political pamphlets. Died, 1816.

DUJARDIN, CHARLES, an eminent Dutch painter, a pupil of Berghem, was born at Amsterdam, in 1640; and died at Venice, in 1678.

DULAURE, M., author of the "Histoire de Paris et ses Environs." He was a member successively of the Constituent Assembly, the National Convention, the Council of Five Hundred, and the Legislative Body. Died, at Paris, in his 60th year, Aug. 1835.

DULON, LOUIS, a distinguished flute-player and musical composer, was born at Oranienburg, near Berlin, in 1760. He lost his sight at a very early age, but evincing a decided taste for music, he was put under the first performers, and soon arrived at singular eminence in his profession. He prepared an autobiographical work, entitled "The Life and Opinions of the Blind Flutist," which was edited by the celebrated Wieland. Died, 1826.

DUMANIANT, JOHN ANDREW, an actor and dramatic writer, was born, in 1754, at Claremont, and died in 1828. He produced about fifty pieces, some of which possessed considerable merit, and were popular.

DUMARSAIS, CESAR CHESNEAU, an eminent French grammarian, was born at Marseilles, in 1676, and died in 1756.

DUMESNIL, MARIE FRANÇOISE, a celebrated French actress, who rose to the highest eminence as a tragical performer, was born in 1715; first appeared on the stage in 1737; retired from it in 1775; and died in 1803. Like our Siddons, she surpassed all her contemporaries in Paris requiring queenly dignity, deep pathos, or the vehement display of the fiercer passions.

DUMONT, GEORGE, a statistical writer, and at one time secretary to the French embassy at St. Petersburg, was born at Paris, in 1725, and died in 1788. Among his works are a "History of the Commerce of the English Colonies;" a "Treatise on the Circulation of Credit;" &c.

DUMONT, JOHN, an eminent publicist, was a native of France, but settling in Austria, became historiographer to the emperor, by whom he was created baron of Carlsroon. He published a voluminous work, entitled "A Universal Diplomatic Code of the Law of Nations;" besides "Voyages," &c., in 4 vols. Died, 1726.

DUMONT, STEPHEN, a distinguished writer on legislation, and a member of the order of Jesuits, was born at Geneva, in 1750. He resided for several years in England, and was on friendly terms with the celebrated Jeremy Bentham, who entrusted him with the manuscript of his "Traité de Législation Civile," which Dumont published in 1802. He subsequently translated and edited Bentham's "Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses," and also published his "Tactics of Legislative Assemblies." Since his death, which happened in 1820, at Milan, an interesting work by him, under the title of "Souvenirs sur Mirabeau," has been published.

DUMOUREZ, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, an eminent French general, was born at Cambray, in 1739. He entered the army early

in life, and at 24 years of age had received 22 wounds, and was made a knight of St. Louis. In 1772 Louis XV. sent him with communications to Sweden, but he was arrested, and for a long time confined in the Bastille. However, in 1789 we find him a principal director of the Jacobin Club, which was composed of all who aspired to be accounted the friends of liberty. He afterwards became a minister of Louis XVI. and he strongly advised the monarch to yield the direction of the interior affairs of the kingdom to the council of the assembly, then sitting, and to declare war against the foreign foes of France. "Such a step," said Dumouriez, "would cool the democratic fever now raging, would restore public confidence, and disperse all the evils which now threaten France." The advice was disregarded, and Dumouriez was dismissed. Still determined to devote himself to the service of the army, he proceeded to Valenciennes, where he soon gained immortal fame by his valour and his firmness, displayed at the head of the French soldiers, having succeeded La Fayette in the command of the army of the North. Notwithstanding the success which continued to result from his superiority of military talents, the directory entertained suspicions regarding his designs, because it was known that he was desirous to spare the life of the king, and Dumouriez retired into Switzerland. Finding that a reward of 300,000 francs was offered for his head, he went to Hamburg, where he lived on a small pension from the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, until 1804, when he accepted an asylum in England, wrote his own memoirs, and employed his mind in other literary pursuits, at Turville Park, near Henley-upon-Thames. He was honoured with the friendship of his late royal highness the duke of Kent, with whom he kept up a correspondence. Died, 1823.

DUNBAR, WILLIAM, a Scotch poet of considerable merit, was born about 1465, and died in 1536. For the age in which he lived, his poems display much skill, and are not deficient either in imagination or energy. "The Thistle and Rose," and "The Friars of Berwick," are favourable specimens of his poetical vein.

DUNBAR, DR. JAMES, was professor of philosophy in King's college, Aberdeen; and the author of "Essays on the History of Mankind in rude and uncultivated Ages." Died, 1798.

DUNCAN, WILLIAM, a learned writer, was born, in 1717, at Aberdeen, where he was educated, and afterwards became professor of philosophy in the Marischal College. He was the author of a "Treatise on Logic," and the translator of Cicero's Orations and Caesar's Commentaries.

DUNCAN, ADAM, Viscount DUNCAN, of Camperdown, &c., a gallant and distinguished naval officer, was a native of Dundee, and born in 1731. He went to sea when young, rose to the rank of post-captain in 1761, and steadily advanced till he became admiral of the blue, and commander of the North Sea fleet, in 1796. He was with Lord Keppel at the taking of the Havannah, and had a full share in Rod-

HE WHO WILLINGLY EXTENDS HIS CREDULITY TO THE BELIEF OF CALUMNIES, IS EITHER A WICKED MAN OR A FOOL.

NUTRIL LOVE MAKETH MANKIND: FRIENDLY LOVE PERFECTETH IT: BUT WANTON LOVE CORRUPTETH AND DEBASETH IT.

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HE THAT TRAVELLETH INTO A COUNTRY, BEFORE HE HATH SOME ENTRANCE INTO THE LANGUAGE, GOETH TO SCHOOL AND NOT TO TRAVEL.

ney's victory over the Spaniards, the relief of Gibraltar, &c. While in command of the North Sea fleet, he had for two years the tedious duty of watching the motions of the Dutch squadron, and was at length forced to quit the station in consequence of a mutiny breaking out among his men, during which the enemy put to sea. The gallant admiral, however, after displaying the most undaunted resolution during the mutiny, came up with the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, totally defeated them, and captured eight sail of the line, June 11, 1797. Upon this he was created a viscount, with a pension of 3,000*l.* per annum to himself and the two next heirs of the peerage. Died, 1804.

DUNCAN, DR. ANDREW, professor of medicine in the university of Edinburgh. He was the original projector of the lunatic asylum, and the horticultural society of Edinburgh. In fact, he was a general contributor to every institution projected for the benefit of his countrymen. Died, 1828, aged 83.

DUNCOMBE, WILLIAM, born in London, in 1690, was the author of "Lucius Junius Brutus," a tragedy. He also translated Horace, and wrote various minor poems and prose pieces. He died in 1769. His son JOHN, who was born in 1730, and died in 1786, was the author of "The Femeineid," and other poems.

DUNDAS, SIR DAVID, a general in the English army, and a member of the privy council, was born at Edinburgh in 1736, and entered the military service in 1758. He became colonel of the first regiment of dragoon guards, and had the reputation of being a most able tactician. On the temporary resignation of the duke of York, he was made commander-in-chief. His "Principles of Military Movements," and "Regulations for the Cavalry," are both acknowledged standard works in the army. Died, 1806.

DUNN, SAMUEL, a mathematician, who having acquired considerable property in the exercise of his profession, bequeathed it at his death towards the foundation of a mathematical school at his native town of Crediton, in Devonshire. He published an Atlas; treatises on Bookkeeping, Navigation, &c.; and died in 1792.

DUNNING, JOHN, Lord ASHBURTON, a celebrated lawyer, was born at Ashburton, Devon, in 1731. After serving his clerkship in his father's office, he studied for the bar; and, rapidly attaining an eminence in the profession, he became counsel for Wilkes, whose cause he conducted in such a manner as to establish his fame as a sound lawyer and adroit pleader. He became attorney-general in 1767; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in 1782, and was raised to the peerage; but died in the following year.

DUNOIS, JOHN, count of Orleans and Longueville, an illegitimate son of the duke of Orleans, was born in 1402. So successful was he in his military career, particularly in the share he bore in the expulsion of the English from France, that Charles VII. honoured him with the title of "Restorer of his Country." Died, 1466.

DUNS, JOHN, usually styled *Duns Scotus*,

a theological disputant, who acquired the title of "the most subtle doctor," by his metaphysical abstractions, was born at Dunstance, in Northumberland; studied at Merton college, Oxford; and, having entered the university of Paris, was soon appointed professor and regent in the theological schools. Great as was his fame, the works which obtained it are now disregarded as a mass of misapplied talent and intellectual lumber. Died, at Cologne, in 1309.

DUNSTAN, SR., archbishop of Canterbury, an accomplished prelate, and eminent statesman, was born at Glastonbury, in 925, in the reign of Athelstan. He took a conspicuous part in the political struggles of the day; and assumed, as was the custom of the clergy in that age, as great a share in the temporal authority of the kingdom, as in its spiritual affairs. Died, 988.

DUNSTER, CHARLES, an English divine and scholar, was the son of the Rev. Samuel Dunster, who is known as the translator of the Satires and Art of Poetry of Horace into English prose. Besides Mr. Charles Dunster's theological writings, of which "Discursive Considerations on the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke" is the principal, he wrote a treatise "On the Early Reading of Milton," a commentary on Paradise Regained, and other works. He died at Petworth, Sussex, of which place he was the incumbent, in 1816.

DUNTON, JOHN, a noted London bookseller, was born at Grafton, Huntingdonshire, in 1659. He projected and carried on "The Athenian Mercury," a selection from which, under the title of "The Athenian Oracle," in 4 vols. was reprinted. He was also the author of "Athenianism," consisting of numerous treatises in prose and verse; and a curious work, entitled "Dunton's Life and Errors." Died, 1733.

DUPATY, JEAN BAPTISTE MERCIER, president in the parliament of Bourdeaux, was born at Rochelle, in 1746; and died at Paris, in 1788. He was the author of "Historical Reflections on Penal Laws;" "Academical Discourses;" and "Letters on Italy."

DUPATY, CHARLES, son of the president, was a celebrated sculptor, whose productions are remarkable for their classic purity. Died, 1825.

DUPERRON, JAMES DAVY, a Swiss protestant, who, having abjured his religion, was successively promoted by Henry III. and IV., till he at length obtained the archbishopric of Sens, and was elected a cardinal. Born, 1556; died, 1618.

DUPIN, LOUIS ELLIS, an eminent French historian and ecclesiastic, was born in Normandy, in 1637. He became professor of divinity in the Royal College, but lost the professorship in consequence of his religious moderation. He was the author of an extensive and valuable work, entitled "Bibliothèque Universelle des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques," in 56 vols.; and for the freedom and tolerance of his opinions therein he was exposed to much persecution. He was also the author of various other works on church government and practical divinity. He died in 1719.

TRUTH MAY BE OFTEN BLAMED, BUT NEVER SHAMED; AND VIRTUE, SUPPRESSED BY SLANDER, WILL AT LAST APPEAR WITHOUT BLEMISH.

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DUPLEIX, SCIPIO, historiographer of France, was born in 1566. He wrote "Mémoires de la Gaule;" a "History of France;" 6 vols. folio; a "History of Rome;" 3 vols. folio; "A Course of Philosophy," &c. It is asserted, that, having written a work on the liberties of the Gallican church, which he took to the chancellor Seguier to be licensed, that magistrate threw it into the fire; which so preyed upon his mind that it caused his death, in 1661.

DUPLEIX, JOSEPH, was a celebrated French merchant, who, as the head of the factory at Chandernagore, had raised it to such a pitch of prosperity, that, in 1742, he was appointed governor of Pondicherry, and director-general of the French factories in India. In 1748 he successfully defended it against the English, for which he was raised to the rank of marquis; and during his whole administration he displayed rare talents, both civil and military. But his valuable services did not shield him from the shafts of envy; he was recalled; and the man who had been surrounded by all the splendour of an Eastern court, was left to languish in poverty, vainly soliciting justice from an ungrateful government. He died, the victim of anxiety, in 1763, nine years after his recall.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS, PETER SAMUEL, a French political economist, was born at Paris, in 1729. Though he twice sat as president of the constituent assembly, and held other high official situations under the revolutionary government, he invariably opposed the anarchists, and narrowly escaped becoming their victim, in 1797, by his timely retreat to America. From that country he returned in 1805, and became president of the chamber of commerce; and in 1814 he was appointed secretary to the provisional government. In the following year he finally retired to America, where he died in 1817. Dupont was the author of various treatises on different branches of political economy; he also wrote "Philosophie de l'Univers," and other works of merit.

DUPPA, BRIAN, a loyal prelate and the faithful friend of Charles I., was born at Lewisham, Kent, in 1569, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, of which he was afterwards dean. He attended the captive king in the Isle of Wight, and is said to have assisted him in his *Icon Basilike*. He was successively Bishop of Chichester, Salisbury, and Winchester. Died, 1662.

DUPPA, RICHARD, a barrister, and as a literary character remarkable for the versatility of his talents, was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and took the degree of LL.B. at Cambridge, in 1814. He wrote many interesting works, among which are "The Life and Works of Michael Angelo Buonarroti;" "The Life of Raffaele;" "Travels in Italy," &c. Died, 1831.

DUPUIS, CHARLES FRANCIS, a modern French philosopher, was born at Trie-le-Chateau, near Gisors, in 1742, and educated at Harcourt college. During the revolutionary era he was a distinguished politician, became president of the legislative body, and was also a member of the Institute and of the legion of honour. He was the in-

ventor of the telegraph, and the author of a noted work, entitled "Origine de tous les Cultes, ou la Religion universelle." Died, 1806.

DUPRE DE ST. MAUR, NICHOLAS FRANCIS, a French writer, born in 1695, and died at Paris, in 1775. He translated Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and wrote some works on numismatics.

DUQUESNE, ABRAHAM, a brave and skilful naval officer in the French service, was born at Dieppe, in 1610. He distinguished himself by numerous acts of intrepidity during a long career, and added much to the maritime character of his country. Died, 1688.

DURAND, DAVID, a French protestant minister, who after some perilous escapes from the dangers of death and the Inquisition, came to England, and was preacher at the Savoy chapel, London. He was the author of a "Life of Vanini;" a "History of the Sixteenth Century;" and a "Continuation of Rapin." Born, 1681; died, 1763.

DURAND DE MAILLANCE, PETER TOUSSAINT, an eminent French lawyer, was born in 1728, and died in 1811. He was a member of the National Convention; and published many able works relating to the canon law.

DURANTE, FRANCESCO, a celebrated musical composer, was born at Naples, in 1693, where he died in 1758. He is principally known as the composer of vocal church music.

DUREAU DE LAMALLE, JOHN BAPTIST JOSEPH RENÉ, a native of St. Domingo, where he was born in 1783. He was a member of the legislative body, and of the Institute; and as a literary character distinguished himself by his versions of *Tacitus*, *Sallust*, and other classics. D. 1807.

DURAS, DUCHESSE DE, a French lady of considerable literary talents and accomplishments. Her father, count Kersaint, felt a victim to his loyalty, in having voted against the regicides in the National Convention. Died, 1827.

DURELL, JOHN, an eminent divine, born at Jersey, 1626; became dean of Windsor; and died in 1683. He translated the Liturgy into French and Latin; and wrote a "Vindication of the Church of England against Schismatics," &c. &c.

DURELL, DAVID, a descendant of the preceding, was born at Jersey, in 1738, and died in 1775. He was the author of various dissertations on parts of the Old Testament.

DURER, ALBERT, an eminent painter and engraver, was born at Nuremberg in 1471. His father was a goldsmith, in which profession the son had made considerable progress before he turned his attention exclusively to the arts. He was the first who in Germany taught the rules of perspective, and of the proportions of the human body, according to mathematical principles. Though particularly eminent as a painter, he also excelled as a sculptor and architect; wrote several works illustrative of those arts; and made great improvements in copper-plate and wood engraving. He was patronised by the emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V., and died at his native town, in 1528.

THE PUREST EMERALD SHINES BRIGHTEST WHEN IT HATH A FOIL; AND TRUTH DELIGHTETH MOST WHEN IT IS APPARELLED WORST.

THERE IS NOTHING WHICH GIVES ONE SO PLEASANT A PROSPECT OF HUMAN NATURE, AS THE CONTEMPLATION OF WISDOM AND BEAUTY.

DUV]

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[DYR

D'URFEY, THOMAS, a facetious poet, once highly popular, but now nearly forgotten, was the son of a French refugee, and born at Exeter in 1628. He abandoned the study of the law for the life of a dramatist, and was the author of about 30 comedies, all of which have justly become obsolete from their licentiousness. He was also a writer of songs and party lyrics, which were printed in 6 vols., under the title of "Pills to purge Melancholy;" and being the boon companion of Charles II, his society was courted by the witty and profligate frequenters of his court. Died, 1723.

DUROC, MICHAEL, duke of Friuli, and a marshal of France, was born in 1772, and entered the army in 1792. Being subsequently appointed aid-de-camp to Buonaparte, he accompanied him to Egypt, where he eminently distinguished himself, and was severely wounded by the bursting of a howitzer. On the formation of the Imperial court, in 1805, he was created grand-marshal of the palace; and was afterwards employed in diplomatic missions, though he still took his full share of peril and glory in the wars of France, till the time of his death, which happened at the battle of Wurtzen, in 1813. Napoleon, who was firmly attached to Durroc, wept over him on his death bed; and perhaps he never had to lament the loss of a more faithful friend or a braver soldier.

DUSART, CORNELIUS, a Dutch painter, who excelled in tavern scenes, revelry, &c. was the disciple of Adrian Ostade. Born, 1665; died, 1704.

DUSSAULT, JOHN JOSEPH, a French journalist and critic, was born at Paris, in 1769. He contributed largely to the *Journal des Debats*, and the articles he furnished were afterwards published in 5 vols., entitled "*Annales Littéraires*." He also wrote various pamphlets and essays, and was, in short, a *litterateur* of considerable notoriety. Died, 1824.

DUSSEK, JOHN LOUIS, an eminent musical composer, was born at Czasiaw, in Bohemia, in 1762, and studied at Hamburg under the famous Emmanuel Bach. From the north of Europe he went to France, but being compelled to leave that country during the revolution, he came to London in 1796, and, in conjunction with Corri, opened a musical establishment. In 1799 he returned to the continent, and died in 1812.

DUTENS, LOUIS, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Tours, in 1730. He became secretary and chaplain to the British minister at Turin, who left him there, on his return to England, as charge d'affaires; he afterwards obtained the living of Elsdon, in Northumberland, and died in London, 1812. His principal works are, "*An Inquiry into the Origin of Discoveries*," and "*Memoirs of a Traveller in Retirement*."

DUVAL, VALENTINE JAMERAI, the son of a peasant, was born at Artonay, in Champagne, in 1695. Being left an orphan at the age of ten, he was employed as a shepherd's boy, and underwent great privations; but, at 18, he became keeper of the cattle belonging to the hermits of St. Anne, near Luneville, and by one of that fraternity he

was taught to read. Thenceforth he displayed an earnest desire for acquiring knowledge; and being discovered by two noblemen while he was studying geography under a tree, with his maps stretched out before him, they were so pleased with his conversation, that they introduced him to the duke of Lorraine, who sent him to college, afterwards made him his librarian, and eventually procured him the situation of keeper of the books and medals of the Imperial cabinet of Vienna. He died in 1775.

DUVERNEY, JOSEPH GUICHARD, a celebrated French anatomist, was born at Feurs, in 1648; appointed professor of anatomy at the royal garden in 1679; and died in 1730. He was the author of several works illustrative of the science he professed.

DUVOISIN, JOHN BAPTIST, was a French ecclesiastic, who, in 1792, suffered deportation, with a great number of his clerical brethren; but, on returning in 1802, he was raised to the bishopric of Nantes, and obtained the esteem of Buonaparte, who created him a baron, and made him a member of the legion of honour. He wrote several theological works; and died at Paris, in 1813.

DWIGHT, TIMOTHY, an American divine, of great reputation both as a pulpit orator and a writer, was born in Massachusetts, in 1752; became president of Yale college in 1795; and died in 1817. His "*System of Theology*," in 5 vols., is regarded as a work of great merit, and has been frequently reprinted.

DYER, SIR EDWARD, a poet of the Elizabethan age, was born about 1540, educated at Oxford. He received many proofs of the royal favour after he had returned from his travels, being employed in various embassies by the queen, who conferred on him the chancellorship of the garter in 1566. His poetical pieces consist chiefly of pastoral odes and madrigals.

DYER, SIR JAMES, chief justice of the Common Pleas, and speaker of the House of Commons, was born in 1512, and died in 1581. Dyer's "*Reports*" are still highly valued by the profession.

DYER, JOHN, a poet of considerable reputation, was born at Aberglasney, Caermarthenshire, in 1700, and educated at Westminster school. He was intended for the law, which he abandoned for painting, but not arriving at excellence as an artist, he took orders, and obtained some respectable church preferment. In 1727 he published his poem of "*Grongar Hill*," which met with deserved success. He then made the tour of Italy, where, besides the usual study, he often spent whole days in the country about Rome and Florence, sketching those picturesque scenes that there abound; and it is very naturally imagined that the beautiful landscapes depicted in his two subsequent poems owe their existence in no slight degree to that cause. These are entitled, "*The Ruins of Rome*," and "*The Fleece*." His poetry displays a lively imagination, and combines great originality with the warmest sentiments of benevolence and virtue. He died in 1758.

GET ONCE OVER THE FEAR OF DEATH, AND OTHER EVILS WILL MAKE BUT A SLIGHT IMPRESSION.

FEAR AND GRIEF ARE COWARDS: GIVE WAY, AND THEY PUSH ON: RESIST, AND THEY RETIRE.

E.

EACHARD, JOHN, an English divine, was born in 1636. After studying at Catherine-hall, Cambridge, he was chosen master in 1675; and died in 1697. He wrote a work, entitled "The Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion inquired into;" and was also known as the author of two Dialogues, in which the system of Hobbes is attacked with satiric humour.

EADMER, an English Benedictine monk of the 11th century, who became abbot of St. Alban's. He wrote a "History of the Liberty of the Church," and various other ecclesiastical works. Died, 1124.

EARLE, JOHN, an English prelate, was born at York, and entered of Merton college, Oxford, in 1620. He became chaplain and tutor to Charles, prince of Wales, and suffered much in the rebellion; at the Restoration he was made dean of Westminster, and bishop of Worcester, from which see he was translated to Salisbury in 1658. Dr. Earle was the author of an ingenious work, entitled "Microcosmography; or, a Piece of the World characterised, in Essays and Characters." He also translated the Icon Basilike into Latin. Died, 1665.

EARLON, RICHARD, a mezzotinto engraver, was born in London, in 1740. His taste for design is said to have been excited by inspecting the ornaments on the lord mayor's coach, which had been painted by Cipriani. He was employed by Boydell to make drawings from the celebrated collection of pictures at Houghton, which he afterwards engraved in mezzotinto—an art in which he was his own instructor. He also engraved and published two volumes of plates from Claude's *Liber Veritatis*; several fine flower-pieces from Van Huysum; a tiger hunt, and other subjects, from Zoffany, &c. Died, 1822.

EATON, WILLIAM, an American officer, whose adventures have furnished incidents for an interesting volume, was born at Woodstock, in Connecticut, in 1764, and at the age of 16 enlisted as a soldier. Being discharged in 1783, he studied Latin and Greek, and after filling the situation of classical assistant in a school at Vermont, was appointed clerk to the house of delegates of that state. In 1792 he received a captain's commission in the American army, and in 1794 obtained the appointment of American consul at Tunis. War being declared, in 1801, against the United States by the bey of Tripoli, who was an usurper, Hamet Pasha, the ex-bey, who was then an exile at Tunis, induced Mr. Eaton to join him in the desperate attempt of recovering possession of his dominions. A series of singular events followed, which our limits prevent us from entering on; but his services were so highly valued by his countrymen, that on his return home he was received with the most flattering marks of favour; and the legislature of Massachusetts

bestowed on him a tract of land consisting of 10,000 acres. Died, 1811.

EBELING, CHRISTOPHER DANIEL, was born in 1741; studied theology at Göttingen, where he also made himself proficient in the oriental languages, political history, Greek, Roman, and English literature, and the fine arts. He afterwards applied himself to the study of geography, and published translations of many travels. He then produced his great work, entitled "Geography and History of North America;" and, in 1784, was appointed professor of history and the Greek language in the Hamburg gymnasium. Died, 1817.

EBERHARD, JOHN AUGUSTUS, a German divine and philosopher, born at Halberstadt, in 1739, was professor of theology at Halle, a privy councillor to Frederic the Great, and a member of the Royal Academy of Berlin. Eberhard was a decided opponent of the philosophy of Kant; and was the author of "A General Theory of the Faculty of Thought and Sentiment;" "A General History of Philosophy," &c. Died, 1809.

EBERT, JOHN ARNOLD, a native of Hamburg, born in 1723, was the translator of Young's Night Thoughts, Glover's Leonidas, and other standard English works. Died, 1795.

EBERT, J. J., an eminent German philosopher and geometrician, was born in 1737, and became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Wittenberg. He is the author of "Dialogues on the Principles of Wonders of Nature," &c. Died, 1806.

ECHARD, LAURENCE, an English divine and historian, was born in 1671; received his education at Cambridge; became archdeacon of Stowe, and obtained some valuable livings in his native county, Suffolk. He was a very voluminous writer: "The Roman History;" "A General Ecclesiastical History;" "A History of England;" and a "Gazetteer" are the most prominent of his works. Died, 1790.

ECHINUS, SEBASTIAN, a Venetian nobleman, eminent for his writings, particularly on medals. Died, 1585.

ECKHARD, JOHN GEORGE, an antiquary and historian, was born in the duchy of Brunswick, in 1674, and brought up a Protestant; but, abjuring his religion, he was made historiographer and keeper of the archives at Würzburg. His principal works are, "A Body of History of the Middle Ages;" "The Origin of the Families of Hapsburg and Guelf;" &c. Died, 1736.

ECKHARD, JOHN FREDERICK, a learned and voluminous writer on philology and bibliography, was director and librarian of the college of Eismach; born in Saxony, in 1723, and died in 1794.

ECKHEL, JOSEPH HILARY, a learned Jesuit, well skilled in numismatics, was born in Upper Austria, in 1736. He was keeper

EDUCATION IS THE LEARNED ALCHEMIST THAT PURGES AWAY OUR DROSS AND SUBLIMES OUR DISPOSITIONS.

THAT MAN WILL NEVER BE PROUD WHO CONSIDERS HIS OWN IMPERFECTIONS, AND THOSE OF HUMAN NATURE.

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of the imperial cabinet of medals at Vienna, and few men possessed so extensive a knowledge of the science. His two works, entitled "Doctrina Nummorum Veterum," and "Nummi Veteres Anecdoti," are both replete with sound information on the subject. Died, 1798.

ECLUSE, CHARLES DE L', better known by the name of CLUSIUS, was born at Arras, in Flanders, in 1526, and became eminent as a physician and botanist. He travelled into various parts of Europe, in search of botanical information; was made superintendent of the imperial garden at Vienna; and ultimately accepted a professorship in the university of Leyden, where he died in 1609.

EDELINCK, GERARD, an eminent engraver, born at Antwerp, in 1649, was patronised by Louis XIV. of France, and executed many great works from historical subjects, as well as the portraits of distinguished characters. Died, 1707.

EDEN, SIR FREDERICK MORTON, a writer on statistics and political economy. His principal work is entitled, "The State of the Poor; or a History of the Labouring Classes in England, from the Conquest to the present Time," 3 vols. 4to. He was director of the Globe Insurance Company. Died, 1809.

EDEN, SIR MORTON, a diplomatist, who, after being employed as ambassador to various continental powers, at the commencement of the late war, was raised to the peerage by the title of lord HENLEY, and died in 1802.

EDGAR, one of the most distinguished Saxon kings of England, succeeded his brother Edwy in 925, at the age of sixteen. The moderation of his reign procured him the name of Peaceable. He vanquished the Scots, and laid Wales under a yearly tribute of a certain number of wolves heads, which cleared the country of those animals. He subdued part of Ireland, and maintained a large fleet, which secured his kingdom from invasion. On the death of his queen Egelrida, he sent earl Athelwold to see whether the report of the beauty of Elfrida, daughter of the earl of Devon, was true. The earl fell in love with the lady, gave his master a false report, and married her. He was afterwards killed while hunting, and Elfrida became the wife of Edgar, who died in 975, aged 33. Edward the Martyr succeeded him.

EDGEWORTH, RICHARD LOVELL, was born at Bath, in 1744, and completed his studies at Oxford. Though a man of good fortune he devoted much of his time to agricultural and manufacturing improvements, as well as to the amelioration of the existing modes of education, by writing, in conjunction with his highly-gifted daughter, many useful works. He also wrote his own "Memoirs;" and among his various mechanical inventions was a telegraph. Died, 1817.

EDGEWORTH DE FIRMONT, HENRY ESSEX, confessor to Louis XVI., was born at Edgeworthstown, Ireland, in 1745. His father, who was a Protestant clergyman, became a Catholic, and went with his family to France, where Henry was educated. Being devoted to the cause of royalty, he

offered personally to attend the king to the place of execution, ascended the scaffold with him, and exclaimed, as the axe fell, "Son of saint Louis, ascend to heaven!" He succeeded in escaping to this country, in 1796, when Mr. Pitt, in the name of the king, offered him a pension, which he declined. He followed Louis XVIII. to Blankenburg, in Brunswick, and thence to Mittau, where he died in 1807.

EDMONDES, SIR THOMAS, a statesman in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. He was also distinguished as a political writer. Died, 1639.

EDMONDSON, JOSEPH, a genealogist and heraldic painter, died in 1786. His principal works are, "A Body of Heraldry," 2 vols. folio; and "Baroniagium Genealogicum; or the Pedigrees of English Peers," 6 vols.

EDMUND, St., king of the East Angles, was so illustrious for his piety as to obtain a place in the Roman calendar. In 870 he was defeated and taken prisoner by the Danes under Ivar, who caused him to be fastened to a tree, and to be shot to death with arrows. His remains were interred at Bury St. Edmund's.

EDMUND I., king of England, son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his brother Athelstan in 941. He subdued Mercia, Northumberland, and Cumberland. He was killed in 948, while at a banquet, by an outlaw, named Leolf, who entered among the guests, and provoked the king to a personal attack upon him.

EDMUND II., surnamed IRONSIDE, on account of his prodigious strength, was the son of Ethelred, whom he succeeded in 1016; but being opposed by Canute, he agreed to share the crown with him. After a reign of nine months only, he was treacherously murdered, in 1017, at Oxford, by two of his chamberlains.

EDRIDGE, HENRY, an eminent landscape and miniature painter, was born at Paddington, in 1768. His earlier portraits are principally drawn on paper, with black lead and Indian ink; but in later years he produced an immense number of elaborately finished pictures, in which were combined the depth and richness of oil paintings with the freedom of water-colour drawings. Died, 1821.

EDRISSI, ABU ABDALLAH MOHAMMED BEN MOHAMMED, a descendant of the African princes of the race of Edris, was born in Spain in 1099, and settled at the court of Roger, king of Sicily; for whom he framed an immense terrestrial globe of silver, and wrote in Arabic a geographical work to explain it.

EDWARD the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, succeeded his father in 901. He encouraged learning, and improved the university of Cambridge. Northumbria and East Anglia were subdued by him; and he extended his dominions by conquests in Scotland and Wales. Died, 925.

EDWARD the Martyr, son of Edgar, king of England, was born in 962, and crowned in 975. He was murdered by order of his stepmother Elfrida, at Corfe castle, after a reign of three years.

TO KNOW YOURSELF PERFECTLY, YOU HAVE ONLY TO SET DOWN A TRUE STATEMENT OF THOSE WHO EVER LOVED, OR HATED YOU.

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EDWARD the Confessor, king of England, was the son of Ethelred, and succeeded Hardicanute in 1041. He restored Malcolm to the throne of Scotland, which had been usurped by Macbeth. He caused the Saxon laws to be revised, amended, formed into one body, and translated into Latin: hence they were called his laws. He consulted William of Normandy about the choice of a successor, which furnished that prince with a plea for invading the kingdom after the death of Edward, which happened in 1065.

EDWARD I., (of the Norman line,) king of England, called Longshanks, succeeded his father, Henry III., in 1272. After firmly establishing his authority at home, he led an army into Palestine against the Saracens, where he signalled his valour on many occasions; and having, on his return, conquered Wales, he created his son prince of that country, which title has from that time been given to the heir-apparent. He also brought Scotland into subjection, and took the king, John Balliol, prisoner. Edward died at Carlisle in 1307, aged 64.

EDWARD II. was the son of the preceding, and born at Caernarvon. He was governed by his favourites, Gaveston and the Spencers, which occasioned the barons to rise against him. After resigning his crown, he was confined in Berkeley castle, Gloucestershire, where he was traitorously murdered by the contrivance of his queen, Isabella, and her favourite, Roger Mortimer, earl of March, in 1328. His deposition took place in 1327.

EDWARD III., the son and successor of the above, was one of the most celebrated heroes of his country. Being but fifteen when the crown devolved to him, the queen dowager and her infamous paramour governed during the first three years of his reign; but in 1330 the king took the reins of government into his own hands; disgraced and confined his mother; and caused Mortimer to be tried and executed for the murder of his father, and his uncle the earl of Kent. He then put himself at the head of his army, reduced the Scots, and took their king, David, prisoner. He next invaded France, laid claim to the crown, as heir to his mother, the sister of Charles the last king, who died without issue. Victorious by sea and land against France and Spain, he was elected emperor of Germany, but refused the imperial throne, and returned in triumph to England; leaving his son, Edward the Black Prince, to command the army in his absence. He died in 1377, in the 51st year of his reign, and the 65th of his age. His gallant son dying before him, he was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II.

EDWARD, Prince of Wales, surnamed the Black Prince, son of Edward III., was born in 1330; and, accompanying his father to France in 1345, took a leading part in gaining the glorious victory of Crecy in the year following. During his stay in France he performed many other acts of heroism, till at length, in 1356, he won the great battle of Poitiers, when he took king John and his son prisoners, and distinguished himself as much by his courtesy

and true chivalry to his captives, as he had in the field by his unrivalled valour. He was created prince of Aquitaine by his father; and died, universally regretted, in 1376, aged 45.

EDWARD IV., son of Richard duke of York, succeeded Henry VI. in 1461. He married lady Elizabeth Grey, which so disgusted the earl of Warwick, commonly called the king-maker, that he joined the Lancastrian party, and defeated Edward's forces near Banbury in 1469. Soon afterwards he took Edward prisoner, who effected his escape, and obtained a victory over Warwick at Stamford Wells. That nobleman fled to France, from whence he returned with a supply of troops, and proclaimed Henry; Edward on this escaped beyond sea, and Warwick released Henry from the Tower, and set him on the throne; but Edward returned with succours, and marched to London, where he took Henry prisoner. He shortly after defeated Warwick, who was slain. Another victory at Tewkesbury secured to him the quiet possession of the throne. He died in 1483, aged 41.

EDWARD V., son of the preceding, whom he succeeded at the age of 12 years. Richard duke of Gloucester, his uncle, took the guardianship of him and his brother into his own hands, and placed them in the Tower, where they were smothered in their beds in 1483.

EDWARD VI., the only son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour, his third queen, ascended the throne when only nine years old; and, considering his extreme youth, displayed many qualities of the fairest promise. He promoted the Reformation, and established the service of the church of England, in 1552, by act of parliament. He founded the hospitals of Christchurch, Bridewell, and St. Thomas; but the hopes of the nation were blighted by his untimely death, in 1553, in the seventh year of his reign, and the 16th of his age.

EDWARD, PLANTAGENET, earl of Warwick, the only surviving male descendant of the house of York, was kept a prisoner in the Tower several years, through jealousy, and at last beheaded, in 1499, on a pretext that he entered into a conspiracy with Perkin Warbeck against Henry VIII.

EDWARDS, GEORGE, an eminent naturalist, was born, in 1693, at Stratford, in Essex. He was bred to trade, but on the expiration of his apprenticeship he went abroad, and for some years applied himself to the study of natural history, for which he had always shown a predilection. On his return to England he was appointed librarian of the college of physicians; and while holding that situation he published a "History of Birds" in 7 vols. 4to; "Gleanings of Natural History," in 3 vols. 4to; and a volume of Essays. Died, 1773.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, an ingenious poet and critical writer, was born in London in 1659, and bred to the bar. In 1744 he attacked Warburton's edition of Shakespeare, which, being coarsely noticed by the haughty editor, was followed by a humorous publication, entitled, "Canons of Criticism, with a Glossary," which passed through

IT IS BETTER TO BE RIDICULED FOR TOO ANXIOUS APPREHENSIONS, THAN RUINED BY TOO CONFIDENT SECURITY.

GOOD MEN, GOOD MEASURES; LOOK TO THOSE WHO GUIDE THE SHIP, AND CARE LESS ABOUT THE WEATHER.

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several editions. He was also the author of some sonnets. Died, 1757.

EDWARDS, JONATHAN, an American, celebrated for his metaphysical knowledge, was born at Windsor, in Connecticut, in 1703. In 1722 he became a preacher at New York to a presbyterian congregation; and in 1724 was chosen tutor of Yale college. In 1736 he resigned that station, and became assistant to his grandfather, who was a minister at Northampton. Here he continued till 1750, when he was dismissed for refusing to administer the sacrament to those who could not give proofs of their being converted. The year following he went as missionary among the Indians, and in 1757 was chosen president of the college of New Jersey, where he died in 1758. He wrote a "Treatise concerning religious Affections;" the "Life of David Brainerd, a Missionary;" an "Inquiry into the modern prevailing Notion of that Freedom of Will, which is supposed to be essential to moral Agency;" &c.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM, a self-taught architect, was born in Glamorganshire, in 1719. He was only a common mason, but by the force of genius he acquired an extraordinary skill in building bridges, the principal of which is that on the river Taaf. It is the segment of a circle, the chord of which at the surface of the water is 147 feet. His skill and success in this instance soon brought him into note, and he left many other proofs of his great abilities as a bridge-builder. Died, 1789.

EDWARDS, BRYAN, an ingenious writer, was born, in 1743, at Westbury, in Wiltshire, and, on the death of his father, was taken under the care of an uncle in Jamaica. He afterwards settled in England, and was returned member of parliament for Grampound in Cornwall. Mr. Edwards wrote "The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies," 2 vols. 4to.; "The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in regard to the Maroon Negroes;" and "An Historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo," 8vo. He died in 1800.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, an English divine, was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1609. He was a furious presbyterian, and wrote with equal zeal against the episcopalians and independents. When the latter party gained the ascendancy, he withdrew to Holland, where he died in 1647. His "Gangraena" exhibits a curious picture of the religious divisions of that period.

EDWIN, JOHN, a comic actor of very considerable talents, was born in London, in 1750. He made his first appearance on the London boards, at the Haymarket theatre, in 1775, and subsequently performed at Covent-garden, where he was a decided favourite. Died, 1790.

EDWY, king of England, son of Edmund I., succeeded his uncle Edred in 955. He opposed the temporal power of St. Dunstan, and called him to account for his share in the administration of the preceding reign; but the wily ecclesiastic proved too much for the monarch, and Edwy was

driven from his throne, to make way for his brother Edgar. He died in 959.

EGBERT, the first king of all England, and the last of the Saxon heptarchy, was a prince of great accomplishments; but, while young, he was obliged by Brithric, king of Wessex, to withdraw to France, where he lived at the court of Charlemagne. There he acquired both the arts of war and government; and, being recalled to take possession of the kingdom of Wessex, to which he was the rightful heir, he soon united all the other kingdoms under him, giving the whole the name of England. His dominions were twice afterwards invaded by the Danes with great force, but he signally defeated them on both occasions. He died in 838, and was succeeded by Ethelwolf.

EGEDE, HANS, a Danish divine, born in 1686, was the founder of the religious missions to Greenland, whither he went in 1781, and presided over the establishment there for fifteen years, gaining the confidence of the natives by his piety and benevolence. Died, 1758.

EGEDE, PAUL, son of the preceding, was his assistant in the mission, and imitated his example. He composed a Dictionary and Grammar of the language; translated into it a part of the Bible; and published a Journal of his residence in Greenland, from 1781 to 1788. Died, 1780.

EGERTON, JOHN, an eminent prelate, born in London, in 1731, was the son of the bishop of Hereford; studied at Eton and Oxford; was made dean of Hereford in 1750; and afterwards successively preferred to the bishoprics of Bangor, Litchfield, and Durham. He was an eloquent preacher, and a liberal contributor to several important works in his diocese. Died, 1787.

EGERTON, THOMAS, lord chancellor of England in the reign of James I., was the natural son of Sir Richard Egerton, in Cheshire, and born in 1540. He was made attorney-general in 1592; soon after, master of the rolls; and then lord-keeper. In 1608 he was appointed lord-chancellor, with the title of baron Ellesmere; and in 1616 he was created viscount Brackley, but died the year following. His principal work is entitled "The Privileges and Prerogatives of the High Court of Chancery."

EGERTON, DANIEL, a theatrical performer, who, for many years, supported an extensive range of characters of a secondary class at Covent-garden theatre. He was born in 1772; made his *début* at Birmingham in 1799; and after taking the lead at Bath for some years, came to Covent-garden in 1800, where he remained till 1832, when, in conjunction with Abbot, he embarked his money and talents in the management of the Victoria theatre. This was an unfortunate speculation, and proved his total ruin. Died, 1835.

EGG, JOHN GASPAR, a Swiss agriculturalist and political economist, born in 1738. He was the founder of several industrious agricultural colonies, working with common funds, in the manner of those projected by Mr. Owen of Lanark.

EGIL, SCALLEGATIN, an Icelandic warrior and poet of the 10th century, who distin-

FOUR OF THE BEST OF MOTHERS HAVE THE WORST OF DAUGHTERS: TRUTH HATH HATED; PROSPERITY, PRIDE; SECURITY, PERIL; FAMILIARITY, CONTEMPT.

WHEN ZERO WAS ASKED HOW HE BEHAVED HIMSELF WHEN HE WAS REVILED, HE SAID, 'AS AN AMBASSADOR DISMISSED WITHOUT AN ANSWER.'

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gashed himself by his warlike exploits in predatory invasions of Scotland and Northumberland. The son of Eric Blodaxe, king of Norway, being slain by him in combat, he was doomed to death on being subsequently taken prisoner by that prince; but having extemporaneously composed and recited a poem in praise of Eric, he obtained his life and liberty.

EGINHART, or EGINHARD, a celebrated historian, was a native of Germany, and the pupil of Alcuin, who recommended him to Charlemagne. At first he was the emperor's secretary, and it appears that he gained his esteem and confidence; but the story of his nightly interview and marriage with Charlemagne's daughter, Imma, is now believed to be as fabulous as it is incredible. He wrote a "Life of Charlemagne," "Annals of France, from 741 to 825," and some Epistles. He became abbot of the monastery of Seligenstadt, and died there in 839.

EGINTON, FRANCIS, an artist celebrated for his paintings on glass, and to whom we are indebted for the restoration of that art, was born in 1737, and died at Handsworth, in Shropshire, in 1805.

EGANTINE, FABRE D', was one of those misguided beings who played a conspicuous part in the French revolution. He possessed a degree of playful talent, which is portrayed in some light dramatic pieces, but his character wanted consistency; for he aimed at being a painter, an engraver, a musician, and a poet, but did not acquire excellence in any profession. At length his puerile ambition led him to become a violent revolutionist; and he tried to be loudest in the assembly of the Convention in voting for the death of Louis XVI. without appeal. Yet the same man shortly after was an acknowledged moderate, a *sia* for which Robespierre and Hebert persecuted him with a bitterness that brought his head to the block, at the age of 39. Egantine suffered with Danton and others in April, 1794.

EGMONT, LAMORAL, count of, a distinguished nobleman in Flanders, was born in 1522, and served in the armies of Charles V. with great reputation. He was made general of horse by Philip II., and distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quintin in 1557. But the duke of Alva, fearing his power, and that his designs were in favour of the prince of Orange, caused him to be beheaded at Brussels, in 1568, together with count Horn.

EGNATIO, JOHN BAPTIST, a learned Venetian, was born in 1473, and died in 1553. He wrote "Orations;" "Epistles;" "De Romania Principibus vel Cesaribus;" "De Exemplis Virorum illustrium;" &c.

EHRET, GEORGE DIONYSIUS, a botanical painter, was born in Germany in 1710. In 1736 he was employed by Mr. Clifford, in Holland, for whom he illustrated the Hortus Cliffortianus. Thence he came to England, where he met with liberal encouragement, and was chosen a fellow of the royal society. Died, 1770.

EHRMANN, FREDERIC LOUIS, professor of chymistry, &c. at the central school of the Lower Rhine, invented inflammable air

lamps, and was the author of "Elements of Physics," &c. Died, at Strasburg, in 1800.

EICHHORN, JOHN CONRAD, a Lutheran preacher at Dantzig, who distinguished himself as an entomologist, made a number of microscopical observations, and wrote a treatise on the subject. Died, 1790.

EICHHORN, JOHN GEORGE, an eminent German divine and biblical critic, was born in 1732, and became professor of Oriental literature at Jena; from which place he went to the university of Gottingen, where he was long one of its brightest ornaments. His works are erudite and voluminous; but our limits will allow us to mention only a few of the principal. "The History of Literature from the Earliest to the Latest Times," 11 vols.; a "General Library of Biblical Literature," 10 vols.; "Repertory of Biblical and Oriental Literature," 18 vols.; "Introductions to the Old and New Testaments;" each 5 vols.; &c. Died, 1827.

EKEBERG, ANDREW GUSTAVUS, an eminent Swedish chymist, was born at Stockholm in 1767, and in 1794 was appointed chymical teacher in the university of Upsal, where he was educated. He made great progress in the science; distinguishing himself by his analysis of the mineral called gadolinite, his determination of the chymical properties of the earth yttria, and other valuable discoveries. Died, 1813.

EKEBERG, GUSTAVUS, a celebrated Swedish voyager, was born in 1716. He visited India and China; was the author of several inventions; and published an "Account of the Rural Economy of the Chinese;" "Voyages to the Indies in 1770 and 1771;" &c. Died, 1784.

ELBEE, GIGOT D', generalissimo of the Vendean royalists, was born at Dresden, in 1732. He entered the French army as lieutenant of cavalry; and having, at the commencement of the revolution, retired to his estate in Anjou, the insurgent peasants of La Vendée, in 1793, chose him their leader. He displayed great courage and firmness; won many victories, and was often defeated by superior numbers; at length he was wounded and taken prisoner, brought before a court-martial, and shot, January 2, 1794.

ELICAGARAY, DOMINIQUE, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Bayonne in 1760; quitted France in 1791, because he would not subscribe to the new constitution of the church, but returned under the directorial government, and exercised the functions of rector of the academy. During the "hundred days" he accompanied the duchess of Angoulême to England, as almoner. Died, 1822.

ELEANOR, duchess of Guienne, succeeded her father William IX. in 1137, at the age of 15, and the same year married Louis VII. king of France, whom she accompanied to the Holy Land. A separation ensued between her and Louis, and in 1153 she married the duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. king of England, which occasioned a succession of wars between the two kingdoms. Her jealousy of Henry, and her conduct to Fair Rosamond, have afforded a copious subject to poets and romance-writers. She excited her sons to

THOSE WHO HAVE LONG CLAIMED YOUR ATTENTION, ULTIMATELY GAIN YOUR CONFIDENCE.

PROSPERITY RECONCILES THE MOST OBIDURATE; SO DOES THE MERIT WE CANNOT SUBDUCE.

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rebel against their father, for which she was imprisoned 16 years. On the accession of Richard I. she was released, and in his absence fled to Holy Land she was made regent. Died, 1204.

ELIAS, MATTHEW, an eminent painter, was born at Cassel in 1658, and settled at Dunkirk, where he painted a grand altarpiece. His portraits are in highest estimation. Died, 1741.

ELIAS LEVITA, a rabbi of the 16th century, who taught Hebrew with great reputation at Rome and Venice.

ELIO, FRANCIS XAVIER, a Spanish general, who nobly defended his country against the French, and at the restoration of Ferdinand VII. was appointed governor of Valencia; but when the revolution took place, in 1808, part of the population rose against the governor, and, declaring him guilty of tyrannical acts, he was imprisoned, tried by a military commission, and sentenced to the punishment of death, which was inflicted, Sept. 3, 1822. When Ferdinand recovered his authority in 1823, the proceedings were reversed, and a pension was granted to his widow and family.

ELIOT, THOMAS, an English writer in the reign of Henry VIII. He was a native of Suffolk, but resided chiefly at Cambridge. He compiled a Latin and English Dictionary; and died in 1546.

ELIOT, JOHN, an English divine, styled the apostle to the Indians, was born in 1604; went to New England in 1631; and there learned the Indian language that he might devote himself to the conversion of the natives. In this he met with great success, and obtained a considerable influence over the various tribes. He translated the Bible into their language, and wrote several pieces of practical divinity. Died, 1689.

ELLIOTT, or ELLIOT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, lord HEATHFIELD, was the son of Sir Gilbert Elliott, of Stubbs, Roxburghshire, and born about 1718. When young he was sent to Leyden, and from thence to the military school in Picardy. He afterwards entered into the Prussian service as a volunteer; but returned to Scotland in 1735. He then attached himself to the engineer corps; from which he removed, and obtained an adjutancy in the 2nd troop of horse grenadiers, with which he went to Germany, and was wounded at the battle of Dettingen. In 1759 he was appointed to raise the 1st regiment of light horse, with which he served on the continent with great reputation; and on his recall from Germany he was sent to the Havannah, in the reduction of which he had an eminent share. In 1775 general Elliott was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland; from whence he returned soon after, and was made governor of Gibraltar, which fortress he defended with consummate talent and persevering fortitude. He was very abstemious, his constant food being vegetables, and his drink water. He never allowed himself but four hours sleep at a time; and was so accustomed to hardness that it was become habitual. On his return to England he was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Heathfield, baron Gibraltar; and died in 1790.

ELISSE, (Pere), a name once of great

diplomatic influence; born in 1769, died in 1817. He was surgeon to Louis XVIII., while at Hartwell, and returned to France in 1814, in his train, on the restoration. He has been accused, in conjunction with Blacas, of having contributed to the return of Napoleon from Elba, by the reaction which their ultra-royal zeal provoked.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn, and born in 1533. She was educated in the Protestant religion; and in the reign of Mary, in consequence of her known attachment to it, she was sent to the Tower, from whence she was afterwards removed to Woodstock. On the death of her sister in 1558, she was proclaimed queen, amid the acclamations of assembled multitudes, and to the great joy of the nation. Philip of Spain made her an offer of marriage, which she declined. The French and Spaniards having formed a league for the extirpation of heresy, Elizabeth was induced to protect the Protestants; and this she did so effectually as to separate the United Provinces from the Spanish throne. The king of Spain, in return, sent a body of troops to invade Ireland, but they were all cut off by lord Grey, the deputy. In the mean time various offers of marriage were made to the queen, the most remarkable of which was that of the duke of Anjou, who came to England for the purpose, but after staying some time, the affair was broken off. In 1588 Philip sent against England his famous Armada, to which the pope gave the appellation of *Invincible*. On this occasion the queen distinguished herself by her great presence of mind and inflexible courage. She rode on horseback in the camp of Tilbury, and inspired her people with heroism by her deportment and her speeches. The English fleet, however, assisted by the winds, prevented the Spaniards from landing, and their boasted armada was destroyed. Elizabeth combined prudence with fortitude, and judgment with vigour; but she was violent, haughty, and insatiably fond of admiration. During her reign the nation was raised to a high degree of prosperity, and its foreign enemies were effectually humbled; but her deceptive and cruel conduct in the affair of Mary, queen of Scots, has left an indelible stain on her memory. She had strong natural talent, was well versed in Greek and Latin, and gave repeated proofs of her skill in the art of governing a brave and free people. Died, 1602.

ELIZABETH PETROWNA, daughter of Peter the Great, was born in 1709. In 1741 she usurped the imperial throne, by de-throning the infant Ivan, which revolution was effected without the shedding of blood. At her accession she made a vow that no capital punishments should take place in her reign. But her humanity was equivocal, as is instanced in the shocking punishment which she inflicted upon the countess Hestuchef and Lapookin, who were publicly knouted, and had their tongues cut out, for betraying some secrets relating to the amours of the empress. She died in 1761.

ELIZABETH, PHILIPPINE MARIE HELENE, sister of Louis XVI., was born at Versailles, in 1764, and perished by the

WHEN YOU ARE ENGAGED IN STUDY, LET NEITHER BUSINESS NOR PLEASURE INTERFERE: WHEN IN BUSINESS, THINK OF YOUR BUSINESS ONLY.

LET NOT MISTAKE LENIENCY GET THE BETTER OF YOUR PRUDENCE, NOR THE CARE OF YOUR OWN INTEREST MAKE YOU FORGET HUMANITY.

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guillotine, in 1794. When Louis fled from Paris, she accompanied him; and was brought back with him from Varennes. With the royal family she was carried into the Temple, but removed from it, May 9th, 1794, to the Conciergerie, because it had been discovered that she corresponded with the princes, her brothers. The next morning, when carried before the revolutionary tribunal, and asked her name and rank, she replied with dignity, "I am Elizabeth of France, and the aunt of your king." Though she was compelled to submit to the horrible necessity of witnessing the execution of twenty-four victims who were sentenced with her, she met her fate with heroic calmness, and breathed not a word against her merciless judges.

ELLENBOROUGH, EDWARD LAW, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and a distinguished lawyer, was the son of the bishop of Carlisle, and born, in 1748, at Great Salkfield, Cumberland. On the trial of Warren Hastings, in 1785, Erskine having refused to undertake the defence, he served as leading counsel, and obtained the victory. In 1801 he was made attorney-general, and, next year, on the death of lord Kenyon, became lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and was created a peer. During a period of great difficulty lord Ellenborough filled the arduous office with great acuteness, and profound legal knowledge. It is said, that the result of the trials of Hone, who was prosecuted for seditious parodies and libels (the jury having found verdicts contrary to his lordship's charges), had a great effect on his declining state of health; and though he continued to appear in court, and performed his functions with his usual energy of mind, his frame was fast sinking. Died, 1833.

ELLIS, JOHN, an English poet, was born in London in 1698, and brought up a scrivener. Mr. Ellis was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and wrote several pieces in Dodsley's Collection. Died, 1791.

ELLIS, WILLIAM, a practical agriculturist of the 18th century, who lived at Great Gaddesden, Herts, and enjoyed considerable reputation both as an inventor of farming implements, and as the author of "The Modern Husbandman," in 8 vols.

ELLIS, JOHN, a naturalist, was born in London in 1710, and died in 1776. His principal works are, "An Essay towards a Natural History of British Corallines;" and "A Natural History of uncommon Zoophytes."

ELLIS, GEORGE, a miscellaneous writer of considerable talent, was born in London in 1745, and died in 1815. He commenced his literary career as the author of various political satires and essays; and he subsequently produced "Specimens of early English Poets;" "Specimens of early English Metrical Romances," &c.

ELLISTON, ROBERT WILLIAM, an eminent comedian, was born in London, in 1774. He was educated at St. Paul's school, and intended for the church; but at the age of sixteen he quitted school, without the knowledge of his friends, went to Bath; and there first gratified his ambition for scenic celebrity. With the Bath company he re-

mained one season; he then joined that of York, under Tate Wilkinson, but returned to his former quarters in 1793, where for about four years he continued to play a variety of characters in tragedy, comedy, opera, or pantomime; for such was his versatility and tact, that he appeared advantageously in all. His first bow to a London audience was made at the Haymarket theatre, June the 24th, 1796; but, though enraged occasionally for Covent-garden, it was not till 1804 that he became fixed at either of the winter houses. This occurred on Kemble's retirement from Drury-lane; and till the destruction, by fire, of that edifice, in 1809, he continued to be one of its most active and efficient supporters. He then took the Circus, and having given it the name of the Surrey theatre, he commenced performing the plays of Shakespeare, &c. under new titles, and with such ingenious alterations as brought them within the license granted to the minor theatres. His speculation, however, turning out by no means successful, he relinquished it, and returned to Drury-lane, where for several years he maintained his ground as a decided public favourite; but becoming the lessee of that theatre in 1819, at an annual rent of 10,000l., it ended in his bankruptcy, in 1825. After this he was concerned in the Olympic theatre; and lastly, he a second time undertook the superintendence of the Surrey, which appeared to be in a prosperous state at the time of his death, which took place in 1831. No man who ever trod the stage was more at home on it; and while he excelled in a varied range of first-rate characters belonging to genteel comedy, he was more than merely respectable in tragedy: but comedy was decidedly his forte, and nature had given him a large share of those main requisites for it—buoyant spirits, mirthful hilarity, dry humour, and fervid gallantry.

ELLWOOD, THOMAS, was born at Crowell in Oxfordshire, in 1639. He was bred in the tenets of the church of England, but was induced to join the quakers; through which he lost the favour of his father. He became reader to Milton, which tended greatly to his improvement in learning. Ellwood suffered imprisonment for his profession, and wrote a number of books in its defence. He also edited George Fox's Journal, and published a History of the Old and New Testament; a sacred poem on the Life of David, &c. Died, 1713.

ELMENHORST, GEVERHART, an eminent scholar of the 16th and 17th centuries, who lived at Hamburg, and superintended the publication of numerous classical works. Died, 1621.

ELMSLEY, PETER, D.D., an eminent philologist and classical scholar, was born in 1773, and received his education at Westminster and Oxford. In pursuit of his philological studies he visited the principal libraries on the Continent; and in 1819, in conjunction with Sir Humphrey Davy, he accepted a commission from government for the development of the Herculean papyri, but their labours proved abortive. On his return he settled at Oxford, where he obtained the Camden pro-

HE WHO WRITES AS HE SPEAKS, SPEAKS AS HE WRITES, AND LOOKS AS HE SPEAKS AND WRITES—IS HONOUR.

TO A MAN OF BUSINESS, KNOWLEDGE IS AN ORNAMENT: TO A STUDIOUS MAN, ACTION IS A RELIEF.

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fessorship of ancient history, and was elected principal of St. Alban's hall. He produced editions of various classics, and contributed to the early numbers of the Edinburgh Review, and at a subsequent period to the Quarterly. Died, 1825.

ELPHINSTON, ARTHUR, lord BALMERINO, was born in 1688. He had the command of a company of foot in lord Shannon's regiment in the reign of queen Anne; but at the accession of George I. resigned that commission, and joined the earl of Mar, under whom he served at the battle of Sheriff-muir. After that engagement, James's affairs being in a desperate situation, Elphinston found means to escape out of Scotland, and to enter into the French service, in which he continued till the death of his brother Alexander, in 1733, when he returned home. When the Chevalier de St. George arrived in Scotland, in 1744, Elphinston was one of the first that repaired to his standard, and was appointed colonel and captain of the second troop of life guards. At the decisive battle of Culloden, lord Balmerino (for he had succeeded to the title a few weeks preceding) was taken prisoner by the duke of Cumberland's army. Being conducted to London, he was committed to the Tower, and brought to trial in Westminster-hall, 29th July, 1746, along with the earls of Kilmarnock and Cromarty, both of whom pleaded guilty. The earl of Cromarty obtained a pardon, but the other two suffered decapitation on Tower-hill, 18th August, 1746.

ELPHINSTON, JAMES, a native of Edinburgh, whose attempts to effect an imaginary reformation in the orthography of the English language, by spelling all words as they are pronounced, occupied a great part of his life, and ended, as he ought to have foreseen, in complete disappointment. In this vain pursuit he published various works, among which we may mention "English Orthography epitomized," and "Propriety's Pocket Picture." Born, 1721; died, 1809.

ELPHINSTON, GEORGE KEITH, viscount KEITH, born in 1747, was a distinguished naval officer. He entered the service early in life, and arrived at the rank of post-captain in 1775. During the American war he served with great credit, at the attack on Mud Island, at Charlestown, &c.; he also captured L'Aigle of forty guns and six hundred men; and when the war broke out with France he was among the first who so nobly sustained the credit of the British navy. In 1793 he assisted at the reduction of Toulon; and in 1795 he commanded the fleet destined for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, in which he not only succeeded, but compelled the Dutch, who advanced to the relief of the colony, to surrender at discretion. His services on numerous other occasions were highly valuable; and at length, after his exertions in the Foudroyant on the coast of Egypt, he was elevated to the peerage. Died, 1823.

ELRLINGTON, DR. THOMAS, bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. In 1791 he was elected a fellow of Dublin university, and in 1794 became the first Dounehan lecturer. In

1811 he was appointed provost of Trinity college; and in 1820 was consecrated bishop of Limerick; from which he was translated, in 1822, to the see of Leighlin and Ferns. He distinguished himself by various polemical writings, and produced excellent editions of Euclid and Juvenal, which of themselves are sufficient to hand down his name as a scholar of first-rate merit. Died, at Liverpool, July, 1837.

ELSNER, JAMES, a learned Prussian divine, was born in 1692; became professor of theology and the Oriental languages at Jüngen; and died in 1790. His chief works are, "Observationes Sacre in Novi Testamenti Libros," and "State of the Greek Christians in Turkey."

ELSTON, WILLIAM, a learned divine, was born at Newcastle-upon Tyne in 1673; and died in 1714. He was profoundly skilled in the Saxon language and antiquities, and published a Latin translation of the Saxon Homily of Lupus; and the Homily on St. Gregory's Day, in Saxon and Latin. He also wrote "An Essay on the Affinity and Agreement between the two professions of Law and Divinity," &c.

ELSTON, ELIZABETH, sister of the preceding, was born at Newcastle, in 1683. She resided with her brother at Oxford, and became the partner of his studies. She accompanied his Homily on St. Gregory with an English version and a preface, and published a Saxon Grammar. After her brother's death queen Caroline allowed her a small pension, which she lost on the death of her benefactress; but was saved from want by the kindness of the duchess dowager of Portland. Died, 1766.

ELSYNGE, HENRY, born at Battersea, Surrey, in 1508; held the place of clerk of the House of Commons, which he resigned in 1648; and died in 1654. He wrote an excellent book, entitled "The ancient Method and Manner of holding Parliaments in England."

ELVIUS, PETER, a Swedish mathematician, and secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, was born at Upsal, in 1710; and died in 1749.

ELWES, JOHN, an extraordinary miser. His family name was Meggot, which he altered in pursuance of the will of Sir Harvey Elwes, his uncle, who left him at least 250,000*l.*, and he was possessed of nearly as much of his own. At this time he attended the most noted gaming houses, and after sitting up a whole night at play for thousands, he would proceed to Smithfield to meet his cattle, where he would stand disputing with a cattle-butcher for a shilling. He would sit in wet clothes to save the expense of a fire; eat his provisions in the last stage of putrefaction; and, in short, subject himself to any privation, or be guilty of any beggarly conduct, by which a sixpence might be saved; yet, if by his personal exertions he could assist another, provided it cost him nothing but his labour, he was active and ready. In 1774 he was chosen member for Berkshire, and his conduct in parliament was perfectly independent. He died in 1789, aged about 77, leaving a fortune of 500,000*l.*, besides entailed estates.

AVOID TOO MANY AND GREAT OBLIGATIONS. IT IS RUNNING IN DEBT BEYOND WHAT YOU MAY BE ABLE TO PAY.

CONCLUDE AT LEAST NINE PARTS IN TEN OF WHAT IS HANDED ABOUT BY COMMON FAME TO BE FALSE.

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ELZEVIR. The name of a celebrated family of printers, residing at Amsterdam and Leyden, whose beautiful editions were chiefly published between the years 1594 and 1640.—Louis, the first of them, began to be known at Leyden in 1595, and was the first who made the distinction between the *v* consonant and the *w* vowel. He took for his device an eagle holding seven arrows, with the motto, "Concordia res parvæ crescent." This he afterwards exchanged for that of a man standing, with the motto "Non solus;" and this was adopted by his successors. Their names were JOHN, DANIEL, MATTHEW, ISAAC, BUONAVENTURA, and ABRAHAM. The two latter prepared the smaller editions of the classics, in 12mo and 16mo, which are still valued for their beauty and correctness. Although the Elzevirs were surpassed in learning, and in Greek and Hebrew editions, by the Stephens of Paris, they were unequalled in their choice of works, and in the elegance of their typography.

EMANUEL, king of Portugal, succeeded John II. in 1485. He restored the nobility to their privileges, and greatly encouraged maritime adventures, by which means a new passage to India was discovered by Gama, and to Brazil in 1501, by Cabral. Emanuel also sent an expedition to Africa, and established a commercial intercourse with the kingdom of Congo. He died in 1521.

EMERSON, WILLIAM, a mathematician, was born in 1701, at Hurworth, in the county of Durham. He always walked to London when he had any thing to publish, and carefully revised every sheet himself. He died at his native village in 1782. He wrote treatises on Fluxions, Mechanics, Algebra, Optics, Astronomy, Navigation, Arithmetic; a Commentary on the Principia of Newton, and several other esteemed works.

EMERY, JOHN, an actor of very considerable merit, (particularly in rustic characters, where his perfect knowledge of the Yorkshire dialect rendered him so effective) was born at Sunderland, in 1777. For many years he drew from a London audience the most unequivocal proofs of their delight; and he will long be remembered for the power he evinced when portraying the 'rough nature' and genuine simplicity of unsophisticated country life. Died, 1822.

EMILIANUS, MARCUS JULIUS, proclaimed emperor by the army in 253, was a native of Mauritania, who had risen by his courage to be governor of Mœsia. Like Gallus, whom he succeeded in the throne, he too was murdered by those who advanced him to it, after a reign of only four months.

EMLYN, THOMAS, a protestant dissenting minister, memorable for the persecution he sustained in consequence of his religious sentiments with regard to the Trinity, was born at Stamford, Lincolnshire, in 1663, and studied at the university of Cambridge. In 1691 he settled at Dublin, as assistant to the Rev. Joseph Boyce; but was soon interdicted from his pastoral duties, on suspicion of Arianism. Finding himself the object of much odium and misconception, he published "A Humble Enquiry into the Scripture Account of Jesus

Christ;" upon which he was arrested on the charge of blasphemy, tried, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 100*l.* The fine was afterwards reduced to 70*l.*, through the interposition of the duke of Ormond and other humane persons; and after a little more than a year's confinement he was set at liberty. His character was amiable, and he was on terms of intimacy with Dr. Clarke, Whiston, and other eminent men. Died, 1743.

EMLYN, HENRY, an architect of considerable talents, who had the direction and superintendence of the architectural repairs and alterations which took place in St. George's chapel, Windsor, during the reign of George III. Died, 1815, aged 66.

EMMETT, ROBERT, the son of a physician at Cork, was educated for the legal profession; but on the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, he was drawn into its vortex, became secretary to the secret directory of United Irishmen, and in 1803 suffered the death of a traitor. His youthful ardour, eloquence, and intrepidity have been greatly extolled.

EMMETT, THOMAS ADDIS, elder brother of the preceding, was also bred to the profession of the law, but becoming involved in the Irish rebellion, he fled his country, and settled in the United States of America, where he practised as an advocate. He died at New York, in 1877.

EMPEDOCLES, a Greek philosopher, whose doctrines were nearly allied to those of Pythagoras, was born about B. C. 460, at Agrigentum, in Sicily. The sovereignty was offered him by his fellow citizens; but being a friend to pure democracy he refused it, and established a popular government. He was skilled in philosophy, poetry, and medicine. The time and manner of his death are uncertain; the story of his having thrown himself into the crater of mount Etna being, in all probability, a fiction.

ENFIELD, Dr. WILLIAM, a dissenting minister, and a writer of much judgment, was born at Sudbury, in 1741; and after filling the situation of resident tutor and lecturer on the belles lettres at Warrington academy till the dissolution of that establishment, he died in 1797. He was one of the principal contributors to Dr. Aikin's Biographical Dictionary; and is known as the author or compiler of several useful works, viz., "The Speaker;" "Exercises on Elocution;" "Natural Philosophy," &c.

ENGEL, JOHN JAMES, a German writer, whose philosophical works are held in high esteem, was born in the territory of Mecklenburgh, in 1741; and, after studying at several German universities, he accepted the office of professor of morals and literature at Berlin, where he was made a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and wrote the greatest part of his works. He died in 1802.

ENGELBRECHT, JOHN, a religious fanatic, was born at Brunswick, in 1509. He travelled for several years through Germany, fasting at times for a fortnight together, and not unfrequently falling into trances; during which he pretended to receive divine revelations and missions for proselytizing mankind. Died, 1642.

A MIND HARDENED AGAINST AFFECTION, AND A BODY AGAINST PAIN AND SICKNESS, ARE THE TWO SECURITIES OF MARTYR HAPPINESS.

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WHOMSOEVER ANTICIPATES TROUBLES, WILL FIND HE HAS THROWN AWAY A GREAT DEAL OF TERROR AND ANGUISH TO NO PURPOSE.

ENGHIEN, LOUIS ANTOINE HENRI DE BOURBON, duke of, son of the duke of Bourbon, and a descendant of the great Condé, was born at Chantilly, in 1772. Having served with credit in the armies opposed to the French republic, he went to Baden, in 1804, married, and lived there as a private citizen. He was, however, regarded with a jealous eye, as one who might become a dangerous foe to the ambitious designs of the first consul; and an order to arrest him was accordingly issued. The situation of his house having been ascertained, it was surrounded on the night of March 17, 1804, with a body of soldiers and gendarmes. The duke at first wished to defend himself; but the force was too great to be opposed, and thus, with several friends and domestics, he was seized and carried prisoner to Strasburg. Early upon the 18th, the escort set off with the duke for Paris; but upon arriving at the gates of the capital, they received an order to conduct their prisoner to Vincennes, where he arrived exhausted by hunger and fatigue, and, just as he had dropped asleep, he was awakened, at 11 o'clock at night, to undergo his trial. The troops, which were marched to Vincennes on this occasion, were commanded by Savary, who formed a court-martial, consisting of general Hullin, the president, together with five colonels, and a captain. He was accused of having taken part in conspiracies against the life of the first consul; and though nothing was proved against him, he received sentence of death, and was led into the fosse of the castle, where he heroically and firmly submitted to it. This atrocious assassination, without even the plea of state necessity to justify it, has notwithstanding found its defenders in some of those who, with the sacred name of freedom on their lips, have done servile homage to the memory of the arch assassin.

ENGLEFIELD, Sir HENRY CHARLES, a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, to whose "Transactions" he contributed largely, was born in 1732. He had the reputation of being a good classical scholar, and proved himself well informed in scientific knowledge. He was the author of a work "On the Determination of the Orbits of Comets;" "A Description of the Picturesque Beauties and Geological Phenomena of the Isle of Wight," &c. D. 1822.

ENNIUS, QUINTUS, a celebrated Latin poet of the earlier times of the republic, was born at Calabria, B. C. 239. Cato the Censor became acquainted with him in Sardinia, was his pupil, and brought him to Rome, where he soon gained the friendship of the most distinguished individuals, and instructed young men of rank in Greek. Of all his writings, nothing is extant but a few fragments. Died B. C. 209.

ENTICK, JOHN, an English divine, died in 1780. He published a "History of the War which ended in 1763," 5 vols. 8vo.; a "History of London," 4 vols. 8vo.; a well known and approved "Latin and English Dictionary," &c.

ENTINOPUS, an eminent architect of Candia in the fourth century, who may properly be styled the founder of Venice.

Having fled from the ravages of the Goths to the morasses on the Adriatic coast, he built the first house there for himself, and afterwards assisted the inhabitants of Padua, who also took refuge there, in building the eighty houses which formed the first city. Died, about 420.

EPAMINONDAS, a Theban general, illustrious for his talents and his virtues, was the son of Polymnis. He was the friend of Pelopidas, and by him appointed to the command of the Theban armies. He defeated Cleombrotus, and gained the battle of Leuctra; overcame Alexander, tyrant of Phœnix; and fell in the moment of victory at the battle of Mantinea, B. C. 362. He was brave, patriotic, and incorruptible; and to him Cicero assigns the first place among the heroes of Greece.

EPEE, CHARLES MICHAEL DE L', a French abbe, founder of the institution in Paris for the deaf and dumb, was born at Versailles, in 1712, and deserves grateful remembrance for the philanthropic occupation in which the greater part of his life was spent. He entered into holy orders, and became a Catholic priest, but his great object being to impart instruction to the deaf and dumb, he spent his whole income, besides what was contributed by benevolent patrons, in the education and maintenance of his pupils, for whose wants he provided with such disinterested devotion, that he often deprived himself of the necessities of life, restricting himself to the plainest food, and clothing himself in the coarsest apparel. De l'Epee died in 1789, and was succeeded by the Abbe Sicard, who much improved the system of cultivating the minds of that unfortunate class for whom his predecessor had so benevolently laboured.

EPHORUS, a pupil of Isocrates; author of a history of Greece, from the return of the Heraclidae to the reign of Philip of Macedon, at whose court he lived.

EPICHRMUS, of Cos, a philosopher of the Pythagorean school, lived in the latter part of the fifth century before Christ, at Syracuse, and there wrote his celebrated comedies, all of which are now lost. He also wrote upon medical and philosophical subjects; and attained the age of 97 years.

EPICETUS, a Stoic philosopher, who lived in the first century, was a native of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, and was originally a slave to Epaphroditus, one of Nero's freed men. Having been emancipated, he gave himself up wholly to the study of philosophy, and his life afforded an example of unblemished virtue. When Domitian banished the philosophers from Rome, Epictetus settled at Nicopolis, but returned on the death of that tyrant, and was in great esteem with Adrian and Marcus Aurelius. He resided in a humble cottage, where he wrote his admirable "Enchiridion;" and such was the esteem in which he was held, that the earthen lamp which gave him light, sold, at his death, for 3000 drachmas, being upwards of 90l. of our money.

EPICURUS, the founder of the Epicurean sect of philosophers, was born, at Gargettus, B. C. 342, and studied at Athens. For a time he resided successively at Colophon, Mitylene, and Lampsacus, but finally

WHOMSOEVER YOU FIND YOU DO NOT CARE TO LOOK INTO YOUR AFFAIRS, DEPEND UPON IT THEY WILL SOON NOT BE FIT TO LOOK INTO.

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settled at Athens, where he purchased a garden, and there expounded his system of philosophy. His doctrines became popular; and though the pursuit of pleasure was the chief aim, yet he taught nothing that administered to sensual gratification, or that was inconsistent with virtue. In short, he recommended moderation, temperance, firmness of soul, and the contempt of life. He died a. c. 271.

EPIMENIDES, a celebrated philosopher and poet of Crete, who flourished during the sixth century before Christ. He is represented as favoured with divine communications, and as an infallible prophet.

EPINAY, LOUISE, madame d', a female of considerable talents, and notorious for her connexion with Rousseau, was the wife of M. Delaive de Bellegarde, who filled the office of farmer-general. During the earlier part of her life, she formed an acquaintance with the philosopher of Geneva, to whom she gave a cottage in her park of Chevrette (afterwards the well-known hermitage), where he passed many of his days, which were rendered happy by this romantic attachment, until he became jealous of baron Grimm, whom he had himself introduced to his mistress. She was the author of "Les Conversations d'Emilie;" "Lettres à mon Fils;" and "Mes Moments heureux." Died, 1783.

EPIPHANIUS, a father of the church, who displayed great zeal against the writings of Origen. He was chosen bishop of Salamis, and died in 403.

EPIPHANIUS, an heresiarch, who allowed his followers a community of wives; and after his death he was worshipped by them as a deity.

EPISCOPIUS, SIMON, a learned divine, born at Amsterdam, in 1583. In 1612 he was chosen divinity professor at Leyden; was the principal of the remonstrants, or Arminians, at the synod of Dort, which arbitrary assembly deposed him and the other deputies from their ministerial functions, and banished them the republic. He then went to Antwerp, but in 1626 he returned to Holland, and became minister to the remonstrants at Rotterdam, where he died, in 1643.

EPONINA, a Roman female, whose strength of conjugal affection is worthy of record, was the wife of Julius Sabinus, who, after being defeated in his revolt against Vespasian, took shelter in a subterranean cave, where during nine years he and Eponina lived concealed. Their retreat being at length discovered, and Sabinus being condemned to suffer death, the faithful wife having vainly implored the emperor's clemency for her husband, heroically refused to survive his loss, and died a willing martyr to her constancy. A. D. 78.

EPRESMENT, an eloquent French counsellor and author, born in 1746. He was among the most urgent in demanding the convocation of the states-general, and became the popular idol; but, defending the cause of the nobles in that assembly, perished by the guillotine in 1792.

ERASISTRATUS, an ancient physician, who acquired great reputation at the court of Seleucus Nicator, king of Syria, was

one of the first who dissected human bodies, and accurately described the brain. He was decidedly averse to the practice of blood-letting; and is said to have put an end to his own existence, at an extreme old age, rather than endure the pain of an ulcer in his foot.

ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS, one of the most eminent scholars of the age in which he lived, was born at Rotterdam, in 1467. He was the illegitimate son of one Gerard, by the daughter of a physician; but his father and mother dying when he was only nine years old, he was left to the care of three guardians, who determined on bringing him up to a religious life that they might enjoy his patrimony; for which purpose they removed him from one convent to another, till at last, in 1486, he took the habit among the canons-regular at Stein, near Tergou. The monastic life being disagreeable to him, he accepted an invitation from the archbishop of Cambray to reside with him. During his abode with this prelate he was ordained priest; but in 1496 he went to Paris, and supported himself by giving private lectures. In 1497 he visited England, and met with a liberal reception from the most eminent scholars. On his return he spent twelve years in France, Italy, and the Netherlands; and during that time he published several works of great merit. In 1506 he took his doctor's degree at Turin, and went to Bologna, where he continued some time; thence he removed to Venice, and resided with the famous Aldus Manutius. From Venice he went to Padua and Rome, where many offers were made him to settle; but having received an invitation from Henry VIII. he came to England again in 1510; wrote his "Praise of Folly," while residing with Sir Thomas More; and was appointed Margaret professor of divinity, and Greek lecturer, at Cambridge. In 1514 he once more returned to the continent, and lived chiefly at Basil, where he vigorously continued his literary labours, and prepared his edition of the New Testament, with a Latin translation; his "Ciceronianus;" and his celebrated "Colloquies," which latter gave such offence to the monks, that they used to say, "Erasmus laid the egg which Luther hatched." With Luther, however, whom he had provoked by his treatise on Free Will, he was in open hostility. In 1525 appeared his learned work, "De recta Latine Græcique Sæmonis pronuntiatione;" and his last publication, which was printed the year before his death, was entitled "Ecclesiastes, or the Manner of Preaching." He died, at Basil, in 1536.

ERATOSTHENES, a native of Cyrene, in Africa, B.C. 275, was librarian at Alexandria, and improved the science of mathematical geography, which he corrected, enlarged, and reduced to system. He was also a philosopher, poet, and grammarian; while he rendered much service to the sciences of astronomy and geography, by first observing the obliquity of the ecliptics, and by discovering the method of measuring the circumference of the globe.

ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA, a Spanish poet and soldier, was born in the province of

IF YOU EVER PROMISE, TAKE CARE THAT IT BE SO AS NOBODY MAY SUFFER BY TRUSTING TO YOU.

BE SLOW TO CHOOSE A FRIEND, AND SLOWER TO CHANGE HIM: COURTEOUS TO ALL, BUT INTIMATE WITH FEW.

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Biscay, about 1530. He was brought up at the court of Charles V., and joined an expedition which was sent out to Chili against a tribe of natives called the Araccanians. Hence came his admirable epic of "La Araucana," which describes the perils and exploits of that fierce and dangerous contest: this he wrote on scraps of paper, and on bits of leather when paper could not be had, during those brief intervals which could be snatched from active duty.

EREMITA, DANIEL, a writer of the 17th century, was a native of Antwerp, and became secretary to the duke of Florence. He was very unsettled in his religious opinions, being successively a protestant, catholic, deist, and at his death an avowed atheist. He wrote several works, the principal one being entitled "De Aulicâ Vita ac civili." Died, 1613.

ERIC IX. king of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, succeeded Margaret in 1412. He married the daughter of Henry IV. of England. He made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but was taken prisoner in Syria, and paid a large ransom for his liberty. Soon after his return the Swedes revolted, and were followed by the Danes, on which he withdrew to the Isle of Gothland. In 1430 he was formally deposed. He afterwards settled in Pomerania, where he died in 1430. He compiled a "History of Denmark to the year 1288."

ERIC XIV., son and successor of Gustavus I. king of Sweden. He courted princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen of England, but being refused, he married the daughter of a peasant. This alienated from him the hearts of his subjects, and, together with his cruelties, occasioned a revolt. Eric was compelled to renounce his throne in 1569. He died, in prison, in 1578.

ERICEIRA, FERDINAND DE MENEZES, count, a Portuguese historian, was born, at Lisbon, in 1614. He devoted himself to military service, and distinguished himself as an able general at Tangier. He wrote "The History of Tangier," "History of Portugal," &c.

ERICEIRA, FRANCIS XAVIER MENEZES, count, great-grandson of the above, was born, at Lisbon, in 1763; and died in 1713. He wrote on "Academical Studies;" "Parallels of Illustrious Men and Women," &c.

ERIGENA, JOHN SCOTUS, a learned man of the ninth century, was born in Scotland, though some make him a native of England, and others of Ireland. He is said to have travelled to Athens, where he acquired the Greek and oriental languages. He resided many years at the court of Charles the Bald, king of France, with whom he lived on terms of the greatest familiarity. At the request of his patron he translated the works of Dionysius into Latin, which drew upon him the resentment of the pope, to avoid whose fury he went to England, where he was courteously received by Alfred the Great, who placed him at the head of his newly-founded college at Oxford; but after a residence there of about three years, he retired to the abbey of Malmesbury. His greatest work was the "Division of Nature, or the Nature of Things," printed at Oxford in 1681.

ERNESTI, JOHN AUGUSTUS, an eminent German critic, and professor of theology at Leipzig, was born in 1707. He published several valuable editions of Xenophon, Cicero, Suetonius, Tacitus, Homer, and Callimachus, accompanied with learned notes; and a "Theological Library," in 10 vols. Died, 1781.

ERNESTI, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, a nephew of the preceding, was also a distinguished classical scholar, and published several learned works. Born, 1733; died, 1801.

ERPENIUS, or ERPEN, THOMAS, a learned Dutchman, born in 1584. He was educated at Leyden, after which he travelled into several countries to perfect himself in the oriental languages. He returned to Leyden in 1612, was chosen professor of the oriental tongues; and died in 1624. He wrote "Grammatica Arabica;" "Præcepta de Lingua Græcorum Communis," &c. He also translated several Arabic works into Latin, with annotations; and the New Testament and Pentateuch into Arabic.

EROLLES, Baron d', a Spanish military officer, was born in 1735. In 1822 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the faith; and fought with zeal against the constitutionalists. Died, 1833.

ERSCH, JOHN SAMUEL, a German bibliographer, born in 1766, was principal librarian, and professor of geography and statistics, at the university of Halle. He wrote a "Manual of German Literature;" a "Dictionary of French Writers, from 1771 to 1805;" was joint editor with professor Gruber of the "Universal Encyclopædia," published at Leipzig; and editor of the "Jena Literary Gazette." D. 1828.

ERSKINE, Dr. JOHN, son of an eminent Scotch lawyer of the same name, was born, at Cardross, in 1721, and destined for the bar; but his inclination leading him to the study of theology, he was, in 1742, licensed to preach by the presbytery of Dumblane; and in July, 1750, he and Dr. Robertson were admitted collegiate ministers of the Old Grey-Friars church there. His "Theological Disquisitions" appeared in 1764; but his "Sketches and Hints of Church History and Theological Controversy" were not published till many years after. These, with a volume of sermons, are his principal works. Died, 1803.

ERSKINE, THOMAS, lord, third son of David Henry Erskine, earl of Buchan, was born in 1750. He received his education at Edinburgh high school and St. Andrew's university; but the contracted means of his family rendering a profession necessary, he went to sea as a midshipman; but he quitted the service after four years, and entered into the royal, or 1st regiment of foot, with whom he embarked for Minorca in 1770. His friends, however, and particularly his mother, who properly appreciated his great talents, advised him to lay aside all thoughts of a military life, and embrace the legal profession. Accordingly, at the age of 26, he entered at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1777, merely to obtain a degree, to which he was entitled as the son of a nobleman; and, at the same time, became a student of Lincoln's Inn. He also placed himself as a pupil in the office of Mr.

HE IS A HAPPY MAN THAT HATH NO NEED OF A FRIEND; BUT HE IS MORE HAPPY THAT HATH NO NEED OF A FRIEND.

BALANCE YOUR EXPENSES BY THE JUST WEIGHT OF YOUR OWN ESTATE, AND NOT BY THE POISE OF ANOTHER'S SPENDING.

PRIDE IS NEVER SO EFFECTUALLY PUT TO THE BLUSH, AS WHEN IT FINDS ITSELF CONTRASTED WITH AN EASY BUT DIGNIFIED HUMILITY.

(afterwards judge) Buller, then an eminent special pleader; and subsequently in that of Mr. (afterwards baron) Wood. He was called to the bar in 1778, and obtained immediate success. In May, 1783, he received a silk gown, and, the same year, was elected member of parliament for Portsmouth, and unanimously rechosen for the same borough on every succeeding election, until raised to the peerage. In 1792, being employed to defend Thomas Paine, when prosecuted for the second part of his Rights of Man, he declared that, waiving all personal convictions, he deemed it right, as an English advocate, to obey the call: by the maintenance of which principle, he lost his office of attorney-general to the prince of Wales. The most arduous effort, however, in his professional life, arose out of the part cast upon him, in conjunction with Mr. (afterwards Sir Vicary) Gibbs, in the trials of Hardy, Tooke, and others, for high treason, in 1794. These trials lasted for several weeks; and the ability displayed by Mr. Erskine on this eventful occasion was admired and acknowledged by all parties. He was a strenuous opposer of the war with France; and wrote a pamphlet, entitled "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the War with France;" when such was the attraction of his name, that it ran through the unprecedented number of forty-eight editions. In 1802, the prince of Wales not only restored him to his office of attorney-general, but made him keeper of his seals for the duchy of Cornwall. On the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806, when lord Grenville received the commands of George III. to form a new administration, Mr. Erskine was created a peer, and raised to the dignity of lord high chancellor of Great Britain; but the dissolution of the administration of which he formed a part happening during the following year, he retired with the usual pension. During the latter years of his life lord Erskine laboured under considerable pecuniary difficulties; while numerous follies and eccentricities (to use no harsher epithets) obscured the brilliancy of his former fame. He was the author of a political romance, in 2 vols., entitled "Armata," and some pamphlets on the Greek cause. But it was at the bar that he shone with peculiar lustre. There the resources of his mind were made apparent by instantaneous bursts of eloquence, combining logic, rhetorical skill, and legal precision; while he triumphed over the passions and prejudices of his hearers, and moulded them to his will. He died in 1823.

ERSKINE, DAVID STEWART, earl of BUCHAN, a nobleman distinguished for his literary acquirements, as well as for his patronage of literature, was born in 1742, and educated at the university of Glasgow. Though he commenced his political career under the celebrated earl of Chatham, he soon relinquished the duties of public life for more congenial pursuits; patronising public works and institutions; offering premiums for competition between the students of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, &c. He was also the friend and patron of Burns the poet, and other men of talent, as Barry the painter, Pinkerton the historian, &c. As

an author he is chiefly remembered for his "Life of Napier, of Marchieston." He died, at his seat of Dryburgh Abbey, Berwickshire, in 1829.

ERKLEBEN, JOHN CHRISTIAN POLYCARP, a German naturalist, born at Quedlinburg, in 1744. He studied physic at Gottingen, and gave lectures there on the veterinary art and natural history. His "Principles of Natural History" is particularly valuable. He died in 1777.

ESCHENBACH, JEROME, a learned German mathematician; born in 1764; died in 1797.

ESCHENBURG, JOHN JOACHIM, an erudite German, born in 1743; author of the "Life and Writings of Hagendorf," and the best translations (with commentaries) from Shakspeare's dramas. Died, 1820.

ESCHER, F. A., the German translator of Horace; born in 1777; died in 1802.

ESCOBAR Y MENDOZA, ANTHONY, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit, born at Valladolid, in 1586, and died in 1666. He was a popular preacher and a voluminous author. His most noted works are his "Moral Theology," and his "Cases of Conscience."

ESCOQUIZ, DON JUAN, a Spanish diplomatist and author, born in 1762. He was the confidential friend of Ferdinand VII., whom he defended zealously against the machinations of the Prince of Peace, and of Napoleon at Bayonne; yet for having advised the king to accept, at least in part, the constitution of the Cortes, he was banished on his restoration, and died in exile, in 1820. Among his works, are the "Conquest of Mexico," and translations from Milton and Young.

ESMENARD, JOSEPH ALPHONSE, a French poet and political writer, was born, in 1770, at Pélissane, in Provence. During the revolution he was connected with many literary and political journals; accompanied general Leclerc to St. Domingo; and on his return became acquainted with Marmontel. His poem, "La Navigation," is highly descriptive; he also wrote the operas of "Trajan," and "Ferdinand Cortez." He died in 1811.

ESPAGNAC, JOHN BAPTIST, baron d', a French general, born in 1713. He served under marshal Saxe, and wrote a number of books on the military art, and a history of the marshal, in 3 vols., &c.

ESPEJO, N., born about 1764; one of the earliest champions of Spanish South American liberty. He was massacred in 1814, with the garrison of Valencia, by the royalist general Boves, after capitulation.

ESPER, JOHN FREDERIC, a naturalist and astronomer, was born at Drossenfeld, in Bayreuth, in 1732. He published "A Method of determining the Orbits of Comets, and other celestial Bodies, without astronomical instruments, or mathematical Calculations;" and was the first who examined and described the curious fossil remains in the subterranean caverns of Bayreuth. Died, 1781.

ESPREMENIL, JAMES DUVAL d', a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and deputy from the nobility to the states-general in 1789. He had from his youth entertained

DESPISE TRIFLING AFFRONTS, AND THEY WILL VANISH. A LITTLE WATER WILL PUT OUT A FIRE, WHICH, BLOWN UP, WOULD BURN A CITY.

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the project of restoring to France the states-general; and for the violence of his speeches on that subject he was seized and banished to the Isle of St. Margaret; but being recalled to Paris in 1789, he defended the monarchy against innovators with as much warmth as he had before opposed the despotism of the ministry. He was ultimately condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, and perished on the scaffold in 1793.

ESTAING, CHARLES HENRY, count d', a French commander, was born of a noble family in Auvergne; and commenced his career in the East Indies, under Lally, when he was taken prisoner by the English. In the American war he was employed as vice-admiral and general of the French armies on that station, where he took the island of Grenada. In 1787 he became a member of the assembly of notables, and commandant of the national guards at Versailles at the commencement of the revolution; but, like many others who had promoted the revolution, he was accused of counter-revolutionary projects, and suffered, in 1793, by the guillotine.

ESTE, one of the most ancient and illustrious families of Italy, which owed its origin to those petty princes who governed Tuscany in the time of the Carolingians. In later times, they received from the emperors several districts and counties, to be held as fiefs of the empire, with the title of marquis. Of this family was Guelfo IV., who, having received the investiture of the duchy of Bavaria, founded the house of Brunswick.

ESTE, CHARLES, a man of versatile talents, who was intended for the church, but his family not being able to send him to Oxford, he was thrown upon the world at an age when idleness becomes a most dangerous evil. In this dilemma, his unsettled thoughts turned on theatrical subjects, and he commenced actor. At 18 he relinquished that pursuit for the study of medicine; but when he was preparing a course of lectures to be delivered the following autumn, a volume of Latin notes on the Greek Testament fell in his way, and he resolved to read for divinity, which he did for eight months with such avidity, that he was ordained in 1777. In 1790 he advertised his share in the "World" newspaper, in which he had been a joint proprietor with major Topham. In 1793 were published Mr. Este's observations during "A Journey through Flanders, Brabant, and Germany, to Switzerland," which he was honest enough to confess he sold to his bookseller before he started. This singular character died in 1822, aged 76.

ESTRADES, GODEFREY, count d', a French general and diplomatist, born in 1607, and died in 1616. He served with distinction in the Netherlands, under prince Maurice; concluded several important treaties; and for his various services was created a marshal of France.

ESTREES, GABRIELLE d', duchess of Beaufort, mistress to Henry IV. of France, was born about 1571, and was descended from an ancient and noble family in Picardy. So passionately was she loved by Henry, that he intended to raise Gabrielle to the throne as his lawful consort; for which

purpose he procured a divorce from Margaret of Valois. The design was strongly opposed by Bully, who often represented to the monarch the bad consequences of such a measure, and succeeded in rendering it abortive. Her death took place under very suspicious circumstances, in 1569. Having eaten an orange one day, after dinner, she was suddenly seized with convulsions, and died during the same week in excruciating torments. She is described as possessing qualities of rare occurrence in one so situated, namely, gentleness, amiability, and a modest demeanour.

ETHELBERT, king of Kent in 500. He married Bertha, daughter of Caribert, king of France, by whose means he embraced Christianity, which he had permitted to be preached to his subjects by Augustine the monk, who made many converts, and was afterwards canonized. Ethelbert enacted a code of laws, and died in 616.

ETHELBERT, king of England, the second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbald in 850. He was a virtuous prince, and beloved by his subjects.

ETHELRED I., king of England, son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbert in 866. The Danes became so formidable in his reign, as to threaten the conquest of the whole kingdom. Assisted by his brother Alfred, Ethelred drove them from the centre of Merca, where they had penetrated; but, the Mercians refusing to act with him, he was obliged to trust to the West Saxons alone, his hereditary subjects. After various successes, the invaders continually increasing in numbers, Ethelred died, in consequence of a wound received in an action with them, in 871.

ETHELRED II., king of England, the son of Edgar, succeeded his brother Edward the Martyr in 978, and, for his want of vigour and capacity, was surnamed *the Unready*. He paid a tribute to the Danes by a tax levied on his subjects called *Danegeld*. To free himself from this oppression, he caused all the Danes in England to be treacherously massacred in one day. On this, Sweyn, king of Denmark, entered his kingdom, and compelled him to fly to Normandy, but Sweyn dying soon after, Ethelred returned, and resumed the government. He died in 1016.

ETHELWOLF, king of England, succeeded his father, Egbert, in 838, and gave to his son, Athelstan, the sovereignty over Essex, Kent, and Sussex. In the year 851 the Danes invaded the kingdom in excessive numbers, and threatened its total subjugation; for, though vigorously opposed by Athelstan and others, they fixed their winter quarters in England, and next year burnt Canterbury and London. During these troubles Ethelwolf, accompanied by Alfred, his youngest son, made a pilgrimage to Rome, where he remained a year, and on his return, found Athelstan dead, and succeeded by his next son, Ethelbald, who had entered into a conspiracy with some nobles, to prevent his father from again ascending the throne. To avoid a civil war, the king gave up the western division of the kingdom to his son, and soon after, announcing the states of the whole king-

A GOOD LAYER UP MAKES A GOOD LAYER OUT, AND A GOOD SPARKER MAKES A GOOD SPENDER. NO ACHTWAY IS LIKE SAYING.

GIVE AWAY WHAT YOU CAN SAFELY PART WITH. THROW AWAY NOTHING: YOU KNOW NOT HOW MUCH YOU MAY MISS IT.

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dom, solemnly conferred upon the clergy the tithes of all the produce of the lands. Died, 837.

ETHEREDGE, Sir **GEORGE**, an English dramatist, and one of the wits of the court of Charles II., was born about 1636. After he returned from his travels, he studied at one of the Inns of court, but soon relinquished legal science for the pursuit of that fashionable course of dissipation which characterised the era in which he lived. Notwithstanding this, he devoted considerable attention to light literature, and wrote sonnets, panegyrics, lampoons, and dramas; which, though tinged with licentiousness, possessed humour, ease, and spirit. His comedies are entitled "The Comical Revenge, or Love in a Tub;" "She Would If She Could;" and "The Man of Mode." Having injured his constitution and fortune, he sought to marry a rich elderly widow, who made his acquiescence of the honour of knighthood the condition of her acceptance. This, on the accession of James II., he attained, and was appointed envoy to Ratisbon, where he is said to have lost his life, in 1683, by falling down stairs when in a state of intoxication.

ETMULLER, **MICHAEL**, an eminent physician, born at Leipzig, in 1644; became professor of botany, surgery, and anatomy, in that university; wrote many medical works of good repute; and died in 1683.

ETOILE, **PETER DE L'**, a French writer, born in 1540, whose diary of events furnished the matter for the "Journal of Henry III.," in 5 vols.; and the "Journal of Henry IV.," in 4 vols. Died, 1611.

EUBULUS, an Athenian comic poet, of whose writings only a few fragments now exist, flourished about the 101st olympiad.

EUBULIDES, a philosopher and dramatic writer of Miletus, was a disciple of Euclid, and preceptor to Demosthenes and Alexinus. He wrote some comedies, and a book against Aristotle. There was another of the same name, but of the cynic sect.

EUCLID, an eminent philosopher of Megara, and the disciple of Socrates, from whom he differed in the manner of teaching; for, instead of instructing his pupils in morals, he confined their attention wholly to the subtleties of logic. He flourished about four centuries before the Christian era, and was the founder of the Megaric sect.

EUCLID, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished B. C. 300. He immortalized his name by his books on geometry, in which he digested all the propositions of the eminent geometers who preceded him, as Thales, Pythagoras, and others. Ptolemy became his pupil, and his school was so famous, that Alexandria continued for ages the great university for mathematicians. His "Elements" have gone through innumerable editions; and though he wrote on music, optics, and other subjects, it is as a geometer that he will ever be remembered.

EUDÆS, **JOHN**, founder of a religious society called after his name. He was an eloquent preacher, and died at Caen, in 1686, aged 79.

EUDOCIA, a learned female of Athens,

whose original name was Athenais, was the daughter of Leonius the philosopher. In 421 she was married to the emperor Theodosius, who afterwards divorced her in a fit of jealousy. She then went to Jerusalem, where she built churches, and led a life of great devotion. She died in 460. This empress wrote several Greek poems, and paraphrases on some of the prophets.

EUGENE, **FRANCIS**, of Savoy, known as prince Eugene, a distinguished military commander, and a grandson of the duke of Savoy, was born at Paris, in 1663. He was intended for the church; but his predilection for a military life was so strong, that on being refused a regiment in the French army, he entered the service of the emperor, as a volunteer against the Turks; where his bravery attracting notice, he was soon appointed to the command of a regiment of dragoons. He was afterwards placed at the head of the army of Hungary; and so highly did Louis XIV. think of his abilities, that he offered him a marshal's staff, a pension, and the government of Champagne; but these he indignantly refused. He was the companion in arms of the great duke of Marlborough, and participated in the victories of Blenheim, Oudenarde, &c. He likewise saved Turin, expelled the French from Italy, reduced Lisle, and, in short, raised his name to the very pinnacle of military renown by repeated demonstrations of skill and bravery. He routed the Turks at Peterwaradin, in 1716, and compelled Belgrade to surrender, after inflicting on them another ruinous defeat. After the peace in 1718 he retired to private life, and spent his time in cultivating and patronizing the arts, till he was again, in 1733, called into the field as commander on the Rhine; this service, however, was unproductive of any remarkable action. He died, aged 72, in 1736; and, independently of his military renown, he left behind him a character in private life worthy of imitation.

EUGENIUS, an obscure man, who from being a grammarian, was proclaimed emperor in Diaphis by count Arbogastus, after the death of Valentinian the Younger, in 392. He crossed the Alps, and made himself master of Milan; but in 394 he was defeated and slain by the emperor Theodosius.

EULER, **LEONARD**, a celebrated mathematician, born at Basel, in 1707, was a pupil of John Bernoulli. He was one of the literati invited to St. Petersburg by Catharine I. and for a time sustained the whole weight of the mathematical department in the new university, with great talent and industry. In 1741 he accepted an invitation from Frederick the Great, and remained at Brienne till 1766, when he returned to the Russian capital, where he died in 1783. Though he had been blind for many years before his death, he still continued his literary labours; and in that state he produced his "Elements of Algebra," and his "Theory of the Moon." His writings, which are numerous, are able and original, both in metaphysics and philosophy; and, in fact, he may justly be regarded as one of the greatest mathematicians of the age.

PROVIDE FOR AFTER-LIFE, SO AS TO ENJOY THE PRESENT: ENJOY THE PRESENT, SO AS TO LEAVE A PROVISION FOR THE TIME TO COME.

HONOUR AND RICHES ARE THE TWO WHEELS UPON WHICH THE WORLD IS MOVED; YET ENDLESS DISCONTENT ROLLS WITH THEM.

[EUS]

A New Universal Biography.

[EVA]

WHEN YOU ARE MOUNTED TO THE ZENITH OF GLORY, THE LEAST WRONG STEP CARRIES YOU TO THE NAIRN OF MISERY AND INFELICITY.

EULER, JOHN ALBERT, CHARLES, and CHRISTOPHER, three sons of the preceding, were each eminent in their respective walks of life.—The eldest, **JOHN ALBERT**, an able mathematician, was born at St. Petersburg, in 1734, and died there in 1800. He was a counsellor of state, and secretary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences; and wrote many treatises on astronomy, optics, &c.—**CHARLES**, the second son, who was born at St. Petersburg, in 1740, was physician to the court, and a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. He died in 1766; and to him is attributed an able treatise on the motion of the planets.—**CHRISTOPHER**, the youngest son, was born at Berlin, in 1743; besides being eminent as a mathematician, he was an excellent astronomer, and was one of the persons selected to observe the transit of Venus in 1769. He first held a commission in the Prussian artillery service, and afterwards in that of Russia; but the time and place of his death are unknown.

EUMENES, a celebrated general under Alexander the Great, after whose death he became very powerful, the government of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia being assigned to him; but he was at last conquered by Antigonus, and put to death a. c. 316. He was a man of strict probity, and of a mild and generous nature.

EUNAPIUS, a writer and physician of the 4th century, who wrote a book of the Lives of the Philosophers and Sophists, in which he speaks rancorously of christianity. He also composed the history of the Cæsars, which is lost, but the substance of it may be seen in Zosimus.

EUPHORIION, a Greek poet and historian, born at Chalcis in Eubœa, B. C. 274. Only a few fragments of his poems are extant.

EUPHRANOR, an Athenian painter and sculptor, who lived about 352 years B. C. He wrote some books on the arts which he professed, but they are lost.

EUPOLIS, a comic poet of Athens, who lived about 435 B. C. Alcibiades is said to have caused him to be cast into the sea for writing a play against him, but Ælian says that he died at Egina. Some fragments of his remain.

EURIPIDES, a Grecian tragic poet, was born, in the island of Salamis, B. C. 481. He studied at Athens under Anaxagoras the philosopher, and Prodicus the rhetorician; but left that city in disgust, on account of the rivalry of Sophocles and the rivalry of Aristophanes, and went to the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia. He wrote an immense number of tragedies, nineteen of which are extant. As he was walking one evening in a wood, he was attacked by the king's hounds and torn in pieces. He was then in his 75th year.

EUSDEN, LAURENCE, an English poet, was born in Yorkshire. In 1718 he obtained the laureateship, which raised him several enemies, particularly Pope, who placed him in the Dunciad. He became rector of Colingaby, in Lincolnshire, where he died in 1730. His poems are in Nichols's collection.

EUSEBIUS, PAMPHILUS, an ecclesiastical historian, was born in Palestine about 270. In the persecution by Dioclesian, he as-

sisted the suffering Christians by his exhortations, particularly his friend Pamphilus, whose name out of veneration he assumed. Eusebius was chosen bishop of Cæsarea about 313. He was at first the friend of Arius, because he considered him as persecuted, but on perceiving the dangerous extent of his opinions, he abandoned him, and assisted at the council of Nice, which he opened with an address. He was also at that of Antioch. The emperor Constantine had a particular esteem for him, and showed him several tokens of favour. He died about 338. He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History," the "Life of Constantine," and other works, the principal of which is "Evangelical Preparation."

EUSTACHIUS, BARTHOLOMEW, an eminent Italian physician of the 16th century. He settled at Rome, where he formed his anatomical tables, and made several important discoveries, among which is the passage from the throat to the internal ear, called the *Eustachian tube*. Boerhaave published this author's *Opuscula Anatomica* in 1707. He died in 1570.

EUSTATHIUS, an eminent critic, and archbishop of Thessalonica, was born at Constantinople, and lived in the 12th century. He wrote commentaries on Homer and Dionysius the geographer; displaying, in the former more especially, profound philological learning.

EUTROPIUS, FLAVIUS, a Latin historian of the 4th century. He was secretary to Constantine the Great, and served under Julian in his Persian expedition. He wrote an Epitome of the History of Rome, of which numerous editions have been printed.

EUTYCHES, an ecclesiastic of the 5th century, from whom the sect of Eutychians sprung, was a man of strict piety, but who, in opposing the doctrines of Nestorius, fell into the opposite extremes, and denied the human nature of Christ. For this he was excommunicated; but he had many followers, and the sect existed for a long period after his death.

EVAGORAS, a Greek writer in the time of Augustus. He wrote a History of Egypt; the Life of Timagenes; De artificio Thucydides Oratorio, &c.

EVANSON, EDWARD, a divine, was born at Warrington, in Lancashire, in 1731, and educated at Cambridge. He obtained the rectory of Tewkesbury, but having adopted Socinian doctrines, he was compelled to quit his living, and afterwards settled at Mitcham, in Surrey. He wrote the "Dissonance of the four generally received Evangelists;" "A Letter to Bishop Hurd on the Grand Apostasy;" "Reflections on the State of Religion in Christendom;" and some other works. Died, 1805.

EVANS, ARISE, an astrologer of the 17th century, was a native of Wales, and educated at Oxford. He removed to London, where he taught the mathematics, practised astrology, and had the reputation of a necromancer.

EVANS, CORNELIUS, an impostor, was born at Marston, but his father was a Welshman. In 1648 he came to England, and pretended to be the prince of Wales, to whom he bore a great resemblance.

NAME IS VERY MUCH LIKE A COMMON SCOLD: BE SILENT, AND SHE WILL SOON BE OUT OF BREATH WITH BLOWING HER OWN TRUMPET.

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[PWA]

After carrying on this farce a few weeks he was sent to Newgate, from whence he effected his escape, but what became of him afterwards is not known.

EVANS, ASHL, commonly called Dr. Evans the epigrammatist, was one of the Oxford wits, and intimate with the most eminent poets of the age. He was a member of St. John's college, and vicar of St. Giles, Oxford. He took his degree of D.D. in 1711.

EVANS, CALES, was an eminent Baptist minister at Bristol, and the author of "Sermons on the Scripture Doctrine of the Son and Holy Spirit;" "Christ Crucified, or the Scripture Doctrine of the Atonement," &c. He died in 1711.

EVANS, JOHN, a topographical and miscellaneous writer, was educated at Jesus college, Oxford; ordained a clergyman of the established church; kept an academy first at Bristol, and afterwards in London; and was the author of many works; of which the following are the principal: "Tours through North and South Wales;" "Was not inconsistent with Christianity;" "The Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity considered;" "Remains of William Reid;" "A Brief History of Bristol," &c.

EVANS, JOHN, a general Baptist minister and theological writer, was born at Uske, in Monmouthshire. Having completed his studies at the universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, in 1782 he became pastor of a congregation in Worship-street, London, and subsequently opened an academy for youth at Hoxton, which he removed to Islington, and finally relinquished it in 1825. He wrote and compiled several works, but is chiefly known as the author of "A Brief Sketch of the several Denominations into which the Christian World is divided." Died, 1827.

EVELYN, JOHN, the publication of whose celebrated "Memoirs" has lately afforded the reading public much amusing information respecting the age in which he lived, was the son of Richard Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton, Surrey, where he was born in 1620. Throughout life he evinced a love for the liberal and useful arts; and having at an early period been induced to leave England on account of the civil war, he added greatly to his stock of knowledge by the good use he made of his time while travelling in France and Italy. He returned home in 1651, and made some efforts in favour of the royal cause; on which account he was much favoured by Charles II. after his restoration. On the foundation of the Royal Society, he was nominated one of the first fellows; soon after which he published his most celebrated work, entitled "Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees," &c. In 1664, Evelyn was appointed one of the commissioners of sick and wounded seamen; also a commissioner for rebuilding St. Paul's cathedral; and he afterwards had a place at the board of trade. In the reign of James II. he was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord privy seal, and after the Revolution he was appointed treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. Evelyn has the honour of being one of the first who im-

proved horticulture, and introduced exotics into this country. Of his garden at Sayes Court, a curious account may be seen in the "Philosophical Transactions." Besides his "Sylva," he wrote "Terra, a Philosophical Discourse of Earth;" "Numismata, or a Discourse of Medals;" "Scriptura;" "Acetaria," &c. His "Memoirs," comprehending a curious Diary and Correspondence, were published in 1819; and more recently his miscellaneous works, have been collected and republished. He died in 1706.

EVELYN, JOHN, third son of the foregoing, was born at Sayes Court, in 1655. He was the author of a Greek poem, prefixed to his father's "Sylva," and the translator of Rapin's poem on Gardening, besides some minor pieces in Dryden's collection. He held office as one of the clerks of the treasury, and a commissioner of revenue in Ireland. Died, 1698.

EVELYN, SIR GEORGE AUGUSTUS WILLIAM STUCKENBOM, (whose original name was Shuckburgh), but having married the daughter of James Evelyn, Esq., of Faldridge, Surrey, who was sole heir of the Evelyn estates, he took that name. He was M.P. for Warwick, and a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; to which "Transactions" of the former of which he was a valuable contributor. Born, 1731; died, 1804.

EVERARD, JOHANNES SECUNDUS, son of Nicholas Everard, president of the council of Holland, was born at the Hague in 1511, and became Latin secretary to the emperor Charles V., whom he accompanied to the siege of Tunis. He was the author of "Basia," a collection of Latin poems, elegant in language, but licentious in principle: it is therefore to be lamented that they have been translated into most modern European languages. Johannes Secundus, as he is usually called, died in 1536.

EVERDINGEN, ALDER VAN, a Dutch painter, celebrated both for landscapes and sea pieces, was born in 1621. The date of his death is unknown.

EVREMOND, ST. CHARLES MARQUETEL DE ST. DENIS, lord of, was born in 1613, and became one of the most lively and amusing writers of his time. He studied the law, but subsequently entered the military service, and obtained the rank of general under the prince of Condé; but he lost his commission for having indulged his propensity for satire at the expense of the prince. He then got embroiled with cardinal Mazarin, was imprisoned in the Bastille, and afterwards escaped a second arrest only by flying to England. He was well received at the gay court of Charles II.; and after indulging in a life of ease and pleasurable enjoyment, died, at the age of 80, in 1703.

EWALD, JOHN, an eminent Danish poet, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Copenhagen, in 1743. Having lost his father while young, and disliking the clerical life, he left his home when but fifteen years of age, and enlisted in the Prussian army. Deserting to the Austrian service, he was made a sergeant, but not being able to obtain his discharge when he wished, he

GREATER STANDS UPON A PRECIPICE, AND IF PROPERLY CARRIED A MAN BEYOND HIS POWER, HE FALLS NEVER MORE TO RISE.

A LIFE WITHOUT REST IS PAINFUL, AND MAY BE LIKENED TO A LONG AND RUGGED ROAD WHERE THERE IS NO INN.

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deserted again, and returned to Denmark. His youthful follies being now at an end, he pursued a literary life with great ardour, and produced several very excellent works; but that one to which he owed his earliest distinction as a poet, was an "Elegy on the Death of Frederic V." His "Songs of the Scalds," and other pieces after the manner of Ossian, gave him great reputation; and he may be said to have surpassed all preceding Danish poets in spirit and originality. Died, 1781.

EWING, JOHN, an eminent American divine, natural philosopher, and mathematician, was born in Maryland, in 1732. He was pastor to the first Presbyterian church in Philadelphia; and on visiting Great Britain in 1773, he received from the university of Edinburgh the diploma of D.D. In 1775 he returned home; and in a few years afterwards was made provost of the university of Philadelphia. He also became one of the vice-presidents of the American Philosophical Society; and was justly esteemed as a mathematician of distinguished reputation. He died in 1802.

EXMOUTH, Viscount. The Right Hon. EDWARD PELLEW, viscount EXMOUTH, was descended from a Cornish family of respectability, and born at Dover in 1757. At the age of 13 he entered the navy as a midshipman on board the Juno frigate; and during the American war we find him in the Blonde frigate, contending for naval supremacy on Lake Champlain, where he attracted the notice of his superiors by his bold and matchless daring. Continuing to signalize himself in various ways, during the American contest, he was at length sent home with dispatches, and strong recommendations for promotion; and having obtained it, he proved, by repeated successes, how much he deserved it. At the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, his services were called into immediate action as captain of the Nymph, a 36-gun frigate, which he manned chiefly with Cornish miners; and, meeting the Cleopatre, of 40 guns, a "crack ship of France," he had the good fortune to make her his prize, after sustaining one of the most gallant fights on record. This being the first frigate captured after the commencement of hostilities, he was graciously received at court, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him. He was now appointed to the command of the Arethusa, of 44 guns, and hence followed many gallant exploits, while cruising in the Channel with Sir J. B. Warren's squadron. After this he commanded the Indefatigable, and his devotion and energy continued to be rewarded with his usual success. But it was not merely by beating the enemies of his country that Sir Edward distinguished himself: many acts of self-devotion, courage, and presence of mind were displayed by him in saving human life; for one of which, namely, the preservation of the crew of the Dutton, which was shipwrecked, he was created a baronet, and received for an honourable augmentation to his arms a stranded ship for a crest. From 1796 to 1798 a series of daring enterprises well sustained his hourly increasing reputation. In 1799 he removed into L'Impetueux, of

74 guns; and in 1800 was dispatched, with a squadron, to assist general Maitland in co-operating with the French royalists at Quiberon. During the short peace he was elected to represent Barnstaple in parliament; but on the resumption of hostilities he hoisted his flag on board Le Tonnant, of 80 guns. Soon after this he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, and proceeded to the East Indies, as commander-in-chief on that station, which he held till 1809. He had not long returned to this country before he received the command of the fleet in the North Sea; and a year afterwards succeeded Sir Charles Cotton in the more important command of the Mediterranean fleet. For a long period he was incessantly engaged in upholding the patriot cause on the Eastern coast of Spain, and in co-operating with the British forces there. His valuable services were properly appreciated, and on his return he was raised to the peerage by the title of baron Exmouth, with a pension of 2000*l.* per annum. In March, 1816, his lordship proceeded to the Barbary States, and concluded a negotiation for the liberation of all Christian slaves in those dominions; but he had scarcely been welcomed home before it was discovered they had violated all their engagements; and he returned to Algiers with a force sufficient to carry into effect the object of his former mission. He drew up his fleet in order of battle, and sent in a flag of truce; but no answer being returned, it was followed by one of the fiercest and most destructive bombardments ever known; the result of this was, that the terms prescribed by the British government for the total abolition of Christian slavery, &c. were unconditionally submitted to. Lord Exmouth was now created a viscount, and on the death of admiral Duckworth, in 1817, he was appointed to the chief command at Plymouth, where he continued till 1821, when he finally retired from the active duties of his profession, but obtained the high station of vice-admiral of England, in 1832. Few men in the naval service of this country, eminently distinguished as many have been, ever bore so prominent a part, or evinced more determined courage and coolness in discharge of their arduous duties, than did this gallant, humane, and active officer. He seemed to be the very *beau ideal* of a British sailor; his undaunted courage and enterprise was strikingly denoted in his manly aspect; and, though a perfect disciplinarian, his hearty and encouraging expressions produced a magic effect on his officers and men, while they always felt the fullest confidence in his skill and intrepidity. He died in January, 1833.

EXPILLI, JOHN JOSEPH, a French abbé, and an able writer, was born at St. Remi, in Provence, 1719. He travelled much, and to a good purpose; for his works, which are cosmographical and political, evince great acuteness of observation, and are based on correct data. Died, 1793.

EYCK, HUBERT and JOHN VAN, brothers, both eminent as painters, were born at Maseyk, in Holland; the former in 1366, the latter in 1370. HUBERT is regarded as the founder of the Flemish school; and JOHN, who from his place

AMBITION RIDES WITHOUT REINS: NO WONDER THEN SO MANY FALL BEFORE THEY ARRIVE AT THE GOAL.

ALLOW OTHERS TO DISCOVER YOUR MERIT: THEY WILL VALUE IT THE MORE FOR BEING THEIR OWN DISCOVERY.

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of residence is known as *John of Bruges*, was certainly the first who brought the art of painting in oil to perfection. He also made great improvements in the art of perspective; and is allowed to have excelled all others in painting on glass, delicately blending his colours, and yet so firmly fixing them that obliteration was impossible. He died in 1441.

EYNDIUS, JAMES, a Dutch Latin poet and historian, and who was also a captain of curassiers in the Dutch service, distinguished himself both in his bardic and mi-

litary character. He was born at Delft, in Holland; and died at his castle in the Isle of Schowen, Zealand, in 1614.

EYRE, FRANCIS, a gentleman of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and a public advocate of its principles, was descended from a respectable family in Northamptonshire, many years resident at Warkworth castle. He engaged in a theological controversy with Mr. Churton, and wrote "Remarks on the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," &c. Died, 1804.

F.

FABBRONI, GIOVANNI, an Italian writer of great celebrity, whose works on political economy, agriculture, and physical science, are alike remarkable for the sound maxims they contain, and the extensive views in which they abound. He was director of bridges and highways (under the imperial government) for the department beyond the Alps, and held many honourable situations connected with literature and science. Born, 1752; died, at Florence, 1823.

FABER, JOHN, a German divine, was born at Hailbronn in 1500. His works were printed at Cologne, in 3 vols. folio. There was another of this name, termed *Malleus Hereticorum*, or the Crusher of Heretics, who wrote several publications against the Protestants, for which he was raised to the archbishopric of Vienna. Died, 1542.

FABER, BASIL, a learned German Protestant, who published, in 1571, a work, entitled, "Thesaurus Eruditionis Scholasticæ," since improved by Cellarius and others into 2 vols. folio. He was a native of Sorau, and died in 1576.

FABERT, ABRAHAM DE, a French military commander of great reputation, was born at Metz, in 1590. When only 13 years old, his father procured him a commission in the army; and such was his skill and ardour for the service, that he rose to the first rank in his profession, and distinguished himself by a series of exploits which have had but few parallels in modern warfare. He refused the cordon bleu, which was offered to him by Louis XIV., and to which none but those of ancient descent are properly entitled, because, said he, "I will not have my mantle decorated by a cross, and my name dishonoured by an imposture." In fact, so highly was he esteemed for his sense of honour, that Mazarine declared, "If Fabert can be suspected, there is no man living in whom we can place confidence." Died, 1662.

FABIAN, ROBERT, an English chronicler of the 15th century. He was a tradesman of London, and served the offices of alderman and sheriff. His "Chronicle of England and France" was first printed at London in 1516.

FABIUS, MAXIMUS RULLIANUS, an illustrious Roman. In 303 B.C. he served the

office of censor, and obtained the name of Maximus for lessening the power of the populace in elections. He triumphed over seven nations, and served the office of dictator a second time B.C. 297.

FABIUS MAXIMUS, QUINTUS, surnamed *Ferrucinus*, was a lineal descendant of the above. He was employed against Hannibal, in opposition to whom he adopted a harassing and protracted mode of warfare, instead of risking the fortunes of Rome upon the event of a single battle; and thus the Fabian manner of conducting a campaign has become an adage. He distinguished himself by his prudence, valour, and generosity. He was consul the first time A.C. 233, when he gained a great victory over the Ligurians. In his advanced years he was superseded by Scipio, yet his death was lamented by the people as a common loss. Died B.C. 203, aged near 100.

FABIUS PICTOR, the first writer of the Roman history, who flourished A.C. 225. There is a work extant under his name, but it is a manifest forgery.

FABRE, JOHN CLAUDIUS, a French writer of some note, was born at Paris, in 1608, and died about the middle of the last century. He wrote a Continuation of Fleury's Ecclesiastical History; a French and Latin Dictionary; and translated Virgil, Phædrus, &c.

FABRE D'OLIVET, ANTOINE, a French writer; author of "Histoire Philosophique du Genre Humain," some dramatic pieces, &c.; was born in 1707, and died in 1823.

FABRE D'EGLANTINE, PHILIP FRANCIS NAZAIRE, a French poet and dramatist, was born at Carcassonne, in 1755. Like other ambitious spirits, whose restless dispositions precipitated the fall of the French monarchy, he joined the revolutionary party, and espoused their principles by his writings; voted for the death of Louis XVI., and was chosen a member of the committee of public safety. Under Danton, to whom he was secretary, he joined in the schemes of the Hebertists, assisted in the overthrow of the Brissotins, and joined the party of Robespierre. At length he became suspected by the Jacobins of being a royalist, and suffered by the guillotine, in April, 1794.

NEVER DISPUTE FOR VICTORY, BUT FOR TRUTH; AND YIELD TO REASON FROM WHATEVER QUARTER.

THE FIRST STEP WE TAKE IN THE WORLD, FREQUENTLY WINS US ITS FAVOUR, OR SETS IT AGAINST US.

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FABRETTI, RAPHAEL, an Italian antiquarian of great merit. He was well versed in classic literature, had a profound knowledge of archaeology, and held the office of archivist of the castle of St. Angelo. His principal works are, "De Aquila et Aqueductibus veteris Romæ. Dissertationes tres;" "De Columna Trajana;" and "Inscriptionum Antiquarum Explicatio." Born, at Urbino, 1620; died, at Rome, 1700.

FABRICE, FREDERIC ERNEST, a German nobleman, who was sent by prince Charles of Holstein to Charles XII. of Sweden, while he was detained at Bender, after his unfortunate Russian campaign. With this eccentric monarch he resided several years, became a great favourite, and in 1760 published his "Anecdotes." Fabrice was travelling in Germany with George I. at the time of his majesty's decease, who expired in his arms, in 1727. His own death, preceded by insanity, happened a few years after.

FABRI, HONORIUS, a learned jesuit, was born in 1607 at Bellay, and died at Rome in 1688. He wrote "Physica sen rerum corporum Scientia," 6 vols. 4to.; "Synopsis Optica," 4to.; "De Plantis, de Generatione Animalium, et de Homine," 4to. 3c. He is said by some to have discovered the circulation of the blood before Harvey.

FABRICIUS, CAIUS (surnamed Lucianus), a Roman general, who was twice consul, and gained several victories over the Samnites and Lucanians. He was a pattern of virtue, in his integrity and contempt of riches. When consul, he discovered to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, a plot formed to poison him by his physician; and in gratitude for so noble an act, Pyrrhus released the Roman prisoners without ransom. He died in poverty about 259 B.C.

FABRICIUS, or FABRIZIO, JEROME, an Italian physician, usually called *Aquapendente*, from the place of his birth. He was a pupil of Fallopius, and possessed anatomy with extraordinary reputation at Padua forty years. He died in 1619. His works on anatomy and surgery form 2 vols. folio.

FABRICIUS, JOHN ALBERT, a learned critic and divine, was born at Leipzig in 1668. He became professor of eloquence at Hamburg, where he died in 1736; leaving behind him a justly-acquired fame for profound and comprehensive erudition. He is the author of "Bibliotheca Latina," 2 vols. 4to.; "Bibliotheca Græca," 14 vols. 4to.; "Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti," 3 vols. 8vo.; and many other learned works.

FABRICIUS, WILLIAM, surnamed *HILDANUS*, a famous surgeon, was born at Hilden, near Cologne, in 1560; and practised as a physician at Berne, where he died in 1634. His "Six Centuries of Observations and Cures," with his other surgical works, were published in folio at Frankfurt, in 1622.

FABRICIUS, VINCENT, an ingenious Latin poet of the 17th century. He was born at Hamburg in 1613, and became syndic and burgomaster of Dantzic. Died, 1677.

FABRICIUS, JOHN CHRISTIAN, a distin-

guished entomologist, and the friend and pupil of Linnaeus, was born at Tundern, in Sleeswick, in 1742, and died at Copenhagen, in 1807. He was counsellor to the king of Denmark, and professor of rural and political economy; on both of which subjects he wrote; but his life was mainly devoted to the pursuit of his favourite science, and for the purpose of improving it he visited most of the museums in Europe. His "Systema Entomologiae," and other works on entomology, are in high repute.

FABRICIUS, DAVID, a German astronomer and divine, who is chiefly remembered for his attempting to reconcile the Ptolemaic system with the observations of Kepler. He is also the author of a Chronicle of East Friesland, of which country he was a native, and where he died, in 1579.

FABRICIUS, JOHN, son of the foregoing, was also an astronomer, and the first who, by means of refracting telescopes, discovered the spots on the sun's disk, before, as it appears, they were noticed by Galileo. Died, about 1625.

FABRICIUS, JOHN LEWIS, a learned Swiss divine and theological writer; was born in 1639. He was much employed in foreign embassies and other affairs of church and state; and was the author of various works in divinity. Died, 1806.

FABRIS, NICHOLAS, an Italian mechanician, was born at Chioggia, in 1739. And was made counsellor to the bishop of that city, in 1801. He was of the clerical profession, but studied mathematics and music with singular ardour and success. He made a piano-forte which, while it played, wrote down the music; also a time-piece, which at the same time marked the French and Italian hours, minutes, and seconds, with the equinoxes and solstices; besides various other curious instruments.

FABRONI, ANGIOLO, a learned Italian, was born at Marradi, in Tuscany, in 1722. He is generally known by his biographies of Italian literati of the 17th and 18th centuries, of which work he published 16 volumes, and left another ready for the press. He also wrote the lives of Lorenzo and Cosmo de Medici, and of Leo X.; besides editing a Literary Journal, which extended to 110 volumes. Towards the close of his life he retired to Pisa, became curator of that university, and there died, in 1802.

FABROT, CHARLES ANNIBAL, a learned jurist, was professor of jurisprudence at Aix, in Provence, where he was born in 1581. His principal work, entitled "Basiliensium," in 7 vols. folio, is a translation of the basilics or laws of the eastern empire; but he wrote several professional works, and edited many of the Byzantine historians. Died, 1659.

FABRY, JOHN BAPTIST GERMAIN, secretary to Fouché, duke of Otranto, Buonaparte's minister of police. He was the author of "Le Spectateur Français au 19me Siècle," 12 vols., and many other works. Born, 1780; died, 1821.

FACCIOLOATO, JAMES, an Italian philologist, was born at Torreglia, near Padua, in 1682. He devoted great attention to reviving the study of ancient literature; and

THAT MIND WHICH WILL NOT BE CONTENTED WITH ITS CONDITION, IS ITS OWN TORTMENTOR.

WE SHOULD NEVER CONTENTED WITH THOSE WHO ARE FAR ABOVE US, OR MUCH BELOW US.

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having conceived the idea of a Latin lexicon, in which every word, with all its significations, should be contained and illustrated by examples from the classical writers, this immense undertaking occupied for nearly forty years both him and his pupil Rorcellius. Died, 1760.

FACINI, PETER, a native of Bologna, who was first a pupil, and afterward the clerk, of Annibal Carracci. He was extensively employed in ornamenting churches and mansions; but his works being painted in fresco, few of them are preserved. Born, 1661; died, 1698.

FACIO, BARTOLOMEO, a Genoese historian and biographer of the 15th century. Died, 1467.

FADLALLA, an oriental historian in the 15th century, was the son of a physician of Hamadan, in Persia; and, on being appointed vizier to the sultan Cazan, who reigned at Tauris, was ordered by him to write a history of the Moguls; which, having performed, he afterwards added to it a civil and geographical description of all the territories and people of the Moguls and Tartars.

FAERNO, GABRIEL, an eminent scholar, and the author of several Latin poems, was a native of Cremona, and was employed as a corrector and reviser of books in the Vatican library. Died, 1661.

FAGE, RAIMOND DE LA, a French artist, celebrated for the extraordinary facility and beauty of his pen-and-ink drawings, some of which have been engraved and published. Died, 1690.

FAGEL, GABRIEL, an eminent Dutch statesman, born at Haarlem, in 1629, was grand pensionary of Holland, and distinguished himself not more by the firmness with which he opposed Louis XIV., when he invaded his country, than by the activity with which he supported the prince of Orange in his plans for the expulsion of James II. from England. Died, 1688. He was never married; but the name has been well kept up by his nephews and great-nephews, five of whom have filled the most important offices in the state; and one of them, **FRANCIS NICHOLAS**, was a renowned military commander. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Fleurus, 1690; the defence of Mons, 1691; the siege of Namur, and the capture of Bonn, 1703; in Portugal and Flanders; and at the great battles of Ramillies and Malplaquet. He died in 1718.—**HENRY**, the last of the Fagels, who has figured as a statesman, signed the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the Netherlands, in 1814, and has at all times shown a devoted attachment to the house of Orange.

FAGIULOLI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian poet, celebrated for the facetiousness and drollery of his writings, was born at Florence, in 1660, and died in 1742. He wrote seven volumes of Comedies, two volumes of Burlesque Poetry, and one of Miscellanies in prose.

FAHIE, SIR WILLIAM CHARLES, was a British naval officer, who from the commencement of the late war till its close, was actively engaged in the duties of his profession, captured several ships, and

otherwise performed many valuable services; though it was not his good fortune to be present at either of the great naval victories by which that era was so pre-eminently distinguished. He received successive promotion, till at length, in 1830, he attained the rank of vice-admiral of the Blue, and was appointed command-in-chief at the Leeward Islands. Born, 1763; died, at Bermuda, 1833.

FAHRENHEIT, GABRIEL DANIEL, an experimental philosopher, whose arrangement of the thermometer and barometer which bear his name was a work of great utility. He was a native of Dantzic; born in 1686, and died in 1736.

FAIPOULT, GUILLAUME MARIE, was a French republican statesman, born of a noble family in Champagne, in 1752. For ten years he was prefect of the department of the Scheldt; he subsequently held the office of minister of finance under Joseph Bonaparte in Spain, and on his return to France in 1813, he was sent on a mission to Italy by Napoleon. On the second restoration he was made prefect of the department of Saône and Loire. Died, 1817.

FAIRFAX, EDWARD, was the son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, in Yorkshire, and is regarded as one of the great improvers of English versification. Settling at Newhall, in Knareborough forest, he led the life of a retired country gentleman, devoted to literary pursuits. His chief reputation as a poet rests on his translation of Tasso's *Godfrey of Bouillon*, which is written in the same stanza with the original, and combines fidelity to the sense of the author, with striking harmony of style. He also wrote Eclogues, and a prose work on Demonology, in which he was, it seems, a believer. He died about 1632.

FAIRFAX, THOMAS, lord, a distinguished commander in the civil wars, and one of the leading characters of that turbulent period, was the eldest son of lord Fairfax, to whose title and estates he succeeded in 1647. When the disputes between Charles I. and the Parliament terminated in open rupture, Fairfax warmly espoused the cause of the latter, and joined his father in making active preparations for the approaching contest. In the earlier part of his career, he suffered various checks from the royalist forces, but he retrieved his character at Marston Moor, and was appointed general-in-chief when Essex resigned. He was afterwards victorious at Naseby, reduced the west to obedience, and compelled Colchester to surrender. But he was hostile to the execution of the dethroned monarch; and considerable jealousy appears to have been entertained of him by Oliver Cromwell. At length he resigned the command of the army, and retired for awhile from public life. At the Restoration he crossed over to Holland for the purpose of congratulating Charles II. on his accession, and was formally reconciled to that monarch. He devoted his leisure hours to the encouragement and cultivation of letters, and left behind him a volume of poems, and miscellanies, including an interesting sketch of his own life. Died, 1671.

FAITHORNE, WILLIAM, an English en-

PRIDE WENT WITH DUCENESS INTO HIS JUB; AND THERE HE HAD THE PRESUMPTION TO COMMAND ALEXANDER, THE HAUGHTIEST OF ALL MEN.

WHEN YOU SEE A NEWMONGER, THINK OF AN IDLE FELLOW; WHEN YOU HEAR A CONVIVIAL BONGSTER, BE SURE THAT A TIPLER IS NEAR.

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graver and painter of the 17th century, whose works, though numerous and popular in his day, seldom rise above mediocrity. Died, 1691.

FALCONER, THOMAS, an ingenious scholar, and the author of "Chronological Tables," &c., was born at Chester, in 1736, and died in 1792.

FALCONER, WILLIAM, an English poet and writer on naval affairs, was born at Edinburgh, about 1730. When very young, he went to sea in the merchant service, and had risen to the situation of second mate, when the vessel to which he belonged was cast away. Thus furnished with the incidents of his "Shipwreck," it was published in 1762, and dedicated to Edward, duke of York, by whose patronage the author was appointed a midshipman on board the Royal George, and next a purser in the Glory. In 1769, he was appointed purser of the Aurora, which ship was never heard of after she quitted the Cape of Good Hope, in December, 1769, and was therefore supposed to have foundered at sea, and all her crew to have perished. Besides "The Shipwreck," he wrote some minor poems, and a "Marine Dictionary."

FALCONER, WILLIAM, a skilful physician, residing at Bath, was an able writer on chymical and medical subjects; and many able treatises owe their existence to his professional skill and industry. To him belongs the discovery of the properties of carbonic gas, which has been erroneously attributed to Dr. Priestley. Born, 1743; died, 1824.

FALCONET, STEPHEN MAURICE, a celebrated French sculptor, was born at Paris, in 1716. Although, owing to his humble origin, he had been apprenticed to a cutter of barber's blocks, he became an excellent modeller, and, assisted by Lemoine the sculptor, rose to eminence as an artist; while, owing to his persevering application, he also shone as an author. In 1766 he was invited to Russia, to execute the colossal statue of Peter the Great, and there he resided twelve years. His writings on the *fine arts* form 6 vols. 8vo. Died, 1791.

FALCONETTO, JOHN MARIA, an Italian architect, was born at Verona, in 1458. He built palaces, and much improved the style of architecture in the Venetian states; and a building of his at Padua is said to have suggested to Palladio the idea of the famous Villa Capra, which served as the model of lord Burlington's villa at Chiswick. He died in 1534.

FALCONIA, PROBA, a Christian poetess, born in Etruria, who flourished in the reign of the emperor Honorius, in the fourth century.

FALLERI, MARINO, a Venetian noble, succeeded Andrew Dandolo, as doge of Venice, in 1354. He had previously commanded the troops of the republic at the siege of Zara, in Dalmatia, where he gained a brilliant victory over the king of Hungary; and was afterwards ambassador to Genoa and Rome. When he succeeded to the office of doge, he was 76 years of age, and had a young and beautiful wife. Jealous of Michael Steno, he quarrelled with and was insulted by him at a masquerade; but

Steno being sentenced to no more than a month's imprisonment for his offence, Falleri, burning with revenge, entered into a conspiracy with the plebeians to overturn the government and massacre the patricians. On the night before it was to be carried into effect, the plot was discovered, and Falleri suffered decapitation, April 17, 1355. His character is delineated with historical truth by lord Byron, in one of his noblest tragedies.

FALK, JOHN DANIEL, was the son of a poor wig-maker at Dantzic, who would scarcely allow him to be taught even to read and write before he employed him in his trade; but his love of knowledge was sufficient to overcome the difficulties that lay in his way of attaining it, and all his little savings were laid out at the circulating library. Having thus obtained a tolerable education, he published some admirable satires, but afterwards wrote principally upon religious subjects. Born, 1770; died, 1826.

FALK, or FALCK, JOHN PETER, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, and a pupil of Linnæus. Having finished his studies at Upsal, he went to St. Petersburg, and was engaged by the Imperial Academy of Sciences to assist in exploring the Russian dominions. After some years spent in this employment, he was afflicted with hypochondria to such a degree, that, while at Kasan, in 1774, in one of his paroxysms, he put a period to his existence with a pistol. His travels were afterwards published in 3 vols.

FALKENSTEIN, JOHN HENRY, a voluminous writer, was born in Franconia, in 1682. He wrote the "Antiquities of Nordgau," 3 vols. folio; and other works of a similar kind. He died at the court of the Margrave of Anspach, in 1760.

FALLE, PHILIP, the author of a history of the Isle of Jersey, where he was born in 1655.

FALKNER, THOMAS, was originally an English surgeon, but afterwards a Jesuit, and employed as a missionary in Paraguay. After the suppression of the order to which he belonged, he returned to England, and passed the remainder of his life in retirement. He wrote a "Description of Patagonia," &c. Died, 1780.

FALKLAND, LUCIUS CARY, viscount, a statesman and soldier in the reign of Charles I., was born in 1610; and was more distinguished by virtuous principles than any one who, like him, bore a conspicuous share in the civil war. On returning from his travels, he gave himself up for some years to the cultivation of literature; but being chosen a member of the House of Commons, in 1640, he took an active part in politics, and espoused the cause of the parliament. Soon perceiving, however, that the subversion of the monarchy was intended, he joined the royal cause, was made secretary of state, and did all he could to heal the unhappy differences that existed. He was killed while acting as a volunteer, at the battle of Newbury, in 1645.

FALLOPIUS, GABRIEL, an eminent anatomist and physician, was born at Modena; studied at Ferrara and Padua; was professor of anatomy for three years at Pisa; and lastly filled the chair of anatomy and sur-

THE MORE SOLICITOUS A MAN IS TO BE INFORMED OF A SECRET, THE MORE DESIROUS HE IS TO REVEAL IT.

HE WHOSE RULING PRINCIPLE IS LOVE OF PRAISE, IS A SLAVE TO EVERY ONE WHO HAS A TONGUE FOR DETRACTION.

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gery at Padua, where he remained till his death, in 1583. He was the first who accurately described the vessels and bones of the fœtus; and his account of the Fallopian tubes has served to perpetuate his name. His chief work is entitled "Observationes Anatomicæ."

FALLOWS, FEARON, was a distinguished mathematician and astronomer, who in 1821 was appointed to the office of astronomer royal at the Cape of Good Hope, whither he immediately proceeded. During the two following years, though furnished with but few instruments, he formed a catalogue of 373 stars belonging to the southern hemisphere; nor is there a doubt but that, had his life been spared for a few years, and his observatory made complete, he would have succeeded in making the catalogues of the stars of the southern hemisphere equal in accuracy to those of the northern. He died in 1831, leaving a very extensive series of astronomical observations, which are in the possession of the Lords of the Admiralty, and may probably be published.

FANCOURT, SAMUEL, a dissenting minister, was born in the west of England in 1678. He became pastor of a congregation at Salisbury, from whence he was obliged to remove. He then came to London, and established the first circulating library about 1740, in which, however, he had little encouragement. He wrote some controversial tracts, and died in 1768.

FANNIUS, surnamed STRABO, was twice consul of Rome, and rendered himself remarkable by a law, which prohibited any person from spending more than a certain sum daily. His son was distinguished for his eloquence. He was consul in the 631st year of Rome.

FANSHAWE, Sir RICHARD, a statesman and poet, was born at Ware Park, Herts, in 1606, and educated at Cambridge. In 1635 he was sent ambassador to Spain, from whence, in 1611, he returned, and acted steadily for the royal cause. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and closely confined for a considerable time; but at last recovered his liberty, and went to Breda, where he was knighted by Charles II., in 1656. At the Restoration he was made master of requests, and sent to Portugal, to negotiate the marriage with the king and the Infanta Catharine. In 1664 he was sent ambassador to Spain, and died there in 1666. He translated into English the Pastor Fido, or Faithful Shepherd, of Gualtini; also the Lusid by Camoens. His letters during his embassies in Spain and Portugal were printed in 1702.

FANTIN-DESODOARDS, ANTOINE ETIENNE NICOLAS, a French historian and political writer, was born, in 1738, at Point de Beauvoisin, in Dauphiné. He was originally an ecclesiastic; but becoming acquainted with Danton and Robespierre, he employed his pen in defending the revolutionary career of his contemporaries. He was the author of several extensive works, but his "Histoire Philosophique de la Révolution Française," in 6 vols. 8vo., is sufficient of itself to attest his principles.

FANTONI, JOHN, an Italian physician

and anatomist, was born at Turin, in 1675; published several works, and died in 1750.

FARE, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, marquis de la, a French poet, and captain of the guards to the duke of Orleans, was born in 1644, and died in 1719. According to Voltaire, Fare did not begin to write poetry till he was nearly sixty; yet his compositions are remarkable for sweetness and elegance. He was also the author of "Mémolres sur le Règne de Louis XIV." a work containing satirical reflections on contemporary characters.

FAREL, WILLIAM, a Protestant divine, and one of the associates of Calvin in the reformation of the church, was born at Gap, in Dauphiné. While at the university of Paris, he greatly distinguished himself by his philosophical and classic attainments; but being invited by the bishop of Meaux to preach in that city, he propagated the principles of the Huguenots, and was consequently soon compelled to seek safety in flight. He found an asylum at Strasburgh, whence he removed to other parts of Germany, exercising his talents as a preacher, with great zeal and success. It seems, however, that he was intemperate and bigotted; and, though defended by Calvin, the portrait drawn of him by Erasmus places him in a very unfavourable light. He wrote some theological treatises; but the cause of the reformed church was more promoted by his preaching than by his writings. He died at Neuchâtel in 1565.

FAREY, JOHN, an eminent surveyor and geologist, was born at Woburn, Bedfordshire, in 1766; and having by education fitted himself for the profession he followed, was appointed agent to the duke of Bedford's estates, which he held till the death of his patron, in 1802. He was afterwards employed by the Board of Agriculture to make a survey of the county of Derby, which was published in 2 vols.; but his great merit consists in the pains he took to examine the relative position of the strata throughout Britain, and to collect mineral specimens to illustrate this useful branch of science. His useful labours were, however, cut short by an apoplectic attack, which proved fatal, in 1820.

FARIA Y SOUSA, MANUEL DE, a Portuguese historian and poet, was born at Souto, in Portugal, about 1590. The early part of his life was devoted to painting, but having studied the classic authors, he became secretary to the Marquis of Castel Rodrigo, ambassador of Rome, who having been offended with some part of his conduct, repented him unfavourably to his court, and he was arrested and closely confined at Barcelona, but afterwards kept as a kind of prisoner at large in Madrid, where he died in 1649. He wrote various historical works relative to Portugal and its distant possessions, seven volumes of poems, &c.

FARINATO, PAUL, an eminent painter of Verona, whose numerous works were distinguished by freedom of design, boldness of colouring, and great facility of execution. Born, 1522; died, 1606.

FARINELLI, a Neapolitan singer of great eminence, whose real name is said to be CARLO BRUSCHI, was born at Naples, in

PRODIGALITY IS A VIPER THAT KILLS ITS MOTHER; A FIRE THAT DEVOURS WHATEVER FEEDS IT.

PROBITY, LIKE CHASTITY, IS IRRECOVERABLY LOST, THE INSTANT WE CONSENT TO LOSE IT.

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1705. He studied under Porpora, and went from Rome to Vienna, where the emperor, Charles VI., loaded him with rich presents. In 1734 he came to London, and, by the magic of his singing, so delighted the public, that Handel was obliged to dismiss a rival company over which he presided, in spite of all his powers and popularity. Many extraordinary stories are related of his vocal skill; and it may be safely admitted, that his command over the feelings and sympathies of his audience appears to have been unrivalled.

FARINGTON, GEORGE, an historical painter, and a pupil of West. In 1780 his painting of the Incantation scene in *Macbeth* was rewarded with a gold medal by the Royal Academy. He went to the East Indies in 1782; and while engaged on a large picture representing the court of the nabob of Arcot, he imprudently exposed himself to the night air, to observe some national ceremonies of the Hindoos; this brought on a disorder, which soon terminated his life. Born, 1754; died, 1788.

FARINGTON, JOSEPH, brother of the preceding, and eminent as a landscape painter. He made many drawings for the "*Britannia Depicta*," and left behind him several good pictures of lake and landscape scenery. Died, 1818.

FARMER, HUGH, a dissenting minister, was born in 1714, near Shrewsbury; studied under the celebrated Dr. Doddridge; and was pastor of a congregation at Walthamstow, where he died in 1787. He was the author of several theological tracts; "*On Miracles*," "*On the Temptation in the Wilderness*," "*On Demoniacs*," "*On the Worship of Human Spirits by the Heathens*," &c.

FARMER, RICHARD, a divine and antiquary, was born at Leicester in 1735, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. In 1767 he took the degree of B.A., and became one of the preachers at Whitehall. He subsequently became vice-chancellor, and librarian of the university; and also obtained prebends at Litchfield and Canterbury, the latter of which he exchanged for a canonry at St. Paul's. In his "*Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare*," which is a work of great critical merit, he proved that all the knowledge of ancient history and mythology possessed by the immortal bard, was drawn from translations. He collected ample materials for a history of Leicester, but these, with the plates, he gave to Mr. Nichols for the use of his history of that county. Died, 1797.

FARNABY, or FARNABIE, THOMAS, an eminent schoolmaster, was born in London about 1575, and admitted a servitor of Merton college, in 1590. From thence he was drawn away by a lawsuit, whom he accompanied to Spain; but being disgusted with his new connexion, he escaped, and entered on board the English fleet; after which he served as a soldier in the Low Countries. On his return to England he kept a school at Martock, in Somersetshire, from whence he removed to London, and gained great reputation as a teacher. From London he removed, with many of his pupils, to Sevenoaks, in Kent; in the neigh-

bourhood of which town he purchased an estate, still in the possession of the family, which has been raised to the baronetage. He wrote various school books; and his Commentaries on Juvenal, Persius, Martial, and other classic authors, are clear, comprehensive, and erudite. Died, 1647.

FARNESE: the name of an illustrious family in Italy, many of the members of which filled the highest situations in church and state.—**ALEXANDER**, the son of Peter Louis, the first grand duke of Parma and Placentia, was born in 1520, and created a cardinal by his grandfather, pope Paul III. He was dean of the sacred college, and distinguished himself highly by his learning and his virtues; while as a statesman his talents were such as to obtain for him the office of nuncio to the courts of Vienna and Paris. Died, 1589.—**ALEXANDER**, nephew of the preceding, was the third duke of Parma, and highly distinguished as a military commander under Philip II., who sent him to Flanders, where the situation of the Spaniards was becoming desperate. He recovered several cities, and succeeded in reconciling the Catholic part of the population to the Spanish government. He afterwards invaded France, and compelled Henry IV. to raise the siege of Rouen. On his return from that expedition, he received a wound in his arm before Caudebec, in consequence of the neglect of which he died, at Arras, in 1592, aged 48. Had the Spanish armada cleared the seas, he was to have been commander of the forces for the invasion of England.

FARNEWORTH, ELLIS, an English divine, was born in Derbyshire, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. In 1702 he obtained the rectory of Carsington in Derbyshire, where he died the year following. He translated the *Life of Pope Sixtus V.* from the Italian, 1754, folio; *Davila's History of the Civil Wars of France*, in 1757, 2 vols. 4to.; the works of *Maclaurin*, 1761, 2 vols. 4to.; and *Fleury's History of the Israelites*, 12mo.

FARQUHAR, GEORGE, a comic writer was born at Londonderry, in Ireland, in 1678, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, from which he either eloped or was expelled for irregular conduct. His partiality for the stage led him to make his appearance on the Dublin boards, but he displayed little ability as an actor; and having accidentally wounded a brother performer in a fencing scene, he relinquished the profession. His love for the drama, however, was not changed; and, accompanying his friend Wilks the actor to London, he commenced his career of dramatic authorship. His first production was "*Love in a Bottle*," performed at Drury-lane theatre with success in 1698, about which time, he attracted the favour of lord Orrery, who procured him a lieutenancy in his own regiment. In 1700 he added to his reputation by "*The Constant Couple*," a comedy in which, under the character of Sir Harry Wildair, he exhibited a lively picture of the foppish fine gentleman of the end of the 17th century. About 1703, he married a lady, who, having fallen in love with him, had represented herself as the heiress of a large fortune, and

RE WHO SETS UP FOR A BARTHER SHALL BE FOLLOWED BY EVERYBODY, BUT BELOVED BY NOBODY.

TO HIM WHOM A LITTLE BENEFIT NOT ENOUGH, A GREAT DEAL WILL SEEM BUT LITTLE.

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Farquhar is said not only to have pardoned the deception, but to have treated her with kindness. He died in 1707, at the premature age of 29, and during the run of his last and best play, "The Beaux Stratagem." Farquhar's wit is genuine and spontaneous, his characters are obviously drawn from nature, and his incidents well arranged. The libertinism of language and sentiment are, however, highly reprehensible; but it was the vice of the age rather than of the author, whose offence may be extenuated on the ground of being less glaring than many of his contemporaries.

FARR, SAMUEL, a physician, born at Taunton, Somerset, in 1741; author of several professional treatises, and a practitioner in his native town. Died, 1793.

FARRANT, RICHARD, an English musician. He held situations in the Chapel Royal and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, from 1564 to 1580, and is remarkable for the devout and solemn style of his compositions.

FARREN, ELIZA, countess of DERBY, was the daughter of a surgeon at Cork, who, failing in his profession, became a provincial actor, and died young, leaving his family in destitute circumstances. Eliza was born in 1739; made her first appearance at Liverpool, when 14 years of age; and, in 1777, appeared at the Haymarket theatre, London, as Miss Harcastle, in "She Stoops to Conquer." She afterwards played at Drury-lane and Covent-garden; and eventually succeeded Mrs. Abington in her principal characters, which she played with great éclat, and established her theatrical fame. On the opening of the new theatre of Drury-lane, in 1794, she delivered the epilogue written for the occasion by George Colman. At this period she was much noticed by persons of distinction, and conducted the private theatricals at the duke of Newcastle's house in Privy-gardens, where lord Derby, lord Henry Fitzgerald, Charles Fox, lord John Townshend, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, and others, assumed the principal characters. An honourable attachment for the accomplished actress was soon after formed by lord Derby; and, in 1797, on the death of lady Derby, from whom his lordship had been for some years separated, he raised Miss Farren to the rank of a countess. She was soon afterwards introduced at court, and was greatly esteemed, not merely by the nobility, and the younger branches of the royal family, but by George the Third, and his not unscrupulous consort. Her ladyship died April 23, 1829.

FASTOLF, Sir JOHN, the supposed prototype of Shakespeare's Falstaff, was a native of Norfolk. Adopting the profession of a soldier, he served with some distinction in Ireland, under Sir Stephen Scrope, deputy to the lord lieutenant, and married his widow, who was a heiress; through the acquisition of whose property he obtained the honour of knighthood and the order of the garter. He was wounded at the battle of Agincourt, and rewarded for his bravery; but at the battle of Patay he shamefully tarnished his laurels by fleeing, panic-stricken, from Joan of Arc. Died, 1469.

FATIO DE DUILLE, an ingenious mathematician, was born at Basil, in 1684;

settled in London in 1687, and distinguished himself as a geometrician and astronomer; but becoming a zealous partisan of a fanatical sect, called the French prophets, he was tried and put in the pillory. Many inventions in the mechanical arts owe their existence to him; among others, was the Jewelling of watches.

FAUCHET, CLAUDE, a French historian and archæologist in the 16th century, and historiographer to Henry IV. He wrote various antiquarian works, of which his "Antiquités et Hist. des Gauloises et François;" is the chief. Died, 1601.

FAUCHET, CLAUDE, a native of Dorne, France, was grand-vicar to the archbishop of Bourges and preacher to the king. Just previous to the French Revolution he joined the sect of the Illuminati, and became one of their chiefs; and during the popular commotions in Paris he took an active part, appearing sword in hand at the head of the mob which attacked the Bastille. In 1791 he was elected constitutional bishop of the department of Calvados, and chosen a member of the legislative assembly. He continued to distinguish himself by his revolutionary furor till the trial of Louis XVI., for whose imprisonment he voted instead of his death; and having joined the Girondists, he was persecuted by the opposite party. At last he was condemned to death on the unfounded charge of being an accomplice of Charlotte Corday in the assassination of Marat, and suffered by the guillotine in October, 1793.

FAUCHEUR, MICHAEL LE, a French Protestant divine of the 17th century, remarkable for the forcible eloquence of his orations. He wrote several religious treatises; and died, at Paris, in 1637.

FAUJAS DE ST. FOND, BARTHOLOMEW, an eminent French geologist, was born at Montelimart, in 1750; became professor at the Museum of Natural History; and wrote various works connected with his favourite pursuit; among which are "The Mineralogy of Volcanoes;" "A Natural History of Dauphine;" "A Journey in England, Scotland, and the Hebrides," &c.

FAULHABER, JOHN, an ingenious mathematician, and the friend of Descartes, was born at Ulm, in Suabia; where he died, in 1635.

FAUQUE, a French authoress, known in England by the name of madame de Vaucluse, was born at Avignon, at the beginning of the 18th century. She had been forced by her parents to become a nun, against her will; and, having obtained a dispensation from her vows, she retired to England, where she supported herself by writing for the press. Among her productions are "Dialogues Moraux et Amusans;" and "Histoire de Madame de Pompadour." Died, 1777.

FAUST, or FUST, JOHN, one of the three artists to whom the invention of printing has been ascribed, was the son of a goldsmith at Mentz. The other two were Guttenberg and Schæffer; to the former of whom the invention of printing with wooden blocks is attributed; and to the latter, who married the daughter of Faust, is allowed the honour of having invented

HE THAT UROWS RICH AT THE EXPENSE OF HIS HONOUR, LOSES MORE THAN WEALTH CAN GIVE HIM IN RETURN FOR IT.

HE LIVES WELL THAT LIVES IN PEACE WITH ALL MANKIND; AND HE IS SAFELY GREAT THAT IS GREAT IN HIS OWN VIRTUES.

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fit of somnambulism. His talent for poetry was very early developed, and his compositions were chiefly in Latin.

FELLER, JOACHIM FREDERIC, son of the foregoing, was secretary to the grand-duke of Weimar; a situation he filled during 20 years; travelling, a considerable part of the time, under his patron's auspices, for the purpose of examining the principal libraries of Europe. He wrote a valuable work, entitled "Monumenta varia inedita," and some others. Died, 1726.

FELTHAM, OWEN, was born about the middle of the 17th century in Suffolk. Little more is known of him than that he resided many years in the family of the earl of Thomond, during which period he published a work of great merit, entitled "Resolves, Divine, Political, and Moral," which went through twelve editions before the year 1709. Died, about 1678.

FELTRE, HENRY JAMES WILLIAM CLARKE, duke of, was born, in 1765, at Llandecy, where his father was a keeper of the public stores. In 1781 he entered the military school at Paris; in 1790 he went to London with the French embassy, and afterwards served in the infantry and cavalry, until he was suspended, and imprisoned as a noble. He was subsequently employed by Carnot; and the directory, in 1795, created him general of division. In 1807 he was made minister of war, and shortly after, created duke of Feltre. Though indebted to Buonaparte for his dukedom, he contributed towards the restoration of the Bourbons, and held office under the government at his death, which took place in 1818.

FENELON, FRANCIS DE SALIGNAC DE LA MOTTE, archbishop of Cambrai, was born in 1651, at the chateau Fenelon, in Perigord, of a family illustrious in church and state. He studied at Cahors and Paris, where he made such astonishing progress in the most difficult studies, that, in his 15th year, he preached with great applause. At the age of 21, Fenelon took holy orders, and commenced his regular ministerial functions in the parish of St. Sulpice. He was afterwards appointed chief of a mission for the conversion of heretics in Saintonge and Auais; and on his return he became known to the public as a writer, by a work, "Sur le Ministère des Pasteurs," and a treatise, "De l'Education des Filles." In 1689, Louis XIV. intrusted to him the education of his grandsons, the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri. Fenelon was successful in forming the mind of the young duke of Burgundy, heir presumptive to the throne of France, and sowed the seeds of every princely virtue in his heart; but his premature death blasted the pleasing anticipations entertained respecting him. In 1694 Fenelon was created archbishop of Cambrai; soon after which, a theological dispute with Bossuet, his former instructor, respecting the devotional mysticism of the celebrated madame Guyon, whose opinions Fenelon favoured, terminated in his condemnation by pope Innocent XII., and his banishment to his diocese by Louis XIV. From this time he lived in his diocese, sustaining the venerable character of a Christian philosopher, and scrupulously performing his sa-

cred duties. His works in the departments of philosophy, theology, and the belles-lettres, have immortalized his name. He was familiar with the best models of ancient and modern times, and his mind was animated by a mild and gentle spirit of benevolence. In person and manners Fenelon was one of the most engaging of men, joining to a noble manner a distinguishing politeness, and adding to a flowery eloquence the power of making himself understood upon the most abstruse subjects. He wrote many excellent works; among the chief of which may be reckoned his "Dialogues of the Dead;" "Dialogues on Eloquence;" "Letters on different Religions and Metaphysical Subjects," &c. But his most celebrated production, and the one which for ages will survive, is his "Adventures of Telemachus," in which he endeavoured to exhibit a model for the education of a prince; and more pure and elevated maxims were never woven into a tale either of truth or fiction. His death was accelerated by the overturning of his carriage, which brought on a fever, and the amiable and virtuous prelate expired in Jan. 1715.

FENESTELLA, LUCIUS, a Roman historian, who flourished during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. Died, A. D. 20.

FENN, SIR JOHN, an antiquary of great research, was born, in 1739, at Norwich; educated at Caius college, Cambridge, and died in 1794. He published two volumes of an interesting collection of letters, written by members of the Paston family, with which he was proceeding when his death took place.

FENTON, ELIJAH, a poet of considerable talent, was born, in 1683, at Shelton, near Newcastle, in Staffordshire. Having received a classical education, the earl of Orrey, in 1710, made him his private secretary, and placed his eldest son under his care. He afterwards lived with lady Trumbull as tutor to her son, and died at her seat in Berkshire, in 1730. He became acquainted with most of the wits of the age, and assisted Pope in his translation of the Odyssey. Besides this, he published "Marianne," a tragedy, and the Lives of Milton and Waller.

FENTON, SIR GEOFFREY, an English writer, was born in Nottinghamshire, and died at Dublin, in 1698. He translated Guicciardini's History of the Wars of Italy.

FERAUD, JOHN FRANCIS, a French grammarian, and a professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Besancon, was born in 1725, and died in 1807. He wrote "A Grammatical Dictionary of the French Language," 2 vols. 8vo.; and "A Critical Dictionary," 2 vols. 4to.

FERBER, JOHN JAMES, a Swedish mineralogist and mine, was born at Carlskrona, in 1743; and died in Switzerland, while on a scientific tour, in 1790. He wrote "Letters from Italy," which are much esteemed; and his other works are all more or less descriptive of mines and minerals in different parts of Germany.

FERDINAND V., king of Arragon, surnamed the Catholic, on account of the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, was the son of John II. of Arragon, and born in

IF WE SWIM DOWN THE STREAM OF SIN, IT WILL CARRY US INTO THE DEAD SEA OF PERDITION.

A GOOD NAME IS LIKE A MERCHANT'S ESTATE, LONG IN THE GETTING, BUT LOST IN A MOMENT.

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1482. By his marriage with Isabella, queen of Castile, he founded the union of the different Spanish kingdoms; overcame Alphonso, king of Portugal, at the battle of Toro, in 1476; totally subjugated the Moorish power in Spain, which had for so many centuries baffled all the efforts of his ancestors; and brought under his rule a large proportion of the Neapolitan dominions. But the most extraordinary feature in his reign is the discovery of America by Columbus, which opened to him and his successors the sovereignty of a new hemisphere. He died in 1516; leaving by a course of disastrous policy but the respect of his contemporaries, although the splendour of his arms placed him at the head of European princes.

FERDINAND I., emperor of Germany, succeeded his brother, Charles V., in 1550, at which time Ferdinand was king of the Romans, and of Hungary and Bohemia.

FERDINAND II. was the son of the archduke of Austria; elected king of Bohemia in 1617, and of Hungary in 1618. Soon afterwards he succeeded Matthias as emperor. He died in 1637.—FERDINAND III., surnamed Ernest, was the son of the preceding, and born in 1608; made king of Hungary in 1626, of Bohemia in 1637, and succeeded his father in 1637. He died in 1657.

FERDINAND, king of Naples and of Sicily, succeeded Alphonso in 1488. He died in 1494, aged 70, detested for his debaucheries and cruelties; yet he enacted many good laws, and restored the university of Naples.

FERDINAND of Cordova, a learned scholar and accomplished cavalier of the 15th century, whose attainments in every art and science that can adorn the mind, or add a dignity to manhood, have been handed down for the admiration of posterity. That he was possessed of great and versatile abilities may fairly be supposed; but the accounts related of him are so extravagant as to stagger the belief of the most credulous.

FERDINAND I., king of the Two Sicilies, was born in 1751, and succeeded his father Charles III. on the throne of Naples, in 1759, on the accession of the latter to that of Spain. During his minority, the government was conducted by a council of regency; and at that time Ferdinand was a great favourite with the people, in consequence of the familiarity of his demeanour. In 1766 he married Maria Caroline, daughter of the empress Maria Theresa, who soon acquired such a decided influence over him, that he consulted her upon all occasions. His faithful minister, Tanucci, who had been the president of the council of regency, having lost the favour of Charles III. of Spain, gave in his resignation in 1777, and was succeeded by the marquis Sambuca. This minister, observing that the influence of the queen over her husband was unbounded, attempted to alienate the king from her, by means of a beautiful English woman, who had married a Frenchman named Goudar, at Naples; but the queen discovered the plot; M. and Mme. Goudar were banished from Naples, and Sambuca thought it prudent to retire. Acton, his successor, followed implicitly the wishes of the queen; and the cabinet of Madrid now

lost all influence in that of Naples, which became more closely united with that of Austria and Britain. But a new era was approaching. The French revolutionary government demanded that Naples should renounce all connexion with Britain, and enforce its demand by sending a fleet into the bay of the Neapolitan capital. On the death of Louis XVI., however, Ferdinand joined the coalition against France, and took part in the general war from 1793 to 1796. After two years of peace, the victory of Nelson at Aboukir again engaged Ferdinand against the French, who, on the defeat of the Neapolitans under general Mack, took possession of the whole kingdom, and proclaimed the Parthenopean republic, in 1799. But, during the same year, the capital again fell into the hands of the royalist army, under cardinal Ruffo, and many adherents of the republic were executed. In this way, under the imbecile rule of Ferdinand, Naples continued to change sides, according to the power and influence of the two great belligerent nations, until the congress of Vienna, in 1814, finally re-established him in all his rights as king of the Two Sicilies. Unfit as this monarch was to wield the sceptre, all agree that he felt a strong sympathy for the sufferings of his subjects, that he was a patron of charitable institutions, and decidedly good-natured. He died Jan. 24, 1825.

FERDINAND VII., king of Spain and the Indies, son of Charles IV. and Maria Louisa of Parma, was born at St. Ildefonso, in 1784. He was recognised Prince of Asturias when six years old. It was at this epoch, in 1790, that the deputies of the Spanish provinces demanded the re-establishment of the Cortes, which Charles IV. had abolished; but after some difficulties the claim was abandoned. The duke of San Carlos and Don Juan Escoiquiz were appointed governors of the young prince, who is said to have made brilliant progress in mathematical studies. Spain was at that time governed by Godoy (prince of peace) with little short of absolute royal power. This minion saw an insurmountable obstacle to his ambition in the heir apparent to the crown, and aimed at obtaining the same influence over Ferdinand as he had obtained over his parents; but the design was defeated by his two governors, who succeeded in inspiring him with a disgust and dread of Godoy. Finding he could not succeed, he sought to thwart him in all his designs and wishes. In 1801 Ferdinand married Maria Antonia, a princess of Naples, who was highly accomplished, possessed great independence of character, and attracted all hearts by her beauty and talents. The envy of the queen-mother, thus excited, was speedily converted into hatred; and the princess from that time was subjected to the most cruel persecutions; nay, it is even alleged that she was despatched by poison given to her in a cup of coffee, in 1806. The designs of Napoleon on Spain now began to operate. Beauharnois, the French ambassador, at Madrid, was instructed to open a secret conference with Ferdinand, to detach him from the projects of Godoy, and induce him to connect himself with the

FAME, LIKE A RIVER, SEARCHES UP THINGS LIGHT, AND DROWNS THEM WHICH ARE WEIGHTY AND SOLID.

THOSE WHO HAVE A TITLE, AND A HANDSOME WIFE, KNOW THE EXTREME POLLY OF THOSE WHO ENVY THEM.

JEALOUSY KEEPS PACE WITH PRIDE, UNLESS WE ARE TOO

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FELTHAM, OWEN, was born about the middle of the 17th century in Suffolk. He is more known of him than that he lived many years in the family of the earl of Arundel, during which period he published work of great merit, entitled "The Divine, Political, and Moral," which went through twelve editions before he died, about 1678.

FELTRE, HENRY JAMES, was born in the Landreecies, where his father was a clerk of the public stores. In 1793 he entered a military school at Paris. He was sent to London with the French army, and the wards served in the army of Italy. He was on the staff of the duke of Angoulême, a noble. He was sent to the army of the Carnot; and the duke of Angoulême, as the general of the army, was created minister of the interior. He was created duke of Angoulême, and was at his death.

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ased from a captivity of six years,

g monarch reached the Catalanian

atter, March 24, 1814. He was received

every where with the distinctions apper-

taining to royalty by the retiring French

army, and with the warmest testimonies

of affection by the people. But he con-

stantly refused to sign the constitution es-

tablished by the Cortes during his absence;

although he had promised to do so before

quitting Valencia. On arriving at Madrid

he dissolved the Cortes, and assumed all

the odious privileges of absolute power.

The old institutions were replaced, and the

Inquisition was re-established. Those of

the Spanish liberals who had chiefly con-

tributed to the expulsion of the French

and the liberation of the king, were per-

secuted with the utmost rigour; and such

as did not emigrate to America, were con-

finned in dungeons, despoiled of their property,

or subjected to the axe of the executioner.

These causes of dissatisfaction were long

producing their effects. At length, in 1820,

Riego, a lieutenant-colonel, placed himself

at the head of a party at Cadiz; and, al-

though supported by a very trivial force,

proclaimed the constitution of 1812, es-

tablished by the Cortes. But the army shortly

augmented to a large amount, and Quiroga

took the command in chief. Mina next ap-

peared in Catalonia, and the insurrection

became general. Compelled to yield, Fer-

dinand convoked the Cortes on the 7th of

March, and shortly after swore fidelity to

the constitution of 1812. The Cortes as-

sembled on the 9th of July, the king opening

the session, when their first operation was

to decree the suppression of the convents

and the fall of the church lands. From this

time the noblesse and the dignitaries of the

church set themselves secretly and openly

to oppose the march of the revolution, and

perpetual shocks and collisions occurred

between them and the popular party. Popu-

lar tumults occurred, which were instantly

pleaded against the cause of the constitu-

tion. Protests were made by Russians against

the continuance of this revolutionary anar-

chy; France was prompted to adopt a pre-

tended *ordonnance*, with an obvious

intention to seize the first opportunity of

invading Spain; mutual charges and re-

criminations were made between the Spanish

and French ministers; and England's voice,

HE THAT MAKES HIMSELF THE COMMON JESTER OF A COMPANY, HAS BUT JUST WIT EN

CURIOSITY, WHEN PROPERLY EXERCISED, INSTRUCTS THE MIND.

THE MORE PRE-EMINENT

LOVE THAN THERE IS IN BEING OUT OF IT.

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the duke d'Ang
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reckon among his sincere friends the late
lord Exmouth and the immortal Nelson.
He had but few opportunities of exhibiting
valour in the terrible conflicts which
place during the late war; but he
throughout his long career, the
punctuality, naval skill, and fortitude
died in 1836.

CHRISTIAN, an ingenious anti-
ummatologist, was born at
where he filled the profes-
sion, wrote several
died in 1713.

pro-consul and go-
whom St. Paul was
but the apostle ap-
Festus sent him

in critic of the

ella,
d Maria Christina
regent, who is the
king of Naples.

DI, EPIPHANUS, a physician
author of several professional
De Vita Propaganda," "De
&c. Born, 1589; died, 1638.

FERDUSI, or FERDOUSI, a celebrated
Persian poet, whose talents having attracted
the notice of Mahmoud the reigning sultan,
he gave him a distinguished reception at
his court, and employed him to write a
metrical history of the Persian sovereigns.
This work, which is called the Schahnameh,
contains sixty thousand stanzas, and occu-
pied him 30 years, during which long period
the enemies of Ferdusi succeeded in pre-
judicing Mahmoud against him. Instead of
being rewarded, according to promise, with
60,000 pieces of gold, the same number of
the smallest silver coin was sent to him,
which the poet indignantly distributed
among the menials, wrote a severe satire on
the sultan, and fled to Bagdad. Born, 916;
died, 1020.

FERGUSON, JAMES, an experimental
philosopher, astronomer, and mechanist,
was the son of a labourer, and born, in
1710, at Keith, in Banffshire, Scotland.
His extraordinary genius quickly displayed
itself, as he learned to read in infancy by
hearing his father teach one of his brothers;
and when only eight years of age he con-
structed a wooden clock. When old enough
to work, he was placed out as a servant to
a farmer, who employed him in keeping
sheep; in which situation he acquired a sur-
prising knowledge of the stars; and his
abilities being discovered by some neigh-
bouring gentlemen, one of them took him
to his house, where he learnt decimal arith-
metic and the rudiments of algebra and ge-
ometry. From a description of the globes
in Gordon's grammar, he made one in three
weeks sufficiently accurate to enable him to
work problems; and, having a taste for
drawing, began to draw portraits with In-
dian ink, by which he supported himself
creditably some years. In 1743 he came to
London, where he published some astron-
omical tables and calculations, and gave lec-
tures in experimental philosophy, which he
repeated with success throughout the king-
dom. In 1754 he published a brief description
of the solar system, with an astronomical ac-
count of the year of our Saviour's crucifixion,
8vo.; also an idea of the Material Universe,
deduced from a Survey of the Solar system.
But his greatest work is his "Astronomy

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father was minister. ...
Perth, St. Andrew's, and Edinburgh, ...
chaplain to the 42nd regiment, in Flanders, ...
till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; and on his ...
return to Edinburgh, was chosen pro-
fessor of natural philosophy, which chair he ...
subsequently resigned for that of moral phi-
losophy. In 1767 appeared his "Essay on ...
Civil Society" which procured him the de-
gree of LL.D. In 1773 he accompanied the ...
earl of Chesterfield on his travels; and, in ...
1776, having replied to Dr. Price on Civil ...
Liberty, he was appointed to the secretary-
ship of a reconciliatory mission sent out to ...
America in 1778. On his return he resumed ...
his professorial duties, and composed his ...
"History of the Roman Republic," in 3 ...
vols. 4to. Several years after this appeared ...
his "Treatise on Moral and Political Sci-
ence," 2 vols. 4to.; and "Institutes of ...
Moral Philosophy." Died, 1816.

FERGUSON, WILLIAM, a Scotch painter,
who excelled in painting dead birds and
still life. He died about 1690.

FERGUSON, ROBERT, a poet, was born
at Edinburgh in 1750. He was educated for
the ministry, but a love of poetry and disa-
pation disqualified him for that profession,
and he obtained a place in the sheriff-clerk's
office at Edinburgh. His conversational
powers rendered his company highly attrac-
tive; and the excesses into which he was
led are said to have impaired his naturally
feeble constitution, and rendered him an in-
mate of the Edinburgh lunatic asylum,
where he died in 1774. His poems, written
in the Scottish dialect, have considerable
merit, but those in English are often below
mediocrity.

FERISHTA, MOHAMMED CASEM, an In-
dian historian, who flourished in the 16th
and 17th centuries, was born at Ahmedna-
gur, in the Deccan. He was liberally pat-
ronised by the sovereign of Visapur, under
whose auspices he published his "History of
India under the Mussulmans," a work of
acknowledged merit for impartiality and
truth.

FERMAT, PETER DE, an eminent mathe-
matician, civilian, and poet, was born at
Toulouse, in 1580, and died in 1664. He was
a good scholar, and wrote poetry in the
Latin, French, and Spanish languages. His
prose works were collected and published
under the title of "Opera Varia Mathema-
tica."

PHILOSOPHY MAY INCREASE STUBBORNNESS, BUT RELIGION ONLY C

WHILEST YOU PULL AGAINST IT. WHEN THE RAGE OF DISAPPOINTMENT SUBSIDES INTO COMPLACENCY

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LET NO MAN RELY TOO IMPLICITLY ON HIS OWN JUDGMENT; FOR THE WISDEST ARE SOMETIMES DECEIVED.

Bonaparte family by marrying the eldest daughter of Lucien Bonaparte. Ferdinand assented by letter to this overture. Godoy was informed of it, and, trembling for his interest, hastened to detail the secret transaction to Charles IV., taking care to paint it in the most odious colours, and accusing Ferdinand of a design to possess himself of the throne. The king was so enraged, that he immediately ordered the prince to be imprisoned at the Escorial, and his papers to be seized. On the 30th of October following a decree was addressed to the council of Castile, declaring Ferdinand, and all those who had abetted his design, traitors to the state. This extreme measure was the work of Godoy; but, with his usual hypocrisy, he opened negotiations with Ferdinand, offering to act as mediator between him and his father. He induced him to write a letter of unconditional submission to the king, and the consequence was a public reconciliation of the parties. But astonishment succeeded to the expressions of public joy caused by this event, when it was now for the first time learned that the French army had crossed the frontiers, and was marching directly on Madrid. The king then gave out that he was on the point of setting out for Andalusia. The mob rose at Aranjuez and elsewhere, proceeding to violence, and asserting a determination not to allow the king to quit the kingdom; but it was against Godoy, and with a view to his dismissal that the public indignation was chiefly excited. Alarmed at these popular tumults, Charles abdicated his throne; and Ferdinand, being proclaimed his successor, began his reign by reducing taxes, and issuing a decree for devoting the crown lands to public purposes. Meanwhile the French advanced towards Madrid, and all parties (including the new king) were ignorant that this proceeding was the result of a treaty concluded between Godoy and Napoleon at Fontainebleau. Ferdinand sent the latter a deputation requesting the preservation of amity; to which Napoleon replied, that Charles IV. was his ally and friend, and that he could not recognise the rights or pretensions of any other claimant to the throne. Murat, then advancing on Madrid, returned a similar answer, and was in actual possession of that capital when Ferdinand made his public entry. Being apprized by Murat and the duke of Rovigo that Napoleon was coming to Bayonne, the former persuaded Ferdinand to meet Napoleon there, with a view to separate him from his subjects. On his arrival he was not long before he was made aware of the snare into which he had fallen. After dining with Napoleon, who treated him with cordiality, he was apprised by Savary that Napoleon claimed the title of disposing of the Spanish crown, and absolutely demanded his renunciation of it. Napoleon afterwards proposed to give him one of his nieces in marriage, and make him king of Etruria; but Ferdinand refused to assent, and was from that time, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his minister Cevallos, treated with the rigour of a prisoner. Godoy shortly after arrived with Charles IV. and the queen. The latter instantly re-

claimed the crown of Ferdinand, who then made a public resignation of it to his father. Meanwhile the Spaniards, incited by the junta left by Ferdinand at Madrid, with powers to convocate the Cortes, were rising in arms in all directions; and Napoleon, alarmed, now induced the whole of the royal family of Spain to go to Bourdeaux, and there make a formal cession of the crown. He immediately proclaimed his brother Joseph king, and placed Ferdinand in confinement at Valençay, where he and his family were kept under the rigorous surveillance of the police, and remained in custody till December, 1813; when Napoleon, after his disasters in Russia, found it impossible to retain possession of Spain, and a treaty of peace was signed at Valençay between him and Ferdinand; by which the latter was restored to the exercise of his royal powers. Thus released from a captivity of six years, the young monarch reached the Catalan frontier, March 24, 1814. He was received every where with the distinctions appertaining to royalty by the retiring French army, and with the warmest testimonies of affection by the people. But he constantly refused to sign the constitution established by the Cortes during his absence; although he had promised to do so before quitting Valençay. On arriving at Madrid he dissolved the Cortes, and assumed all the odious privileges of absolute power. The old institutions were replaced, and the Inquisition was re-established. Those of the Spanish liberals who had chiefly contributed to the expulsion of the French and the liberation of the king, were persecuted with the utmost rigour; and such as did not emigrate to America, were confined in dungeons, despoiled of their property, or subjected to the axe of the executioner. These causes of dissatisfaction were long producing their effects. At length, in 1820, Riego, a lieutenant-colonel, placed himself at the head of a party at Cadiz; and, although supported by a very trivial force, proclaimed the constitution of 1812, established by the Cortes. But the army shortly augmented to a large amount, and Quiroga took the command in chief. Mina next appeared in Catalonia, and the insurrection became general. Compelled to yield, Ferdinand convoked the Cortes on the 7th of March, and shortly after swore fidelity to the constitution of 1812. The Cortes assembled on the 9th of July, the king opening the session, when their first operation was to decree the suppression of the convents and the fall of the church lands. From this time the noblesse and the dignitaries of the church set themselves secretly and openly to oppose the march of the revolution, and perpetual shocks and collisions occurred between them and the popular party. Popular tumults occurred, which were instantly pleaded against the cause of the constitution. Protests were made by Russia against the continuance of this revolutionary anarchy; France was prompted to adopt a pretended *cordon sanitaire*, with an obvious intention to seize the first opportunity of invading Spain; mutual charges and recriminations were made between the Spanish and French ministers; and England's voice,

HE THAT MAKES HIMSELF THE COMMON JESTER OF A COMPANY, HAS BUT JUST WIT ENOUGH TO BE A FOOL.

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as an umpire, was appealed to, but was scarcely heard. At length France declared war; and the duke d'Angoulême entered Spain with an avowed design of putting down the constitutionalists, and restoring Ferdinand to absolute power. It is not our place in this biography to detail the events of the campaign. It is sufficient to record that Ferdinand was restored, at its termination, to the exercise of an unmitigated arbitrary tyranny, which he indulged in without compunction till his death, in 1834. In 1816 Ferdinand married Maria Theresa, a princess of Portugal, for his second wife; in 1819, Maria-Josepha Amelia, a princess of Saxony, for his third. She died in 1829; and in 1806 he married Maria Christina, the present queen-regent, who is the daughter of Frances I. king of Naples.

FERDINANDI, EPIPHANIUS, a physician of Otranto; author of several professional treatises—"De Vita Propaganda;" "De Peste," &c. Born, 1599; died, 1638.

FERDUSI, or FERDOUSI, a celebrated Persian poet, whose talents having attracted the notice of Mahmood the reigning sultan, he gave him a distinguished reception at his court, and employed him to write a metrical history of the Persian sovereigns. This work, which is called the Schahnameh, contains sixty thousand stanzas, and occupied him 30 years, during which long period the enemies of Ferdusi succeeded in prejudicing Mahmood against him. Instead of being rewarded, according to promise, with 60,000 pieces of gold, the same number of the smallest silver coin was sent to him, which the poet indignantly distributed among the menials, wrote a severe satire on the sultan, and fled to Bagdad. Born, 916; died, 1020.

FERGUSON, JAMES, an experimental philosopher, astronomer, and mechanist, was the son of a labourer, and born, in 1710, at Keith, in Banffshire, Scotland. His extraordinary genius quickly displayed itself, as he learned to read in infancy by hearing his father teach one of his brothers; and when only eight years of age he constructed a wooden clock. When old enough to work, he was placed out as a servant to a farmer, who employed him in keeping sheep; in which situation he acquired a surprising knowledge of the stars; and his abilities being discovered by some neighbouring gentlemen, one of them took him to his house, where he learnt decimal arithmetic and the rudiments of algebra and geometry. From a description of the globes in Gordon's grammar, he made out in three weeks sufficiently accurate to enable him to work problems; and, having a taste for drawing, began to draw portraits with Indian ink, by which he supported himself creditably some years. In 1743 he came to London, where he published some astronomical tables and calculations, and gave lectures in experimental philosophy, which he repeated with success throughout the kingdom. In 1754 he published a brief description of the solar system, with an astronomical account of the year of our Saviour's crucifixion, &c.; also an idea of the Material Universe, deduced from a Survey of the Solar system. But his greatest work is his "Astronomy

explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, and made easy to those who have not studied Mathematics." On the accession of George III. who had attended his lectures, he received a pension of 50*l.* a-year; and he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He published numerous works on Astronomy, Mechanics, Drawing, Electricity, &c., all of which were successful; and he died possessed of considerable property—the sole result of a persevering industry in the application of those talents with which nature had so liberally endowed him. In his manners he was meek and unassuming; in his religious principles, sincerely devout. Died, 1776.

FERGUSON, ADAM, an eminent historian and moral philosopher, was born, in 1724, at Logierait, Perthshire, of which parish his father was minister. He was educated at Perth, St. Andrews, and Edinburgh; was chaplain to the 42nd regiment, in Flanders, till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; and, on his return to Edinburgh, was chosen professor of natural philosophy, which chair he subsequently resigned for that of moral philosophy. In 1767 appeared his "Essay on Civil Society," which procured him the degree of LL.D. In 1773 he accompanied the earl of Chesterfield on his travels; and, in 1776, having replied to Dr. Price on Civil Liberty, he was appointed to the secretaryship of a reconciliatory mission sent out to America in 1778. On his return he resumed his professorial duties, and composed his "History of the Roman Republic," in 3 vols. 4to. Several years after this appeared his "Treatise on Moral and Political Science," 2 vols. 4to.; and "Institutes of Moral Philosophy." Died, 1816.

FERGUSON, WILLIAM, a Scotch painter, who excelled in painting dead birds and still life. He died about 1690.

FERGUSON, ROBERT, a poet, was born at Edinburgh in 1750. He was educated for the ministry, but a love of poetry and disaffection disqualified him for that profession, and he obtained a place in the sheriff-clerk's office at Edinburgh. His conversational powers rendered his company highly attractive; and the excesses into which he was led are said to have impaired his naturally feeble constitution, and rendered him an inmate of the Edinburgh lunatic asylum, where he died in 1774. His poems, written in the Scottish dialect, have considerable merit, but those in English are often below mediocrity.

FERISHTA, MOHAMMED CASEM, an Indian historian, who flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries, was born at Ahmednagar, in the Deccan. He was liberally patronised by the sovereign of Visapour, under whose auspices he published his "History of India under the Mussulmans," a work of acknowledged merit for impartiality and truth.

FERMAT, PETER DE, an eminent mathematician, civilian, and poet, was born at Toulouse, in 1590, and died in 1664. He was a good scholar, and wrote poetry in the Latin, French, and Spanish languages. His prose works were collected and published under the title of "Opera Varia Mathematica."

PHILOSOPHY MAY INFLAME STUBBORNNESS, BUT RELIGION ONLY CAN GIVE PATIENCE.

WHEN THE RAGE OF DISAPPOINTMENT SUBSIDES INTO COMPLACENCY, THE HEART IS PURE.

THOSE WHO CRY LOUDEST FOR SACRIFICE, ARE GENERALLY THE LAST AT THE ALTAR.

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CONTENT IS THE ELIXIR OF LIFE: THE TRUE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE, WHICH INFUSES A GOLDEN TINCTURE INTO ALL INFERIOR METALS.

FERNANDEZ, JUAN, a Spanish pilot and navigator, who, in 1572, discovered the island which bears his name.

FERNANDEZ XIMENES DE NAVARETTE, JOHN, a celebrated Spanish painter, and a pupil of Titian, was born, at Logrono, in 1530, and surnamed *El Mudo*, in consequence of being deaf and dumb. He was appointed painter to Philip II.; and died in 1579.

FERRACINO, BARTHOLOMEW, a self-taught genius of Padua. He was born in 1693, and bred a sawyer. His first invention was a saw worked by the wind. He made curious clocks, and hydraulic engines, but his greatest work is the bridge over the Brenta, which is remarkable for the boldness of the design, and its firmness. He died about 1764.

FERRANDO, GONSALVO, a native of Oviedo, in Spain; author of a tract on the virtues of the Lignum Guaiacum, which he brought from America at the close of the 15th century, and introduced into Europe for its valuable medical properties.

FERRANDUS, surnamed **FULGENTIUS**, a deacon of the church of Carthage, and an African by birth. In 533, when the question was agitated "Whether it could be said with propriety, that one of the persons of the Trinity suffered on the cross!" Those who maintained that doctrine were charged with supporting the Eutychian heresy; and of this number was Ferrandus, who wrote two "Letters" on it. He was the author of several ecclesiastical works, and the "Life of St. Fulgentius" is generally ascribed to him. Died, 530.

FERRAND, ANTHONY, a French counsellor, who died at Paris in 1719; author of various songs, epigrams, and madrigals.

FERRAR, ROBERT, an English prelate of the 16th century, was born at Halifax, Yorkshire, and became prior of the monastery of St. Oswald, which he surrendered on the dissolution in 1540, and, embracing the principles of the Reformation, was made bishop of St. David's by Edward VI. But, neglecting some form of submission to the king's supremacy, he was fined beyond his ability to pay, and imprisoned. On the accession of Mary he was brought before Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, tried, and declared guilty of heresy, and burnt at Cærmarden, in 1555.

FERRARI, LOUIS, an Italian mathematician, was born, in 1552, at Bologna, where he became professor. He was a pupil of Cardan, and the discoverer of the method of resolving biquadratic equations.

FERRARI, the name of a Milanese family, many of whose members, during the 16th and 17th centuries, were distinguished by their scholastic attainments. **OCTAVIAN FERRARI**, born in 1518, professor of politics and ethics successively at Milan and Padua, translated the works of Athenæus into Latin, and wrote two treatises on the works of Aristotle, &c. He died in 1568.—**FRANCISCO BERNARDINO FERRARI**, born in 1577, was a doctor of the Ambrosian college of Milan, and celebrated throughout Europe for his intimate acquaintance with books and literature in general. His collection of rare

books formed the foundation of the celebrated Ambrosian library; and his own writings, several of which are yet extant, display great erudition. Died, 1629.—**OCTAVIO FERRARI**, born in 1647, was professor of rhetoric and historiographer at Milan. He afterwards settled at Padua, where the fame of his learning brought him numerous scholars, and the patronage of crowned heads. Among these were Christina of Sweden and Louis XIV., from the latter of whom he enjoyed a pension of 500 crowns. Distinguished as he was by his great talents, he was not less remarkable for suavity of manners and disposition, universally acquiring thereby the appellation of *Pacificator*. He followed Scaliger in an able work, entitled "*Origines Lingue Italice*," and wrote various treatises on ancient manners, customs, &c. Died, 1682.

FERRARI, GAUDENZIO, an eminent painter, was born at Vaidigia, in 1484, and assisted Raffaele in ornamenting the Vatican. Died, 1560.—**GIOVANNI ANDREA**, celebrated as well for his paintings of fruit and flowers, as for his landscapes and historical pieces, was born at Genoa, in 1599, and died in 1690.

FERRARIS, JOSEPH, count de, an Austrian general, distinguished as a geographer and skilful engineer. He was born at Luneville, in 1728; entered the army in 1741, and in 1776 was appointed director-general of artillery for the Netherlands, at which time he undertook and completed the twenty-five sheet map of that country which bears his name. He served against the French in the campaign of 1793; afterwards became vice-president of the aulic council of war at Vienna; was made a field-marshal in 1808; and died in 1814.

FERRARS, GEORGE, a lawyer and poet, was born in 1512, near St. Alban's; educated at Oxford; and studied at Lincoln's Inn. He was in great esteem with Henry VIII., who gave him a large grant of lands in Hertfordshire. He wrote some pieces inserted in the *Mirror for Magistrates*, published in 1569; and the *History of Queen Mary*, in Grafton's *Chronicle*. One event of his political life is, however, more memorable than his personal history, as it records the recognition of a valuable parliamentary privilege. While attending his duty as a member of the House of Commons, he was arrested and sent to prison for debt, which the Commons no sooner heard of than they demanded his release. This was refused, and their sergeant had his mace broken while defending himself in an affray with the officers of the Compter. The case was referred to the lords, who judged the contempt to be very great; and although the city magistrates at length submitted to the authority of Parliament, their tardy obedience did not exempt the parties from punishment; for the sheriffs and the plaintiff at whose suit Ferrars was arrested, were committed to the Tower, and the clerks to Newgate; and an act of parliament passed, discharging Ferrars from liability for the debt. Died, 1579.

FERRARS, EDWARD, a native of Warwickshire; author of some tragedies and comedies. Died, 1664.

CONCIT AND CONFIDENCE ARE BOTH GREATS: THE FIRST ALWAYS IMPOSES ON ITSELF, THE SECOND FREQUENTLY DECEIVES OTHERS TOO.

UNKNOWN IS EARLY OBTAINED; THE DIFFICULTY IS TO GET IN THE WAY OF IT.

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FERREIRA, ANTONIO, a poet ranked by the Portuguese as one of their classic authors, was born at Lisbon, in 1528. He arrived to perfection the elegiac and epistolary style, and his "Ines de Castro" is the second regular tragedy that appeared after the revival of letters in Europe. Died, 1560.

FERRERAS, JOHN DE, a learned Spanish historian and ecclesiastic, was born at Labanera, in 1652, of a poor but noble family, and completed his studies at Salamanca. After a time he was appointed to the rectory of St. Peter, at Madrid, and his eloquence procured him a high reputation as a preacher. He also held office under the Inquisition: was admitted into the state jantos; and, it is said, twice refused a bishopric. He wrote several works in philosophy, theology, and history, the most considerable of which is his "History of Spain," in 10 vols. 4to. He also assisted in the compilation of the great Spanish Dictionary. Died, 1738.

FERRETI, or FERRETO, an historian and poet of Vicenza, was born about 1596, and contributed greatly to the restoration of poetic literature in Italy.

FERRIAR, JOHN, a physician and miscellaneous writer, was born at Chester, in 1764; took his medical degree at Edinburgh, and settled at Manchester, where he was chosen physician to the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum, and became an efficient and active member of the Literary and Philosophical Society. He wrote many professional tracts, published under the title of "Medical Histories and Recollections; also, 'Illustrations of Sterne,' which display much research in tracing that eccentric author's literary obligations to Burton, Hall, and other satirical moralists; besides other works, in verse and prose. Died, 1815.

FERRI, CIBO, an eminent Italian painter and architect, was born at Rome in 1634. He was a pupil of Pietro de Cortona, to whose style his pictures bear a strong resemblance. Died, 1689.

FERRIER, ARNOLD DU, an eminent French lawyer and diplomatist, was born at Toulouse, in 1508. Having a strong predilection for the Protestant religion, although brought up a Catholic, he at length openly avowed his opinions, and availed himself of the patronage of the king of Navarre, who made him his chancellor. Father Paul was greatly indebted to Ferrier for his assistance in compiling the History of the Council of Trent, where he had attended in his capacity of advocate, and been distinguished for the boldness of his language. Died, 1588.

FERRIER, CLAUDE, an eminent French civilian, and a voluminous writer on jurisprudence, was born in 1636, and died in 1715.—**JOSEPH FRANKLIN**, son of the foregoing, was dean of the faculty of Paris, and the author of a valuable law dictionary.

FERRIER, JOHN, a gallant British admiral, was born in 1759; bore the rank of Lieutenant in 1777; and was posted in 1790. He served many years in the East Indies, where he gained the esteem and friendship of the duke of Wellington. He could also

reckon among his sincere friends the late lord Exmouth and the immortal Nelson. He had but few opportunities of exhibiting his valour in the terrible conflicts which took place during the late war; but he evinced, throughout his long career, the greatest punctuality, naval skill, and fortitude. Died, Jan. 1836.

FESCH, SEBASTIAN, an ingenious antiquary and numismatologist, was born at Basel, in 1647; where he filled the professor's chair in jurisprudence, wrote several legal treatises, and died in 1712.

FESTUS, PORCIUS, pro-consul and governor of Judaea, before whom St. Paul was accused by the Jews; but the apostle appealing to the emperor, Festus sent him to Rome.

FESTUS, POMPEIUS, a Latin critic of the fourth century.

FEUILLEE, LOUIS, an eminent naturalist, geographer, and mathematician, was born at Provence, about the middle of the 17th century. Louis XIV. sent him to South America to make researches in natural history and philosophy, of which he wrote a "Journal," in 2 vols. 4to. He was afterwards employed in an expedition to the Canary Islands, to ascertain the relative position of the meridian of Ferro, which, having satisfactorily performed, he was rewarded with a pension and the situation of botanist to the king. Died, 1732.

FEUQUIERES, MANASSES DE PAS, marquis de, a French military officer and diplomatist, who was killed at the siege of Thionville, in 1640.

FEUQUIERES, ANTHONY DE PAS, marquis de, grandson of the foregoing, an eminent officer and negotiator, was born in 1648, and entered into the army at an early age. He served, with distinction, in the different campaigns from 1686 to 1697, and rose to the rank of a lieutenant-general. Being disappointed of further promotion, he occupied his leisure by writing "Memoirs on the War," a work of great ability, in which he freely criticised his professional contemporaries. Died, 1711.

FEVRE, GUY DE, a French poet, was born, in 1541, at La Boderie, in Lower Normandy. He was the author of several works relating to oriental literature, besides several poems, which obtained for him considerable reputation. Died, 1596.

FEVRE, ANTHONY LE, a brother of the preceding, an eminent statesman, was ambassador at Brussels in 1597, when he discovered the conspiracy of Marshal Biron against his master, Henry IV. He was twice ambassador to England, and died in 1615.

FEVRE, or FABER, TANAGUIL, a classical scholar, of great eminence, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1616. Cardinal Richelieu procured him a pension of 2000 livres, with the office of inspector of works, printed at the Louvre. He was subsequently professor of classical literature at Saumur, and died there in 1672. His works, which are very numerous, chiefly consist of commentaries on, and translations from, the Greek and Latin authors. The celebrated Madame Dacier was his daughter. Died, 1672.

SYMPATHY IN TASTE FORMS MORE DURABLE CONNECTIONS THAN SIMILARITY OF PRINCIPLES.

CONTRADICTION IS LIKE A PAPER KITE; IT WILL ONLY KEEP UP WHILE YOU PULL AGAINST IT.

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FEYJOO Y MONTENEGRO, BENEDICT **JEROME**, a Spanish Benedictine monk of the last century, who published his thoughts on a vast variety of topics, in the form of essays designed for popular use, whence he has been sometimes styled the *Spanish Addison*. His "*Teatro Critico Universal*," and his "*Cartas eruditas y curiosas*," both works of merit, are devoted to a common object—the refutation of error, and the removal of prejudice. A selection from his *Essays and Discourses* was translated into English, and published in 4 vols. In 1780.

FICHET, ALEXANDER, a Jesuit, and professor of rhetoric at Lyons, in the 17th century; was the author of several classical works of merit.

FICHTE, JOHN THEOPHILUS, a celebrated German philosopher and metaphysician, was born, in 1762, in Upper Lusatia; studied at Wittenberg and Leipzig; was successively professor of philosophy at Jena and Erlangen, and rector of the university of Berlin. He wrote upwards of twenty works, in most of which he unfolds the doctrines of transcendental idealism, therein representing the life of the mind as the only real life, and every thing else as a mere delusion; but he had the mortification to witness the establishment of the new philosophical system of Schelling, who was his most formidable opponent, on the ruin of his own. Died, 1814.

FICINUS, or FICINO, MARSELIUS, an eminent scholar of the 15th century, and one of the revivers of a taste for platonic philosophy in Europe, was born at Florence, in 1433. His father was physician to Cosmo de Medici, and was himself patronised by Cosmo, Peter, and Lorenzo. He was such an enthusiastic admirer of the writings of Plato, that he not only made a Latin version of them, but descended upon them in an academy, and even preached their doctrines from the pulpit. Died, 1499.

FIDDES, RICHARD, a clergyman of the church of England, and author of several works, was born at Hunmanby, Yorkshire, in 1671; educated at University college, Oxford; and obtained the rectory of Hailsham. While there he contracted an illness, which ever after nearly deprived him of utterance, and this led him to devote himself to literature. Among his various works are, "*A Body of Divinity*," 2 vols. folio; "*Fifty-two Practical Discourses*;" and a "*Life of Cardinal Wolsey*." This last was evidently a party work, written to favour the views of the Pretender; but the tone of it bore so great an affinity to the doctrines of the church of Rome, and condemned the instruments of the Reformation with so much asperity, that he was charged with being the friend and abettor of popery. Died, 1725.

FIELD, RICHARD, a learned divine, was born in 1561, at Hemel Hempstead, Herts, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. In 1596, being then a D. D., he was made chaplain in ordinary to queen Elizabeth, and afterwards a prebendary of Windsor. He was a great favourite of James I., who bestowed upon him the deanery of Gloucester, and proposed sending him into Germany to compose the differences between

the Lutherans and Calvinists; but for some reason this appointment did not take place. He gained great reputation by a work he published, entitled "*Of the Church*;" and he commenced "*A View of the Controversies in Religion*," which he did not live to finish. Died, 1616.

FIELDING, HENRY, an English novelist and a political writer, pre-eminently distinguished for genuine humour and a knowledge of the world, was the son of Lieutenant Fielding, of Sharpsham-park, Somerset, where Henry was born, April 22, 1707. He was first sent to Eton, whence he removed to Leyden; but the straitened circumstances of his father shortened his academical studies, which, added to a love of gaiety and dissipation, led him to turn his attention to the stage. His first piece, which came out in 1727, was entitled "*Love in several Masks*," and its success induced him to persevere. Some of his dramatic efforts were, however, failures; though neither wit, humour, nor sprightliness is generally wanting in them. In his twenty-seventh year, he married Miss Craddock, a lady of some fortune; and, at the same time, by the death of his mother, became possessed of a small estate in Dorsetshire. Unfortunately, instead of husbanding these resources, he immediately set up for a country gentleman, on a scale which, in three years, reduced him to greater indigence than ever, with a young family to support. He then, for the first time, dedicated himself to the bar as a profession, and, for immediate subsistence, employed his pen on various miscellaneous subjects, "*The History of Jonathan Wild*," being among the early fruits of his literary industry. In 1742 appeared his first novel, "*Joseph Andrews*," in which the Cervantic style of humour is admirably imitated. It immediately received the attention to which it was entitled; but success as a novel-writer was not very likely to advance his practice at the bar; nor was the emolument attached to it sufficient for a manner of life never sufficiently regulated by the rules of prudence. He was further impeded in his profession by repeated attacks of the gout; added to which, his domestic affliction was greatly increased by the death of his wife. Neither disease nor grief, however, paralyzed the efforts of his pen. In rapid succession he brought forth four periodical papers, called "*The Champion*," "*The True Patriot*," "*The Jacobite Journal*," and "*The Covent-garden Journal*," "*Essays on Conversation*," and on the "*Knowledge and Characters of Man*." "*A Journey from this World to the next*," and the novels of "*Tom Jones*," and "*Amelia*." During the rebellion of 1745, he lent the assistance of his literary talents to the government, and was rewarded with the then not altogether reputable office of a Middlesex justice. To the credit of Fielding, however, he did much to render it more respectable by the prevention of crimes, and the improvement of the police. Ill health at length obliged him to try the milder air of Lisbon, and a *Narrative of his Voyage* to that place was the last of his works. He, unhappily, received no benefit from the change, but died in the Portuguese capital,

PERSUASION MAKES READY CONVERTS OF THOSE WHOSE INTEREST IT IS TO BE CONVERTED.

BE EVER SLOW TO PRONOUNCE JUDGMENT ON THE CHARACTER OF PUBLIC MEN FROM REPORT.

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in 1754. Notwithstanding the lapse of three quarters of a century, and the change in manners, the inimitable wit of Fielding is still relished, and his accurate knowledge of character universally admitted.

FIELDING, Sir JOHN, half-brother of Henry, and his successor as a Justice for Middlesex. Though blind from his childhood, he discharged his office with great credit, and in 1761 received the honour of knighthood. He published some tracts on the penal code, and a miscellaneous collection, entitled "The Universal Mentor." Died, 1780.

FIELDING, SARAH, the third sister of Henry Fielding, was born in 1714, lived unmarried, and died at Bath, in 1768. She was a woman of talent, and wrote several novels, &c., of which "David Simple," is the principal. She also translated from the Greek "Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates."

FIENNES, WILLIAM, lord Say and Sele, was born in 1582, and educated at New College, Oxford. In 1624 he was made a viscount; yet, like many others who had experienced the favours of the court, he joined the parliamentarians. He, however, concurred in the Restoration, and was made lord privy-seal and chamberlain of the household. He died in 1662.

FIENNES, NATHANIEL, second son of the above, was born in 1608, and educated at New College, Oxford, after which he went to Geneva. He was a considerable leader of the independent party, and commanded at Bristol when that city was taken by Prince Rupert, and would have suffered death for his disloyalty but for the influence of his father. Died, 1669.

FIENUS, THOMAS, a medical and surgical writer, of the 17th century, was born at Antwerp; published various professional works; and died at Louvain, 1631.

FIESCO, JOHN LOUIS, count of Lavagna, a Genoese of an illustrious family, and a victim of unsuccessful ambition, was at the head of the conspiracy which was formed against the celebrated Andrew Doria and his nephew. On the evening of the 1st of January, 1547, Fiesco, who had prepared a galley under pretence of a cruise against the corsairs, waited upon Doria to request permission to depart from the harbour early in the morning. Having succeeded in lulling his intended victims into a false security, he sallied forth in the night at the head of 500 men; and, dispatching parties to take possession of different posts, himself proceeded to the dock, where the galleys lay; but in passing on a plank from one galley to another, he fell into the water, and, owing to the weight of his armour, was unable to rise again. His confederates failed in their attempt on Andrew Doria, though Gianettino, his nephew, fell beneath their swords; and the family of Fiesco were made to pay the penalty of his ambition by ruin and proscription.

FIESOLE (so called from the monastery to which he belonged), was one of the most celebrated restorers of painting in Italy. His family name was Santi Tosini. Born, 1387; died, 1584.

FIGUEROA, BARTHOLOMEW CARASCOSA DE, a Spanish poet, was a native of Lo-

grono, and studied at the university of Salamanca. Born, 1510; died, 1570.

FILANGIERI, GAETANO, a celebrated writer on political economy and legislation, was born at Naples, in 1752. He was at first intended for the army, but being of studious habits, he was allowed to gratify his inclination for a literary life. His great work, entitled "The Science of Legislation," notwithstanding it was never completed according to his original design, attracted great attention, from its bold and original views, and the liberality of its sentiments; and places him in the rank of a first-rate writer upon one of the most difficult and important subjects that can engage the mind of man. In 1787 he was made a member of the supreme council of finance, and died in 1788.

FILICAIA, VINCENZO DA, an eminent Italian poet, was born at Florence, in 1642, and studied at Pisa. His "Canzoni," commemorating the deliverance of Vienna by John Sobieski, fully established his poetical fame, and obtained for him from the duke of Tuscany the title of senator; while more solid rewards awaited him in being appointed governor, first of Volterra, and afterwards of Pisa. Died, 1707.

FILMER, Sir ROBERT, an English writer, was born in Kent, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He wrote "The Anarchy of a limited and mixed Monarchy;" "Patriarcha," in which he contends that government was monarchical in the patriarchal ages; and "The Freeholder's Grand Inquest." He was a man of talent; but a more bigoted champion of absolute monarchy has seldom appeared; and it was to refute the doctrines of Filmer that Locke wrote his Treatise on Government. Died, 1747.

FINCH, HENEAGE, first earl of Nottingham, was the son of Sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London. He was born in 1631, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christchurch, Oxford, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. Charles II. made him solicitor-general, and created him a baronet. He was returned to parliament for the university of Oxford, in 1661. In 1670 he was appointed attorney-general, and soon after lord-keeper, with the rank of a peer. In 1675 he was made lord chancellor, and in 1681 created earl of Nottingham. His powers as an orator were highly rated; and Dryden has handed down his portrait to posterity in his poem of "Absalom and Achitophel," under the character of Amri. Died, 1682.

FINCH, DANIEL, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1647, and finished his education at Christchurch, Oxford. In 1680 he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, and in 1692 succeeded his father as the earl of Nottingham. On the death of queen Anne, he was one of the lords justices for the administration of affairs, and soon after was made president of the council; but in 1716 he was dismissed, on account of a speech which he made in behalf of the Scottish lords condemned for high treason. He devoted his remaining years to the enjoyment of retirement and literary leisure, the fruits of which appeared in an

WHATEVER BE OUR FORTUNE, THERE IS SOMETHING CHEERING IN THE FAINTEST SMILE OF FREEDOM.

DO NOT JUDGE A FRIEND BY ABSENCE, BUT BY THE CIRCUMSTANCES YOU ARE IN WHEN HE RECEIVES YOU.

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eloquent reply to Whiston, on the subject of the Trinity. Died, 1730.

FINCH, ROBERT, an ingenious antiquary, was born in London, in 1783; educated at St. Paul's school, and Balliol college, Oxford; and entered into holy orders. He was a man of very considerable attainments, well versed in classical literature, and familiarly acquainted with modern languages. He travelled through the south of Europe, and Palestine; and died at Rome, in 1830; bequeathing to the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, his valuable library, medals, coins, pictures, and antique curiosities.

FINET, Sir JOHN, a man of wit in the courts of James I. and Charles I., was born near Dover, in 1571, and died in 1641. He was the author of "Fineti Philoxenus, or Observations touching the Reception, Precedency, &c. of Foreign Ambassadors in England."

FINGAL, celebrated in the poems of Ossian; his son, was prince of Morven, a province of ancient Caledonia, and was born about the year 282. He constantly struggled with the Romans, who at that time ruled in England; and frequently made expeditions to Sweden, the Orkney Islands, and Ireland. Fingal's character, as sketched by Ossian, is that of a noble hero, the father of his people.

FINIGUERRA, TOMMASO, a celebrated sculptor and goldsmith, to whom is ascribed the invention of copper-plate printing. He lived at Florence, about the middle of the fifteenth century, and practised the art called *stello*, which consisted in encasing dark metallic substances into cavities worked on gold or silver, and fixing them by fusion. Died, 1475.

FINLAY, JOHN, a modern Scotch poet, was born at Glasgow, in 1782, and educated at the university of that city. He was the author of "Wallace of Ellersdale;" "A Life of Cervantes;" and the edition of "A Collection of Scottish Ballads," historical and romantic, in 2 vols. Died, 1819.

FIRENZUOLA, ANGELO, an Italian dramatic poet, born at Florence, in 1490. He was originally bred to the bar, but left it for the church, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. Died, 1545.

FIRMIAN, CHARLES, count de, administrator of the Austrian government at Lombardy, was born in 1718. So exemplary was his love of justice, and his zeal for the happiness of the people, that the Austrian government rewarded him with the highest honours; while he employed his wealth and influence in the encouragement of literature and the arts, of which he was a liberal and discriminating patron. Died, at Milan, 1782.

FIRMIN, THOMAS, a distinguished philanthropist, was born at Ipswich, in 1632, and brought up to business in London as a linen-draper, which he carried on with good success. Although he had adopted anti-trinitarian opinions, in consequence of having formed an intimacy with the persecuted Socinian, John Biddle, whose necessities he relieved; yet his upright conduct, piety, and liberality, were so conspicuous, that archbishop Tillotson and other emi-

nent prelates were proud of his friendship. Having established a linen manufactory for the purpose of giving employment to those who would otherwise have been vagrants, he published, in 1678, "Some Proposals for the employment of the Poor, and especially in and about the city of London, and for the Prevention of Begging," &c. His charity was extended to all sects and parties; and his useful life terminated in 1697.

FISCHER, JOHN BERNARD, an eminent German architect, born at Vienna, in 1560. He erected the palace of Schoenbrunn, the church of St. Boromen, and a number of other fine edifices at Vienna; and was appointed chief architect to Joseph I., who created him Baron d'Erlich. Died, 1724.

FISCHER, JOHN FREDERIC, an eminent German scholar, whose labours in classical literature were very considerable, was born at Cobourg, in 1726; and died at Leipzig, where he was rector of the school of St. Thomas, in 1790.

FISH, SIMON, a native of Kent, and a member of the legal profession, who, having acted a part in a play written for the purpose of ridiculing cardinal Wolsey, was obliged to flee to the continent. He there wrote a satire upon the Popish clergy, entitled "The Supplication of the Beggars," which was answered by Sir Thomas More in his "Supplication for Souls." Fish was ultimately recalled home by Henry VIII., but died of the plague soon after his return, in 1531.

FISHACRE, or FIZACRE, a learned Dominican of the 13th century, who wrote numerous works in philosophy and divinity. Died, 1246.

FISHER, JOHN, bishop of Rochester, a learned divine, was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, in 1459. He became vice-chancellor of Cambridge; and being appointed confessor to Margaret, countess of Richmond, it was through his influence that she founded St. John's and Christ's colleges. In 1504, he was unexpectedly promoted to the see of Rochester, and subsequently declined translation to a more valuable bishopric; styling his church his wife, and declaring that he would never exchange her for one that was richer. Deeply prepossessed in favour of the ancient faith, he opposed with zeal and perseverance the principles of Luther and his followers; and, having denied the supremacy of Henry VIII. as head of the church, he was convicted of high treason, and beheaded on Tower-hill, in 1534.

FISHER, PAYNE, a poet of the 17th century, chiefly memorable for having held the office of laureate under Oliver Cromwell. He was a native of Dorsetshire; studied at Oxford and Cambridge; and served on the royalist side in the civil wars; but on the decline of the king's affairs he joined the republicans, and celebrated their successes in several Latin poems. He also wrote a "Synopsis of Heraldry," and various poems. Died, 1663.

FISHER, JOHN, bishop of Salisbury, was born at Hampton, Middlesex, in 1748; educated at St. Paul's school, and at Peterhouse, Cambridge; became a fellow and tutor of St. John's; and subsequently was appointed tutor to Prince Edward, the late

MANY WILL PROUDLY REFUSE TO WEAR THEIR NEIGHBOUR'S CAST-OFF CLOTHES, WHO MEANLY TAKE UP WITH THEIR BAD HABITS.

WHEN ACTS OF COURTESY COME GRATUITOUSLY, THEY ARE AS ACCEPTABLE AS THE CLEAR BROOK TO THE THIRTY TRAVELLER.

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duke of Kent. In 1803 he was raised to the bishopric of Exeter; and had the honour of superintending the education of the late princess Charlotte of Wales, which he performed with equal ability and success. In 1807 he was translated to the bishopric of Salisbury, which diocese he continued to hold till his death, in 1826.

FISHER, THOMAS, F.S.A., a gentleman whose love of literature and antiquarian research rendered him a most acceptable contributor to many periodical works, was a native of Rochester, and for many years held the situation of searcher of records in the service of the East India company; an office for which he was peculiarly well qualified. He had, at an early period of life, shown considerable talent in drawing; and for a long series of years he had employed his summer vacations from the India House, &c. country excursions for the purpose of forming a collection of drawings of churches, monuments, and other antiquities, but more particularly of brasses. Of these he published several "Collections" of monumental remains, &c. To the Gentleman's Magazine (from which we glean this information) Mr. Fisher was a contributor for nearly fifty years; communicating to that valuable miscellany many long biographical memoirs of eminent men who had distinguished themselves in India, as well as furnishing numerous articles on topography, church history, &c. He was also a contributor to the Asiatic Journal, and one of the first projectors of the Congregational Magazine. Nor were his literary labours confined to these. Besides publishing several pamphlets on local statistics and in the cause of anti-slavery, he promoted the interests of science and literature by assisting other writers who were engaged in extensive works; as, for instance, the authors of the "Beauties of England and Wales," and R. M. Martin, Esq., author of the "British Colonies," &c. He was also a director of the London Missionary Society, of which the knowledge he had obtained of the East made him a valuable member. Few persons, indeed, were more earnest in their endeavours to extend the empire of Christianity generally, or who were better acquainted with its progress and success; nor was he ever known to shrink from assisting, to the utmost of his ability, in a pecuniary way, any cause which could plead for its object religious instruction or Christian benevolence. Born, 1772; died, 1836.

FITZGERALD, EDWARD, lord; a misguided and unfortunate political partisan, was the son of the duke of Leinster, and born on the 15th of October, 1763. At a time when the revolutionary spirit was at its height in Ireland, he joined the malcontents, became the object of proscription, and met with his death in the following manner. Having disguised himself as a countryman, and taken refuge in a house in Thomas-street, Dublin, a party commissioned to apprehend him arrived, headed by the two town majors, Sirr and Swan, and a Captain Ryan. Swan and Ryan entered the room together, and summoned lord Edward to surrender; but he made a bold attempt to escape, and closing with cap-

tain Ryan, killed him with a dagger on the spot. Before, however, he could well disengage himself from the dying man, Swan threw himself upon him, and pinioned him round the body; and Sirr, who had been standing at the door during the conflict, shot him through the body with a pistol. He was instantly removed to a place of security, where, after lingering for a day or two in extreme agony, he died, 1798. He had before attracted considerable notoriety, not merely from the rashness of his political conduct, but from having married the celebrated Pamela, the protégé and supposed natural daughter of the duke of Orleans and Madame de Genlis.

FITZGERALD, Lady EDWARD, wife of the preceding. "The story of this lady," says a writer in the New Monthly Magazine, from whose pages we quote the greater portion of this article, "is, in truth, a romance of real life. The mystery of her birth has never been fully explained. It has been positively affirmed that she was the daughter of madame de Genlis, by the duke of Orleans (the infamous Egalité)." This has been not only positively contradicted by that lady, but she has furnished a very circumstantial account of the affair, which is in substance as follows:—About the year 1783, the duke of Orleans committed the education of his children to madame de Genlis, who, anxious that they should become perfect in the living languages, had taken into their service English and Italian female domestics, and, moreover, resolved on educating with her pupils a young English girl of nearly their own age. The duke was then in correspondence with a Mr. Forth, and requested him to find out and forward to France a handsome little girl, of from five to six years old. Mr. Forth immediately executed the commission, and sent by his valet a horse, together with the infant, and accompanied by a note in these words:—"I have the honour to send to your highness the finest mare and the prettiest little girl in all England." This infant was Pamela, afterwards lady Fitzgerald. When the gallant but unhappy lord Edward proposed marriage to her young protégée, madame de Genlis conceived it her duty to lay before his lordship such papers as had reference to points upon which a husband might naturally desire to be informed. "She was," says madame, "the daughter of a man of high birth, named Seymour, who married, in spite of his family, a young woman of the lowest class, called Mary Syns, and went off with her to Newfoundland, on the coast of America, where he established himself at a place called Fogo. There Pamela was born, and received the name of Nancy. Her father died, and the mother returned to England with her child, then eighteen months old. As her husband was disinherited, she was reduced to great misery, and forced to work for her bread. She had settled at Christchurch, which Mr. Forth passed through four years after, and, being commissioned by the duke of Orleans to send us a young English girl, he saw this girl, and obtained her from her mother. When I began to be really attached to Pamela, I was very uneasy lest her mother

THE ROAD TO WEALTH IS GENERALLY SO DIRTY, THAT THE MOST CAUTIOUS TRAVELLER IS IN DANGER OF BEING BESPAFFERED WITH MUD.

AN OVER-PRaised FORT IS LIKE A DRAM-DRINKER, WHO IS NEVER SATISFIED TILL HE IS UNABLE TO DISTINGUISH RIGHT FROM WRONG.

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WHEN THE CEREMONIES OF RELIGION ARE SCOFFED AT, IT WILL NOT BE LONG BEFORE ITS PRINCIPLES WILL BE DETESTED.

might be desirous of claiming her by legal process; that is, lest she might threaten me with doing so to obtain grants of money it would have been out of my power to give." She at length got over this difficulty, by the mother's acceptance of twenty-five guineas, and signing an agreement not to claim her child till she had paid madame de Genlis all the expenses she had been at for her maintenance and education. Pamela's arrival at the Palais Royal, however, had occasioned odd conjectures. She was educated with the princes and princesses, as a companion and friend; she had the same masters, was taken equal care of, partook of their sports; and her astonishing resemblance to the duke's children would have made her pass for their sister, were it not for her foreign accent. Whilst Pamela and the young princesses were pursuing their studies in the delightful retreat of Belle-chasse, the Revolution broke out. The duke of Orleans and his two sons, the dukes of Chartres and Montpensier, warmly supported its principles. Madame de Genlis was then an admirer of the constituent assembly—Pamela participated in her enthusiasm for liberty; and every Sunday the distinguished members of that assembly met at Belle-chasse. Barrère, Petion, and David, were constantly at her soirées, and there, in the presence of these young girls, seriously discussed the important topics of the day. Pamela, abounding in beauty and every mental accomplishment, had just reached her fifteenth year, and the duke of Orleans had directed his notary to draw out a settlement of 1500 livres a-year upon her. The notary declared that the orphan was not competent to receive the annuity, unless she had a guardian. "Well then," replied the duke, "let herself choose a guardian—enough of deputies come to Belle-chasse, so that she can have no difficulty in selecting one." On the Sunday following, the duke's answer was communicated to Pamela, at a moment when the usual party had assembled. "I have not much time to reflect," she said; "but if citizen Barrère would favour me by becoming my guardian, I should make choice of him. Barrère gladly assented, and all the formalities of the contract were soon executed. When the constituent assembly had terminated its labours, madame de Genlis proceeded to England with mademoiselle d'Orléans and Pamela, and attended by two deputies, Petion and Voldel. It was then lord Edward Fitzgerald first saw Pamela. The brilliancy of her beauty, the graces of her mind, and the free expression of her feelings of liberty, made a deep impression on the young Irishman; and when madame de Genlis, alarmed at the turn things were taking in France, retired with her pupils to Tournay, where the presence of Dumouriez and the duke assured them a safe asylum, lord Fitzgerald accompanied them, and soon became the husband of Pamela. A few years after his unhappy fate, she married a Mr. Pitcairn, an American, and consorted at Hamburg; from whom she was subsequently divorced. She then resumed the name of Fitzgerald, and lived in great retirement in one of the provinces, until the revolution of 1830 placed the associate of

her childhood upon a throne. Lady Fitzgerald was, in consequence of this event, tempted to visit Paris; but she received little notice from Louis Philippe or any of his family. She died in indigence, at Paris, Nov. 1831.

FITZGIBBON, JOHN, first earl of Clare, and lord chancellor of Ireland, was born in 1749; and was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and at Oxford. He rapidly rose in the legal profession, till he became a chancellor, in 1789, with the title of Baron Fitzgibbon; and in 1793 was raised to the peerage as the earl of Clare. He was an eminent lawyer, and a decided promoter of the Union. Died, 1803.

FITZHERBERT, SIR ANTHONY, an able and learned judge in the reign of Henry VIII., was born at Norbury, in Derbyshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the Inns of court. In 1533 he was made a judge in the court of Common Pleas, and died in 1538. He wrote "The Grand Abridgment;" a "Collection of Law Cases;" "The Office and Authority of Justices of the Peace;" "The Office of Sheriffs;" "Natura Brevium," &c. He is also supposed to have written a book on the Surveying of Lands, and another on Huebndry, though some have ascribed these to his brother, John Fitzherbert.

FITZHERBERT, NICHOLAS, grandson of the preceding, was born about the middle of the 16th century; was educated at Oxford; went to Italy, and held the situation of secretary to cardinal Alan, whose life he wrote; and is said to be the author of a treatise on the "Antiquity and Duration of the Roman Catholic Religion in England." He was accidentally drowned, in 1612.

FITZHERBERT, SIR WILLIAM, a descendant of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1748; and received his education at Cambridge. Though called to the bar, he did not practise as a counsellor, but employed himself in writing on professional subjects. He held the office of gentleman usher to the king, who created him a baronet in 1784. Died, 1791.

FITZSTEPHEN, WILLIAM, a learned English monk of the 12th century, and the friend of Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, whose life he wrote. Prefixed to this life is a "Description of the City of London, and of the Manners and Customs of its Inhabitants," which is curious on account of its being the earliest account of London extant, and has been preserved by being printed at the end of Stowe's Survey. Died, 1191.

FITZWILLIAM, the Right Hon. WILLIAM WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM, earl, was born in 1748; commenced his education at Eton, finished it at Oxford, and took his seat in the House of Peers in 1768. Inheriting a good fortune from his father, and coming into possession, on the death of the marquis of Rockingham, of the fine domain of Wentworth and other large estates, his lordship was naturally looked up to as a nobleman of influence and high connections, which his marriage with lady Charlotte Ponsonby had of course extended. Up to the period of the French Revolution, earl Fitzwilliam acted with the Whigs;

IN A LIMITED MONARCHY, A KING IS GIVEN FOR THE SAKE OF A KINGDOM; NOT A KINGDOM FOR THE SAKE OF A KING.

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but when Mr. Fox held up the Gallic system of liberty and equality as a model for imitation, and the levelling principle was spreading far and wide throughout the kingdom, the warning voice of Edmund Burke was not lost upon him; and seeing the necessity of sacrificing the attachments of party to the general good, like many others of the hereditary nobility, he joined the duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, thus giving strength to the ministry and confidence to the nation. This was an extraordinary period of popular clamour and discontent; and at this critical juncture earl Fitzwilliam was appointed to the government of Ireland. Finding that the Catholic party there was all powerful, and dreading the propagation of revolutionary principles at the very time the French fleet was hovering on the island, his lordship favoured those who were seeking "emancipation," and endeavoured to conciliate, rather than punish, the disaffected; but his measures were not approved of by the ministry, and he was recalled, to make room for earl Camden. In 1798 he was appointed lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and on Mr. Pitt's death, in 1806, he became president of the council, which he retained until the fall of the Grenville administration in the following year. After this his lordship gradually retired from public life; and on the 8th of February, 1833, he died, aged 84. Among his lordship's virtues, charity holds a conspicuous place; and the recollection of his munificence and patriotic benevolence while viceroy of Ireland, will long live in the hearts of the people.

FLACCUS, CAIUS VALERIUS, was a Roman poet of the first century, who lived at Padua, and died young. He wrote an epic poem, entitled "Argonautica," of which seven books, and part of the eighth, were completed by himself, and the others supplied by Apollonius.

FLAMINIO, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, whose family name was Zarrabini, was a Genoese, and born in 1464. He was a teacher of the belles lettres in the university of Bologna, wrote the lives of Albertus Magnus and St. Dominic, and was also the author of various poems. Died, 1536.

FLAMINIO, MARC ANTONIO, son of the preceding, was born, in 1498, at Seravalle, educated by his father, and distinguished himself by the extent and variety of his erudition. He was secretary to the cardinals Pole and Farnese, at the council of Trent, and died, at Rome, in 1550. He was the author of "Carmina Sacra," and other poetical works in Latin, which are admired for their sweetness and purity.

FLAMSTEED, JOHN, an eminent astronomer, was born at Denby, in Derbyshire, in 1646, and received his education at the free-school of Derby. He was led to the study of astronomy by perusing Sacroboscus's work, "De Sphæra;" and he prosecuted his studies with so much assiduity, as to be inferior only to Sir Isaac Newton, his cotemporary, who, in fact, availed himself of some of Flamsteed's calculations in his "Principia." He was appointed astronomer-royal, and the observatory at Greenwich erected for him, where during the re-

mainder of his life he assiduously cultivated the sublime science. His principal work is entitled "Historia Cœlestis Britannica." Died, 1719.

FLAVEL, JOHN, a nonconformist divine, was born in Worcestershire, and educated at University college, Oxford. In 1660 he settled at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, where he wrote his "Navigation Spiritualized." He was ejected from his living in 1662, but continued to preach privately. At the accession of James II. he returned to Dartmouth. He died suddenly at Exeter, in 1691. He was a man of exemplary piety and conduct, and his works are highly esteemed by all who hold Calvinistic sentiments.

FLAXMAN, JOHN, an eminent sculptor, whose father was for many years employed by Roubiliac and Scheemakers, was born at York, in 1755; and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, in 1770. Having made considerable progress in his own country, he visited Italy, and, during a seven years' residence there, executed several important works in sculpture, besides making drawings for the illustration of Homer, Æschylus, Hesiod, and Dante. This established his fame as an artist of classical taste, and he was elected a member of the academies of Florence and Carrara. In 1794 he returned to England; and from that period till his death, he was almost uninterruptedly employed in works of first-rate character. Among them may be named, lord Mansfield's monument in Westminster Abbey; and those of Collins, the poet; lord Nelson; earl Howe; Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the Baring family. He also finished a set of drawings and a model for the shield of Achilles, as described in Homer's Iliad. In 1810 he was appointed professor of sculpture to the Royal Academy; and died in 1826.

FLECHIER, ESPRIT, a famous French bishop, was born in 1632, at Pernes, in the county of Avignon. He was greatly admired as a preacher at Paris, and his funeral orations set him on a level with Bossuet. In 1679 he published his "History of Theodosius the Great." In 1685 he was made bishop of Lavaur; on which the king said, "I should have rewarded you much sooner, but that I was afraid of losing the pleasure of hearing your discourses." Shortly after he was promoted to the see of Nismes; and died in 1710. His entire works were published after his death, in 10 vols. 8vo.

FLECKNOE, RICHARD, an English poet and dramatic writer, whose name is now more remembered on account of its having been held up to ridicule by Dryden, in his invective against Shadwell, than for the value of his own compositions. Died, 1676.

FLEETWOOD, CHARLES, a parliamentary general in the civil wars, was the son of Sir William Fleetwood, who belonged to the household of Charles I. He entered the army, and, on the breaking out of the civil wars, declared against the king; commanded a regiment of cavalry in 1644; and at the battle of Worcester bore the rank of lieutenant-general. Becoming allied to the family of the protector, by marrying his daughter, on the decease of her first hus-

STAINED SENSIBILITY CAUSES THE BEST OF THE WORLD FREQUENTLY TO APPEAR BRUTAL.

THE VISIONARY WANTS OF THE RICH ARE MORE PREPLEXING THAN THE SUBSTANTIAL WANTS OF THE POOR.

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band, Ireton, he was sent as lord deputy to Ireland; but on the death of Cromwell, he joined in inducing his son Richard to abdicate; thus hastening the restoration of Charles II., an event which he did not long survive.

FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM, an English lawyer, and recorder of London in the reign of Elizabeth, was born in Lancashire. He received his education at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He wrote the history of Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII. and VIII.; the "Office of a Justice of Peace," &c. He was a great favourite of Dudley, earl of Leicester; and his professional writings were much esteemed. Died, 1593.

FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM, an eminent prelate, was born in London, in 1636, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. Soon after the Revolution he became chaplain to William and Mary, and fellow of Eton. In 1702 he obtained a canonry of Windsor, and in 1706 he succeeded bishop Beveridge in the see of St. Asaph, from whence in 1714 he was translated to Ely. He wrote "Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge;" "Chronicon Preciosum, or an Account of the English Money, the Price of Corn," &c. 8vo.; "A plain Method of Christian Devotion," 8vo.; "An Essay on Miracles," &c. Died, 1723.

FLEMING, a poetical writer and translator of the Elizabethan age. He was the author of numerous poems, chiefly devotional; translated some of the classic authors; and was the editor of Hollinshed's Chronicle.

FLEMING, ROBERT, a Scotch Presbyterian minister, who retired from his pastoral charge at Cambuslang on the establishment of prelacy, and went to Rotterdam, is known as the author of a work, entitled "The Fulfilling of the Scriptures." Born, 1630; died, 1694.

FLEMING, ROBERT, son of the preceding, accompanied his father to the continent, and was a member of the universities of Leyden and Utrecht. He was for some years minister to the Scotch church at Amsterdam; but on coming to England he was chosen pastor to the Scotch church at Lothbury, and lecturer at Salter's-hall. He is principally known by his work entitled "Christology," a "History of Hereditary Right;" and a discourse on the Rise and Fall of Popery, in which are many passages that correspond remarkably with the early events in the French revolution. Died, 1716.

FLEMING, or FLEMMYNGE, RICHARD, an English prelate, was born at Croston, in Yorkshire. He received his education at University college, Oxford, and in 1408 obtained a prebend in the cathedral of York. He founded Lincoln college, and died in 1431.

FLETCHER, RICHARD, an English prelate, was born in Kent, and educated at Cambridge. In 1583 he was made dean of Peterborough; and in 1586 he attended Mary queen of Scots at her execution, with a view of converting her to the Protestant religion, but failed. He was raised to the see of London, and died in 1596.

FLETCHER, JOHN, an eminent English

dramatic poet, was the son of the bishop of London, and born in 1576. He received his education at Cambridge, and wrote several plays in conjunction with Beaumont. In this dramatic partnership, it is said that Fletcher found fancy and Beaumont judgment. He died of the plague at London in 1625, and was buried in St. Saviour's church, Southwark. The principal piece of his own writing is a dramatic pastoral, entitled "The Faithful Shepherdess;" and there is no doubt it suggested the idea of Milton's "Comus." Edward Phillips, the nephew of Milton, classes him with Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, as one of the "happy triumvirates" of the age.

FLETCHER, GILES, brother of Dr. Richard Fletcher, in the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of Kent, and finished his education at Cambridge, where he acquired the reputation of being a good poet. In 1588 he was sent ambassador to Russia, of which country he published an account on his return, but it was quickly suppressed, least some strictures on the brutal tyranny of Ivan Basilovitch should offend the reigning prince. He enjoyed some civic offices and was treasurer of St. Paul's. Died, 1610.

FLETCHER, GILES, son of the preceding, was born in 1588; educated at Cambridge; and died at his living of Alderton, Suffolk, in 1623. He was the author of a fine poem, entitled "Christ's Victory and Triumph in Heaven and Earth, over and after Death."

FLETCHER, PHINEAS, brother of the foregoing, was born about 1582, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. In 1621 he obtained the living of Hilgay, in Norfolk, where he died in 1650. He is best known by a poem, entitled "The Purple Island," which is an allegorical description of man, in twelve books, written in Spenserian verse. He also wrote "Piscatory Dialogues;" "Poetical Miscellanies;" and a work in prose, entitled "De Literatis Antiquæ Britannie."

FLETCHER, ANDREW, a Scottish political writer, was the son of Sir Robert Fletcher of Saltoun, and born in 1633. When a child he had been placed under the tuition of Dr. Gilbert Burnet, and he acquired from him that attachment to free principles of government which distinguished him through life. Having given offence to the Scottish parliament, of which he was a member, he was outlawed; but in 1683 he came over to England to concert with others who were opposed to the designs of James II.; and in 1685 joined the enterprise of the duke of Monmouth. While on this expedition, having killed in a quarrel another partizan of the same cause, the duke dismissed him. He then repaired to Spain, and afterwards to Hungary, where he distinguished himself in a war against the Turks. When the revolution took place, he resumed possession of his estate, and opposed the Scottish union. As a political writer he possessed great powers; and, as he wrote with great boldness on the popular side, his readers were generally willing converts to his opinions. Died, 1716.

FLETCHER, JAMES, author of a "History of Poland," a volume of poems, &c. was born in 1811, and filled the situation of assistant in a school at St. John's Wood,

SPUNK IS THE RUDDEN THAT STEERETH HUMAN AFFAIRS, THE SPRING THAT SETTETH THE WHEELS OF ACTION GOING.

HE WHO LENDS A WILLING EAR TO CALUMNY, IS AN ACCESSARY IN THE FACT OF SLANDER, AND A SHARER IN ITS GUILT.

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London; which, in consequence of the success of his work on Poland, he relinquished; but shortly after meeting with unexpected pecuniary disappointments, he committed suicide, in a fit of temporary insanity, in 1832; being then only 31 years of age.

FLEURIEU, CHARLES PIERRE CLARET, count de, a French naval officer, and one of the most learned hydrographers of modern times, was born at Lyons, in 1738. Having turned his attention to nautical studies, he invented the sea-chronometer. In 1790 he was made minister of the marine; but the revolution obliged him to discontinue his public occupations, and he was committed to prison in 1793. Having, however, survived the reign of terror, he was nominated by Buonaparte, in 1799, a member of the council of state; and he was also made intendant of cavalry and governor of the Tuilleries, which offices he resigned in 1805, and died in 1810.

FLEURY, ANDRÉ HERCULE DE, a cardinal and prime minister of France, under Louis XV., was born at Lodève, in Languedoc, in 1653. Coming to court, he won general favour, by his pleasing person and fine understanding; became bishop of Fréjus; and, through the interest of Madame Maintenon, was appointed instructor to Louis XV. In 1726, he was made cardinal; placed at the head of the ministry, and from his seventy-third to his ninetyeth year, he administered the affairs of his country with great success. Died, 1743.

FLEURY, CLAUDE, a French historian and divine, was born in 1640. He was educated as an advocate, and became a councillor of the parliament of Paris in 1668; but subsequently took orders; and, acquiring a great reputation for learning, was appointed preceptor to the princes of Conti, and afterwards associated with Fenelon in the task of educating the young dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri. He subsequently obtained the priory of Argenteuil, and where he resided till 1716, when he left it to become confessor to Louis XV. His most important works are "Ecclesiastical History;" "Manners of the Israelites;" and "Manners of the Christians." Died, 1733.

FLINDERS, MATTHEW, an eminent English navigator, was born at Downton, Lincolnshire, and entered early into the merchant service, from which he removed into the royal navy, as a midshipman, in 1786. In 1801 he was appointed to the command of an expedition of discovery to New Holland, having previously distinguished himself by the discovery of Bass's Straits; and after exploring a considerable part of the coast, his vessel was wrecked on a coral reef, and he was obliged to return to Port Jackson. On his passage homeward, in 1803, having touched at the Mauritius, he was detained by general Decaen, the governor, who, notwithstanding he had passports from the French government, thought proper to make him a prisoner. There he was kept till 1806, when, through the intervention of the Royal Society of London and the National Institute of France, he was set at liberty, and had his vessel restored. He died in 1814, having prepared an account of

his researches, under the title of "A Voyage to the Terra Australls," &c. which was published after his decease.

FLOGEL, CHARLES FREDERIC, a professor in the universities of Liegnitz; author of various "Histories"—on the "Human Understanding," "Comic Literature," "the Grotesque Drama," "the Burlesque," &c. Died, 1788.

FLORIAN, JEAN PIERRE CLARIS DE, a popular French writer. was born in 1756. He was recommended by Voltaire as page to the duke of Penthièvre, who gave him a company in his own regiment, and on discovering his talents and literary tastes, ultimately treated him as a confidential friend and afforded him the means of pursuing a literary career. Among his earliest works were "Galatea," "Estelle," and "Numa Pompilius." He also produced some admirable "Fables," and various dramatic pieces. During the tyranny of Robespierre he was arrested and imprisoned for having affixed to his Numa some verses in praise of Marie Antoinette; and while in confinement he composed the first book of his "Guillaume Tell." His life was distinguished by a spirit of benevolence and moral feeling; and such, indeed, is the characteristic sentiment of all his writings. Died, 1794.

FLORIDA BLANCA, FRANCIS ANTHONY MONINA, count de, a Spanish statesman, distinguished as an opponent of the French revolution, but who, becoming unpopular, was dismissed from office in 1792, and subsequently committed to the castle of Panipeluna. He was, however, speedily released; and, after several years of seclusion, chosen president of the cortes, in 1808 in which year he died, aged 80.

FLORIO, JOHN, the descendant of a family of Italian refugees in England, was born in London, in the reign of Henry VIII.; taught French and Italian at Magdalen college, Oxford; and on the accession of James I. was appointed tutor to prince Henry, and clerk of the closet to the queen. His works are, "First Fruits;" "Second Fruits;" and the "Garden of Recreation;" besides a "Dictionary, Italian and English." Died, 1623.

FLORIS, FRANCIS, a Flemish painter who acquired the title of the Raphael of Flanders, was born at Antwerp, in 1590, and died there in 1570.

FLORUS, LUCIUS ANNAEUS, a Latin historian of the same family as Seneca and Lucan. He is the author of a "Compendium of Roman History" in four books, which is concise and elegant. He lived in the reigns of Trajan and Adrian.

FLOWER, BENJAMIN, a political writer, who, while engaged in commercial pursuits in 1783, lost the whole of his property by a speculation in the funds. He afterwards became a printer at Cambridge, where, in 1793, he commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper, called "The Cambridge Intelligencer," which he conducted for some time successfully; but the freedom of his remarks subjected him to a prosecution for a libel, and he was imprisoned. His paper henceforth declining, he went to Harlow, in Essex, where he commenced a periodical journal, called

PRAISE, WHEN JUDICIOUSLY BESTOWED, TENDS TO ENCOURAGE EVERY ONE IN THE PURSUIT OF EXCELLENCE.

AS EVIL DEEDS EXCITE OUR ADMIRATION, SO SHOULD THOSE WHO PRACTISE THEM EXCITE OUR APOORREHCE.

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"The Political Review," which was continued monthly for some years. He was the author of many political tracts; and died, aged 74, in 1829.

FLOYER, SIR JOHN, an eminent physician, was born at Hinters in Staffordshire, in 1649; settled at Lichfield; was knighted; and died in 1734. His works are: "The Touchstone of Medicines," 2 vols.; "The Virtues of Cold Water," 2 vols.; "The Physician's Pulse Watch," 2 vols.; "The Galenic Art of Preserving Old Men's Health" &c.

FLUDD, ROBERT, an English philosopher, was the son of Sir Thomas Fludd, and born at Milgate, in Kent, in 1574. His writings are wholly on alchemy, and the mysticism of the Rosicrucians. Died, 1637.

FOGLIETTA, UBERTO, an historian and orator of Genoa, from which city he was banished and his property confiscated, for censuring the nobles, in a book entitled "Della Repubblica di Genova." He wrote several works of merit during his exile. Born, 1518; died, 1581.

FOIX, GASTON DE, the nephew of Louis XII. of France, was born in 1489. He had the command of the army, and on account of his daring exploits was denominated the Thunderbolt of Italy. After performing prodigies of valour, he was killed at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512.

FOIX, LOUIS DE, a French architect in the employ of Philip II. of Spain, who was engaged in the erection of the Escorial, near Madrid. On his return to France he constructed the canal of the Adour, and built the tower of Cordouan.

FOIX, PAUL DE, archbishop of Toulouse, was born in 1528, and distinguished himself as much for his diplomatic abilities as for his virtuous and tolerant conduct as a churchman. He was employed on embassies in England, Scotland, Venice, and Rome; and died in 1584.

FOLARD, JOHN CHARLES, an eminent military tactician, was born at Avignon, in 1668, and entered the army early in life. He served with distinguished reputation under Vendôme, in Italy, during the war of succession. In 1714 he volunteered his services, and assisted in the defence of Malta against the Turks; and fought under Charles XII. of Sweden till the death of that prince, when he returned to France and obtained the command of a regiment. His system of tactics was allowed to be very judicious, and the works he published were held in considerable repute. Died, 1752.

FOLCZ, JOHN, a barber of Nuremberg, born at Ulm, in the 15th century, was a celebrated German poet, belonging to the class called Mastersingers,—a class which sprang up in Germany in the 14th century, after the extinction of the Minnesingers, or Suabian bards. These Mastersingers belonged to the humbler sort of artisans, who met at taverns, where they established clubs for the cultivation of this branch of literature. Their great merit was that of being able to invent some new and difficult species of metre, subject to certain rhythmic laws laid down for this species of composition; and Folcz distinguished him-

self by the invention of a number of them. The earliest of his pieces was printed at Nuremberg, in 1474.

FOLENGO, THEOPHILUS, an Italian burlesque poet, who wrote under the name of Merlin Coccaie, was born near Mantua, in 1491; became a monk of the Benedictine order, which he quitted for several years, and wrote Macaronic verses; and died in 1554.

FOLEY, SIR THOMAS, a veteran admiral, was descended from a respectable family in Wales, and served as lieutenant in the Prince George, of 98 guns, at the time his majesty, William IV., was a midshipman in that ship. In 1790 he was promoted to post rank; and, at the commencement of the war in 1793, he had the command of the St. George, and assisted in the recapture of the St. Jago, a Spanish ship of immense value; he also bore a part in capturing the Ca Ira, of 80 guns, and the Censeur, of 74, when engaged, under admiral Hotham, with the Toulon fleet. At the memorable battle off Cape St. Vincent, as well as at the Nile, captain Foley displayed great skill, having, on the latter occasion, the honour to lead the British fleet into action; and again, with his friend the gallant Nelson, he shared in the danger and glory of the conflict before Copenhagen. In 1812 he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral; and in 1830 received the appointment of commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, in which station he died, January, 1833.

FOLKES, MARTIN, an English philosopher and antiquary, was born at Westminster in 1690, and educated at Clare-hall. At the age of twenty-three he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1741 he succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as president of that learned body, and was elected a member of the royal academy of sciences at Paris. Mr. Folkes wrote, besides a number of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, a "Table of English Silver Coins, from the Norman Conquest to the present Time." Died, 1784.

FONESCA, ELEANORA, marchioness de, a lady of great beauty and talents, was born at Naples, in 1766. She cultivated the study of botany, &c. with success, and assisted Spallanzani in his philosophical investigations. She warmly espoused the cause of the French revolution, and when the French invaded Italy, she engaged in intrigues against that court, though less perhaps from principle than from her having formerly been dismissed from her situation of attendant on the queen. During the triumph of the republican party she was in the zenith of her fame, and edited a paper called "The Neapolitan Monitor;" but the royal cause again succeeding, she was ultimately arrested and hanged, in 1799.

FONTAINE, JOHN DE LA, the inimitable fabulist, was born in 1621, at Chateau Thierry, where his father was overseer of the forests. His taste for poetry was first aroused, it is said, by hearing one of Malherbe's odes recited; but to the patronage of the duchess of Bouillon, who invited him to Paris, and encouraged him to write his Tales, he owed much of the distinction in literature he afterwards acquired. For

THE TONGUE IS A SHARP AND DANGEROUS WEAPON; BE CAUTIOUS, THEREFORE, NOT TO BRANDISH IT WANTONLY, OR USE IT NEEDLESSLY.

NATURE HAS PROVIDED US WITH SO VAST A FUND OF INNOCENT PLEASURES, THAT SHE HAS LEFT US NO EXCUSE FOR ABUSING HER GIFTS.

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thirty-five years he lived in Paris, residing successively with the duchesses of Bouillon and Orleans, Madame de Sabliere, and Madame D'Hervart; and was in habits of intimacy with Moliere, Boileau, Racine, and all the first wits of the French capital, by whom he was much beloved for the candour and simplicity of his character. Yet, with this simplicity, which amounted almost to stupidity, he united the talent of making severe, shrewd, and sensible observations on human life, and decorating his verse with touches of exquisite grace and delicacy. Besides his "Tales" and "Fables," La Fontaine was the author of "Les Amours de Psyche," "Anacreontiques;" two comedies, &c. Died, 1695.

FONTAINE, NICHOLAS, a voluminous French writer, of the Jansenist connexion, was born at Paris, in 1625, and died, at Meun, in 1709.

FONTAINE DES BERTINS, ALEXIS, a celebrated French geometrician, was born in 1725, and died in 1771.

FONTANA, DOMINIC, an eminent Italian architect, was born, in 1543, at Mill, on the lake of Como. He was employed by pope Sixtus V. and Clement VIII., and afterwards appointed to the situation of first architect to the two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily. Among the many edifices he built, no one is more remarkable than the Egyptian obelisk in front of St. Peter's at Rome. Died, 1607.—JOHN FONTANA, his brother, was distinguished as a hydraulic architect, and performed some extremely important works in that department of the art. Born, 1540; died, 1640.

FONTANA, CHARLES, an Italian architect, and the author of various architectural works, among which are descriptions of the Vatican and the Amphitheatre of Vespasian, was born in 1634, and died in 1714.

FONTANA, FELIX, an eminent philosopher and naturalist, was born at Pomarico, in the Tyrol, in 1730. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Pisa by the grand duke of Tuscany; and afterwards invited to Florence by Leopold II. who made him his physician, and employed him to form a cabinet of natural history. To this he added a variety of anatomical figures in coloured wax, most exquisitely finished, which, with other objects of interest and curiosity, together form at present one of the attractions of the Florentine capital. He was the author of some important works on chemistry, physics, and physiology. He died in 1805.

FONTANA, GEORGEY, a mathematician, and brother of the preceding, was born in 1735. He filled the office of mathematical professor at Pisa for more than thirty years; was elected a member of the Chaulpine republic in 1786; and died in 1805.

FONTANA, FRANCIS, a Neapolitan astronomer of the 17th century, to whom the invention of the telescope has been erroneously attributed, first studied jurisprudence and received the degree of doctor of laws, but afterwards devoted himself to astronomical and mathematical researches; and made improvements in several instruments. Died, 1656.

FONTANA, GASTANO, an astronomer of Modena, who corresponded with Cassini, and was regarded by him as one on whose accuracy he could ever depend. He died, aged 74, in 1719.

FONTANA, FRANCIS LOUIS, an Italian cardinal, who adhered to pope Pius VII. whom he accompanied to Paris, and was afterwards imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes. Died, 1822.

FONTANELLE, JOHN GASPARD DUBOIS, a popular French writer; author of "Aventures Philosophiques;" "Naufrage et Aventures de Pierre Vliad;" "Cours de Belles Lettres," several plays, &c. Born, 1737; died, 1812.

FONTANES, LOUIS DE, an eminent French writer, was born in 1751. At the commencement of the revolution he edited a journal, called "The Moderator," and after the fall of Robespierre joined La Harpe and others in the publication of another, called "The Memorial," which with many others, was suppressed by the National Convention in 1797, and the proprietors, editors, &c. included in one common sentence of banishment and confiscation of property. When the amnesty was granted on the elevation of Buonaparte to the consulship, he took a share in the management of the "Mercure de France," and soon after obtained a seat in the legislative assembly, of which he became the president. He afterwards attained the rank of senator; and was one of the first, in 1814, to propose the recall of Louis XVIII. who made him a peer and a privy-councillor. He died in 1821; having acquired the reputation of being a good orator and political writer, and a poet of no mean rank.

FONTENAY, PETER CLAUDE, a French Jesuit; author of a "History of the Gallican Church," 11 vols. Born, 1663; died, 1742.

FONTENELLE, BERNARD LE BOVIER DE, a nephew of the great Cornelle, and an author of great and varied talents, was born at Rouen, in 1657. He studied the law, at the request of his father, who was an advocate; but soon devoted himself exclusively to literature. At the outset of his career he met with little encouragement in his poems and dramas; but on the appearance of his "Dialogues of the Dead," and his "Conversations on the Plurality of Worlds," his fame was at once fully established. In 1699 he was made secretary to the Academy of Sciences, which post he held forty-two years, and of the proceedings of which body he published a volume annually. He continued to write on general subjects, agreeably combining a taste for the belles lettres with more abstruse studies, with little intermission, till he had almost reached the patriarchal age of 100 years. He died in 1757.

FOOTE, SAMUEL, a comic writer, and actor, (whose satiric wit and imitative powers, though perhaps never surpassed, were often indecent and personally offensive,) was born, in 1721, at Truro, Cornwall; educated at Worcester college, Oxford; and intended for the bar. After a course of dissipation, to which his small fortune fell a sacrifice, he turned his attention to the stage, and appeared in "Othello," but having little success, he struck out an

WHAT AN ABSURDITY IT IS TO BE DOOMATICAL! WE NATURALLY RECOL FROM OPINIONS WHICH ARE FORCED DOWN OUR THROATS.

untrodden path for himself in the double character of dramatist and performer. In 1747, he opened the Haymarket theatre with some very humorous imitations of well known individuals; and thus, having discovered where his strength lay, he wrote several two-act farces, and continued to perform at one of the winter theatres every season, usually bringing out some pieces of his own, and regularly returning to his summer quarters. In 1766, he was thrown from his horse, and fractured his leg in such a manner, that amputation was rendered necessary. He soon, however, recovered his health and spirits, and even improved the incident to the suggestion of characters for his own acting. This accident also proved of service to his fortune, as it induced the duke of York to procure for him a patent for life of the Haymarket theatre. In 1776, the duchess of Kingston having made herself the topic of public conversation, Foote thought that she would afford a happy subject for the stage, and wrote a part for her under the character of Lady Kitty Crocodile, in a new piece which he was composing, called the "Trip to Calais." In the true spirit, however, of a venal writer, he took care that his intention should reach her ears, and a negotiation was set on foot to prevent its execution, for a pecuniary consideration. But his cupidity got the better of his cunning; he demanded an exorbitant sum, and the duchess having exerted her influence with the lord-chamberlain, Foote was obliged to expunge the character from his drama. He still found subjects for his ridicule; but the period of his success was rapidly declining. In 1777, having been charged with an infamous crime by a discarded manservant, he was tried for the crime, and, though fully acquitted, it had such an effect upon his mind and health, that he died in a few months after. He wrote twenty-six dramatic pieces, all replete with wit, humour, and satire; but "The Mayor of Garratt" is the only one which at present keeps possession of the stage.

FOOTE, Sir EDWARD JAMES, a British vice-admiral, was the son of a clergyman in Kent, and entered the naval service when a boy. In 1794 he had attained the rank of post-captain, and was appointed to the command of the Niger frigate, in which he assisted at the capture of a French convoy off Jersey, in 1795, and was at the victory off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797. After this he had the command of the Seahorse, 46 guns, and made several prizes, one of which was Le Scamille, a French frigate of 36 guns, having on board a general of division, and some of the spoils taken by Buonaparte at Maida. In 1799 he took charge of the blockade of the bay of Naples by order of lord Nelson; and whilst engaged on that service, in conjunction with cardinal Ruffo, he signed a treaty with the insurgents. This was disapproved of and annulled by Nelson, and the circumstance gave rise to much animadversion at the time; some considering that captain Foote had been the dupe of the cardinal, and others greatly excusing his authority. He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral

in 1812, and vice-admiral in 1821. Died at his residence, Highfield-house, near Southampton, 1833, aged 66.

FOPPENS, JOHN FRANCIS, a learned Flemish divine and critic, was born about 1660, and died in 1761. He was professor of divinity at Louvain, and canon of Malines; compiler of the "Bibliotheca Belgica," 2 vols. 4to., containing an account of Flemish writers; and the author of various works, historical and theological.

FORBES, PATRICK, bishop of Aberdeen, descended of a noble family, was born in 1584; took orders in 1593; and was raised to the episcopal bench by James VI. in 1618. He was a munificent patron to the university of Aberdeen, which owes to him the revival of the dormant professorships of theology, medicine, and civil law. He was the author of an elaborate "Commentary on the Apocalypse." Died, 1613.

FORBES, JOHN, son of the above. He also became bishop of Aberdeen, but the covenanters obliged him to go abroad. He continued in Holland about two years, and then returned to his own country, where he led a retired life, and died in 1642.

FORBES, WILLIAM, the first bishop of Edinburgh, to which see he was raised on its foundation in 1633, was born at Aberdeen, in 1585; and died three months after he came to his episcopal dignity, early in 1634.

FORBES, DUNCAN, an eminent Scottish judge, was born at Culloden, in 1685; studied at Paris, Utrecht, and Edinburgh; and rose to the rank of president of the Court of Session, discharging the functions of his high office with zeal, ability, and patriotism. It was mainly owing to his exertions that the rebellion of 1745 was prevented from spreading more widely among the clans; but so ungratefully was he treated by the government, that he was never able to obtain repayment of the various sums he had expended to uphold it. He was the author of "Thoughts on Religion," &c. Died, 1747.

FORBES, ALEXANDER, lord Forbes of Pitligo, commanded a troop of horse in the rebellion of 1745; and after the battle of Culloden he fled to France, but returned to Scotland in 1749, and died in 1762. He was the author of "Moral and Philosophical Essays;" and is said to have been the prototype of the baron of Bradwardine in the novel of Waverley.

FORBES, Sir WILLIAM, born at Pitligo, in 1739, was the founder, in conjunction with Sir James Hunter Blair, of the first banking establishment in Edinburgh. Although born to an ample fortune, he devoted himself to the commercial prosperity of his country, though without neglecting the study of elegant literature, to which he was greatly attached. He was an early member of the celebrated literary club, which numbered amongst its illustrious associates, the names of Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, and Burke. Some time previous to his death, which happened in 1806, he published an account of the life and writings of Dr. Beattie, which exhibits throughout sound judgment and discriminating taste. The support and encouragement of all public concerns engaged much of his attention;

THE FEAR OF INCURRING THE VENGEANCE OF A SUPERIOR, SHALL THE LIPS OF MANY A BLANDERED DEPENDANT.

THOSE WHO OFFEND NOTLY NEEDLE WITH OTHER MEN'S AFFAIRS, ARE VERY APT TO NEGLECT THEIR OWN.

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and in public and private charity his liberality was at once exemplary and unostentatious.

FORBES, GORDON, a British general. This veteran officer entered the army in 1756. He served during the American war; was four years stationed in the East Indies; and commanded the troops in St. Domingo two years. In 1777 he raised the 74th regiment: was thirty years colonel of the 29th; and died at the age of 90, at Ham, Middlesex, in 1828.

FORBIN, CLAUDE, chevalier DE, a distinguished French naval commander, born in 1656. In 1685 he accompanied the French ambassador to Siam, where he remained two years, as high admiral, general, &c., to his Siamese majesty; and on his return to Europe he signalized himself on several occasions. In 1708 he was entrusted with conveying the Pretender to Scotland, but owing to the vigilance of admiral Byng he could not effect a landing. He was brave, generous, and disinterested. Died, 1738.

FORCELLINI, GILES, an eminent critic and lexicographer, was born at Treviso, in the Venetian states, in 1688, and died there in 1768. He was associated in his literary labours with Facciolati; jointly producing, among others of less note, that important work, "Lexicon totius Latinitatis."

FORD, JOHN, an English dramatic author of the 17th century, was born, in 1586, at Hisington, in Devonshire, where his father was a justice of the peace. He became a member of the Middle Temple in 1602; and died about 1639. His first tragedy, "The Lover's Melancholy," was printed in 1629; and he was the author of many other plays, besides some which he wrote in conjunction with Drayton and Decker.

FORD, SIR JOHN, was born at Harting, Sussex, in 1605; educated at Oxford; and knighted by Charles I. after having served the office of sheriff for his native county. During the civil wars he commanded a regiment of horse, and suffered much in the royal cause, being imprisoned on suspicion of aiding the king's escape from Hampton Court; but owing to the interest of Ireton, whose sister he had married, he obtained his release. He was a man of considerable mechanical ingenuity; and at the request of the citizens of London, he contrived machinery for raising the Thames water into all the high streets, which machinery was afterwards used to drain mines and lands in other parts of the country. He projected various other beneficial improvements; and died in 1670.

FORDUN, JOHN DE, a Scotch historian of the 14th century; author of a history of Scotland, entitled "Scotichronicon," which would be a valuable document, were it not disfigured by much that is absurd and fabulous.

FORDYCE, DAVID, an ingenious writer, was born at Aberdeen, in 1711. He was educated at that university, and became professor of moral philosophy in the Marischal college. In 1750 he made a tour to Italy; and on his return the following year, was drowned on the coast of Holland. He wrote "Dialogues concerning

Education," 2 vols. 8vo.; "The Elements of Moral Philosophy," &c.

FORDYCE, JAMES, brother of the preceding, was born, in 1720, at Aberdeen, and educated at that university. His first settlement, as a minister, was at Brechen, from whence he removed to Alloa; and, having obtained the degree of D. D. from the university of Glasgow, he came to Monkwell-street chapel, London, where he drew crowded audiences by his eloquence, and the beauty of his sermons. In 1782 he resigned his situation, and went to live first in Hampshire, and next at Bath, where he died in 1796. He published "Sermons to Young Women," 2 vols.; "Addresses to Young Men," 2 vols.; "Addresses to the Deity;" a volume of poems; and some single sermons.

FORDYCE, GEORGE, an eminent physician, nephew of the preceding, was born in 1736; educated at the university of Aberdeen, and obtained the degree of M. A. at the age of fourteen. The year following he was placed with his uncle, who was a surgeon and apothecary, at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. He went from thence to Edinburgh, and next to Leyden, where, in 1758, he took his doctor's degree. In 1759 he settled in London, and commenced lecturer on the materia medica and practice of physic, in which he acquired an unrivalled reputation. In 1770 he was chosen physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and in 1776 a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1787 he was elected *speciali gratia*, a fellow of the College of Physicians. Dr. Fordyce is known by his "Dissertations on Fever;" a "Treatise on Digestion;" "Elements of the Practice of Physic," &c. He was also an excellent experimental chemist, and published "Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation." He died in 1805.

FOREST, JOHN, painter to the king of France, was born at Paris in 1636, and died in 1712. His landscapes are much admired.

FORESTI, or FORESTA, JAMES PHILIP, usually called Philip of Bergamo, was an Augustine monk. He wrote a chronicle from the earliest period to 1503; also a "Treatise on illustrious Women." Died, 1520.

FORFAIT, PIERRE ALEXANDRE LAURENT, an eminent French engineer; author of "Traité Élémentaire de la Mâtire des Vaseaux;" various articles relating to navigation in the Encyclopédie Méthodique, &c. Born, at Rouen, 1752; died, 1807.

FORKEL, JOHN NICHOLAS, an eminent writer on the history and theory of music, and director of music in the university of Göttingen, was born in 1749, and died in 1819. His "General History of Music," 2 vols. 4to., is reckoned the most valuable of his numerous works. He was also a composer and a good pianist, and a man of general and extensive knowledge.

FORMEY, JOHN HENRY SAMUEL, a philosophical writer, was born at Berlin, in 1711. He was for some years pastor of a French church in that city; which place he resigned on being chosen professor of philosophy in the French college. On the restoration of the Royal Academy of Sciences at

TRUE GLORY CONSISTS IN DOING THE GREATEST PRACTICABLE DEGREE OF GOOD, WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE MIXTURE OF EVIL.

NONE BUT THE KILL-DISPOSED, OR VULGAR-MINDED, WANT THEIR SPEECH IN GIVING UTTERANCE TO OPPROBRIOUS SENTENCES.

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Berlin, he was appointed secretary to the philosophical department, and afterwards sole secretary. He was a prolific author, and very industrious as an editor, being the principal conductor of three literary journals. Died, 1797.

FORSKAL, PEREN, a young Swedish naturalist, the scholar and friend of Linnaeus, who, after completing his studies at Upsal, travelled into the East with Niebuhr, but died at Djerid, in Arabia, during the second year of his travels, and before he had attained his 28th year. On Niebuhr's return he published, in 3 vols. 4to., Forskal's remarks on the productions of the countries through which he had passed.

FORSTER, JOHN REINHOLD, an eminent naturalist and geographer, was born, in 1729, at Dirschau, in Polish Prussia; educated at Berlin and Halle; and officiated as minister of Dantzic, and afterwards at Nassenhuben. Having devoted all the time he could spare to philosophy, geometry, and mathematical science, he was invited to Russia, to superintend some new colonies at Saratoff. But, not obtaining the situation, he came to England, as teacher of the French and German languages, and natural history, at the dissenting academy at Warrington. In 1772 he accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world, as naturalist to the expedition, and took his son with him as a companion. On his return, in 1775, the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and he secured on him the high road to preferment; but having given offence by publishing an account of the voyage, in the name of his son, (in evasion of an express agreement he had made with government), and the work containing many observations unfavourable and offensive to those by whom he had been employed, his situation was rendered very unpleasant in this country, and it was fortunate for him that he was appointed professor of natural history, &c. at Halle, in Saxony, to which place he retired; and died in 1798. Besides his "History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North," he wrote several other original works, and translated many into German. He united great penetration and quick apprehension with astonishing powers of memory. He spoke or wrote seventeen living and dead languages, and was well acquainted with almost every department of literature; while in history, botany, and zoology, he stands among the first investigators of the last century.

FORSTER, JOHN GEORGE ADAM, son of the preceding, was born in 1754; accompanied his father in the voyage round the world; was professor of natural history in the university of Hesse Cassel, and afterwards at Wilm. He subsequently settled at Mentz as a bookseller, and entered warmly into the revolutionary principles of France; on which account he was nominated a deputy to the Rhenish convention, and sent to Paris; but Mentz being besieged and taken by the Prussians, Forster was obliged to remain at Paris, where he died in 1794, while preparing, as it is said, for a voyage to Hindostan and Thibet. He was the author of several works on geo-

graphy, natural history, philosophy, and politics.

FORSTER, GRONOR, an English traveller, was in 1782 engaged in the civil service of the East India company. He was well acquainted with the oriental languages, which rendered him a fit person to undertake a journey from Bengal to Persia, and thence through Russia to England. A full narrative of this was published in 1798, under the title of "A Journey from Bengal to England, through the northern part of India, Kashmir, Afghanistan, and Persia, and into Russia, by the Caspian Sea," 2 vols. 4to. The author travelled chiefly in the character of a Mohammedan merchant, which his knowledge of the Asiatic languages and customs enabled him to support. He returned to India, and was preparing for further researches in that part of the world, when his death took place, at Allahabad, in 1792.

FORSTER, NATHANIEL, a learned divine and writer, was born, in 1717, at Plymouth, Devon; educated at Eton and Oxford; obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Bristol, and the vicarage of Rochdale, in 1754; in the following year elected F.R.S., and appointed one of the royal chaplains; and died in 1757. He was the author of "Reflections on the Antiquity, Government, Arts, and Sciences in Egypt;" "A Dissertation on Josephus's Account of Jesus Christ; and a Hebrew Bible without points."

FORSYTH, WILLIAM, an able horticulturist, was born at Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, in 1737. He was a pupil of the celebrated Philip Miller, and succeeded him at the physic-garden of the apothecaries' company at Chelsea. In 1784 he was made superintendent of the royal gardens at Kensington and St. James's, and died in 1804. He received a grant from parliament for his invention of a composition to cure the wounds and diseases of trees; and he wrote several works on the management and culture of fruit-trees, &c.

FORT, FRANCIS LE, a Russian commander, was descended from an ancient family of Geneva, where he was born in 1656. He went into the Russian service early; afterwards became secretary to the Danish minister at Moscow; and finally, by his propitiating manners and appearance, attracted the notice of the young czar Peter, who made him a captain of foot, and honoured him with his confidence. In a few years afterwards he was raised to the rank of general; and, although unacquainted with maritime affairs, the czar also created him an admiral. In 1696, when the siege of Asoph was undertaken, the chief command both by sea and land was entrusted to him; and, eventually, he was honoured with the office of prime minister. When the czar determined to travel for his own improvement, he created Le Fort his ambassador to the courts he visited, and travelled in his train as a private person. He died, at Moscow, in 1699.

FORTESCUE, Sir JOHN, an eminent judge, and writer on the law, was a son of Sir Henry Fortescue, lord chief justice of Ireland. He studied at Lincoln's Inn, was

SOME ARGUE FROM THE LOVE OF TRUTH; AND NOT A FEW, FROM A SPIRIT OF CONTRADICTION.

THE WISER A MAN IS, AND THE MORE EXPERIENCE HE GAINS, THE LESS CONFIDENT HE IS IN HIS OWN JUDGMENT.

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called to the bar, and in 1442 was made chief justice of the court of King's Bench. He was a principal counsellor in the court of Henry VI., and for his devotion to that monarch he was attainted by the Parliament under Edward IV.; and in 1463 he fled, with queen Margaret and her suite, to Flanders, where he remained in exile several years; during which time he wrote his well-known work, "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ." Returning to England, to join in the struggle for the restoration of the house of Lancaster, he was taken at the battle of Tewkesbury; but obtained his pardon from Edward, and was allowed to retire to his seat in Gloucestershire, where he died, in the 90th year of his age.

FORTIS, Dr., general of the order of Jesuits, was born in 1756, and died at Rome in 1828. He was a Venetian by birth, possessed an active and energetic mind, and was well qualified for the government of the order.

FORTIGUERRA, NICOLAS, an Italian prelate and poet, was born at Pistoria in 1674, and died in 1735. He was the author of a burlesque poem, entitled "Ricciardetto," a lively and elegant production, in which the style of Ariosto and Pulci is by turns very happily imitated.

FOSCOLO, Ugo, a distinguished Italian writer, was born at sea, in 1770, in a Venetian frigate lying near Zante, of which his father was governor. He was educated at Padua, and produced his tragedy of "Thyestes" before he was twenty. He was soon after employed as secretary to Battaglia, who was sent as ambassador to Buonaparte, to endeavour to preserve the independence of the Venetian republic. The embassy was unsuccessful, and Foscolo retired into Lombardy, where he produced his celebrated "Letters of Otis," which established his fame. Having enlisted in the first Italian legion that was formed, he was shut up in Genoa during the famous siege of 1799, with General Massena, and while there he composed two of his finest odes. He remained in the Italian army till 1805, when he was sent to Calais with the troops professedly destined for the invasion of England; but he soon after quitted the service. He was appointed professor of literature at Pavia, in 1809; when the bold language of his introductory lecture is said to have offended Buonaparte, and the professorship was immediately suppressed. In 1812 he produced his tragedy of "Ajax," which was represented at the theatre Della Scala, at Milan; but it being supposed to convey a satire on the character of Buonaparte, he found it necessary to withdraw to Florence. He is said to have subsequently engaged in a conspiracy to expel the Austrians from Italy; but a discovery taking place, he was obliged to decamp, first to Switzerland, from whence he shortly after removed to England, where he was well received by the most eminent literati, and noticed by people of distinction. Besides publishing his "Essays on Petrarch," "Disputations and Notes on Dante," &c., he contributed to the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other reviews; and he might have enjoyed an easy competence, if he had not

unnecessarily involved himself in pecuniary difficulties. Died, 1827.

FOSSE, CHARLES DE LA, an eminent painter, was born at Paris, in 1640. He became successively professor, director, and chancellor of the Academy of Painting; and died in 1716.

FOSSE, ANTHONY DE LA, sieur d'Anbigny, nephew of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1653. He was secretary to the duke d'Aumont; but he devoted considerable time to literary pursuits, and wrote several successful tragedies, of which the best is entitled "Manlius Capitolinus." Died, 1708.

FOSTER, JAMES, D.D., an eminent dissenting minister of the sect called Independents, was born at Exeter, in 1697; and commenced preaching there in 1718. He afterwards removed to Trowbridge in Wiltshire, where he turned Baptist; and in 1724 was chosen successor to Dr. John Gale, of the chapel in Barbican, London, where he acted as a pastor nearly twenty-years, and also as lecturer at a meeting-house in the Old Jewry. He was so eloquent a preacher that crowds flocked to hear him, and Pope has made honourable mention of him in his satires. In 1746 he attended lord Kilmarnock to the scaffold, which is said to have made so strong an impression upon his own spirits as to afflict him with a settled melancholy from which he never entirely recovered. He wrote a Defence of Revelation, in reply to Tindal; "Tracts on Heresy;" "Discourses on Natural Religion and Social Virtue," &c. Died, 1753.

FOSTER, JOHN, a learned divine, was born in 1731, at Windsor, and educated at Eton, from whence he was sent to King's college, Cambridge. He was for a time head-master at Eton, and was appointed to a stall at Windsor, in 1772; but died in 1773 at Spa, whither he had gone for his health. He published an "Essay on the nature of Accent and Quantity, with their use and application in the pronunciation of the English, Latin, and Greek languages."

FOSTER, Sir MICHAEL, an eminent lawyer, was born at Marlborough in Wiltshire, in 1689; entered the Middle Temple, and in regular course was called to the bar. In 1735 he was chosen recorder of Bristol; and, in 1745, appointed one of the justices of the King's Bench, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He published a tract against bishop Gibson's Codex on Church Power; and a Report of the Trials of the Rebels in the year 1746. He was an independent and fearless asserter of the liberty of the subject.

FOSTER, HENRY, a naval officer, who accompanied Sir Edward Parry in his voyages to the Arctic Regions; and, in 1828, had the command of the Chanticleer sloop of war, to prosecute a voyage of scientific research in the southern regions of the globe. After having visited various islands in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, in order to determine points relative to the figure of the earth, meridians, &c., he was drowned, by falling out of a canoe which he had used in ascending the river Chagres, Feb. 5, 1831.

FOTHERGILL, GEORGE, an eminent divine, was born in Westmoreland, in 1705,

POPULARITY IS BUILT ON INSTABILITY: HOW SOON ARE PUBLIC FAVOURITES TRANSFORMED INTO OBJECTS OF HATRED AND OBLOQUY?

NEVER GIVE ORDERS IN AN AUTHORITATIVE TONE; IT IS EITHER THE RESULT OF A BAD HABIT, OR PROCEEDS FROM INORDINATE PRIDE.

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and educated at Kendal school, from whence he removed to Queen's-college, Oxford, where he became fellow and tutor. In 1751 he was elected principal of Edmund-hall, and presented to the vicarage of Bramley in Hampshire. He wrote 2 vols. of sermons, which were highly esteemed. Died, 1760.

FOTHERGILL, JOHN, an eminent physician, was born in 1712, at Carr End, in Yorkshire, his parents being highly respectable members of the Society of Friends. He served his time to an apothecary, after which he went to Edinburgh, where, in 1736, he took his doctor's degree. In the same year he became a pupil in St. Thomas's hospital, and in 1740 made a tour of the continent. On his return he settled in London; and in 1748 acquired much reputation, by a tract entitled "An Account of the Sore Throat attended with Ulcers." In 1754 he became a member of the Edinburgh College of Physicians; and in 1763 a fellow of the Royal Society. For thirty years he may be said to have stood at the head of the medical profession; and died in 1780. His works, consisting chiefly of medical pieces, have been printed in 3 vols. 8vo. with his life prefixed.

FOUCHE, JOSEPH, duke of Otranto, was the son of a captain of a merchant ship, and born at Nantes in 1763. It was intended he should follow the same profession as his father, but he adopted that of the law, and the events of the Revolution soon brought him into notice. He headed a popular society at Nantes, by which he was sent, in 1792, as their deputy to the National Convention; and on the trial of Louis XVI. he voted for his death. In 1793 he was sent to Lyons with Collet d'Herbois; and the cold-blooded cruelties he there committed stands recorded in his own letters and reports. Returning to Paris, he joined in the destruction of Robespierre, merely from the fear of becoming one of his victims. He, however, had several narrow escapes during the turbulent times that followed; but circumstances at length placed him at the head of the Parisian police; in which office he was a useful instrument in the hands of Buonaparte, who thought it might be easy, through Fouché, to hazard a political stroke without compromising his own character. To the superintendence of police Buonaparte added the management of the Interior, and in 1805 he made him duke of Otranto. He then opened his drawing-room to the ancient nobility, many of whom he employed as spies; but the emperor grew suspicious of this minister, and after his second marriage he resolved on dismissing him; for which an opportunity soon offered. As they felt no confidence in each other, both employed a secret agent at the English court; which agents, not being known to each other, had no means of concerting measures together; consequently their communications did not agree, and the English minister concluded, from the want of coincidence in their proposals, that France was merely trifling, and complained loudly of the insult. This led to some investigation, when the contractor Ouvrard was proved to have been secretly employed by the duke of Otranto. Immediately upon this, the

duke of Rovigo was made prefect of the Interior, and Fouché was required to deliver up his papers. He was then sent into a sort of honourable exile, with the empty title of governor of Rome. In 1814 he returned to France, and was well received by the restored government, who asked his opinion, and afterwards had to regret they did not follow his counsels. When Napoleon re-appeared in France, Fouché was suddenly called to the ministry, and filled his post with skill. After the battle of Waterloo he was appointed president of the provisional government, when he appeared as negotiator between the emperor and the allied powers; and, seeing the uselessness of Paris offering a defence, he acted honourably in advising Napoleon to abdicate. Louis XVIII. continued Otranto as one of his ministers, until by the law of the 6th of January, 1816, he was obliged to quit France. After travelling some time in Germany, he took up his residence at Trieste, where he died in 1820. He was certainly one of the most celebrated, and, perhaps, the most designedly wicked of all the French revolutionists. One of his countrymen has summed up his character in this short sentence. "Fouché effected some good, and a great deal of evil."

FOULIS, ROBERT AND ANDREW, two eminent printers in Glasgow; distinguished for the beauty and accuracy of their books, particularly the Latin and Greek classics. They continued for thirty years to carry on business with great success; but having endeavoured to establish an academy for the instruction of youth in painting and sculpture, their resources were unequal to the undertaking, and it ultimately ruined them. Andrew died in 1774, and Robert in 1776.

FOUQUIER-TAINVILLE, ANTHONY QUENTIN, one of the most execrable monsters of the French revolution, was born in 1747. As director of Robespierre's revolutionary tribunal in 1793, he boasted of pronouncing only one word—"Death." It was he that accused Marie Antoinette of incest with the dauphin; to which infamous accusation she replied, "I appeal to all mothers, whether the charge is possible." He called the guillotine the coining machine of the revolution; and to such a state of savage fury had his thirst for blood risen, that its repeated gratification appears to have produced a real insanity. At length, after the fall of Robespierre, in 1795, this human demon was denounced by Fréron in these appropriate words, "I demand that Fouquier Tainville may wear off the remains of his drunken surfeit of blood in hell." Being tried and condemned to the guillotine, the people used his own death-dealing phrase as he went to execution; while he replied, with hoarse curses and distorted gesticulations, to their execrations; but his courage failed him at the foot of the scaffold, and he died like a coward.

FOUNTAIN, SIR ANDREW, an English antiquary, was born at Narford, in Norfolk, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford, where he studied the Anglo-Saxon language, and wrote a piece inserted in Dr. Hicke's Thesaurus. entitled "Nu-

BUSINESS IS AS MUCH THE PROPER RELIEF TO RELAXATION AND PLEASURE, AS PLEASURE AND RELAXATION ARE TO BUSINESS.

THE PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF OUR FACULTIES DEPEND ON THEIR CONSTANT AND WHOLESOME EXERCISE.

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nismata Anglo-Saxonica et Anglo-Danica." King William conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and in 1727 he was appointed warden of the Mint. Died, 1753.

FOQUIERES, JAMES, a Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp in 1580. He was the disciple of Velvet Breughel, and became so excellent in painting landscapes, as to be ranked with Titian. Died, 1659.

FOURQUEVAUX, Raimond of Pavia, baron of, an Italian writer and soldier; he wrote the Lives of eminent French Generals. Died, 1574.

FOURCROY, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS DE, an eminent French chemist and natural philosopher, was born at Paris, in 1755; and, having adopted the profession of medicine, he applied himself closely to the study of the sciences connected with it, especially to chemistry. In 1794 he was appointed professor of chemistry at the Jardin du Roi; and about this period he became associated with Lavoisier, Berthollet, &c. in researches which led to vast improvements and discoveries in chemistry, and, in conjunction with them, he drew up the new "Methode de Nomenclature Chimique." When the Revolution took place, he engaged in politics, and was chosen a deputy from Paris to the National Convention. In 1794 he became a member of the committee of Public Safety, and, next year, passed into the council of Ancients. In 1799, Buonaparte gave him a place in the Council of State, when he was entrusted with the management of all affairs relating to public instruction, and acquitted himself in a manner highly meritorious. He was the author of many valuable works on chemical science and natural philosophy. Died, 1809.

FOURCROY, CHARLES RENE DE, an eminent French officer and engineer, who served with distinction in various campaigns, and attained the rank of marechal de camp. Born, 1718; died, 1791.

FOURMONT, STEPHEN, an eminent linguist, was born, in 1683, at Herbelai, near Paris. He was member of many learned societies, and held the situation of secretary to the duke of Orleans. Died, 1746.

FOURNIER, PIERRE SIMON, a Parisian type founder and engraver; author of "Manuel Typographique," and other works illustrative of his art. Born, 1712; died, 1768.

FOUVIER, Baron, a secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris; who had been a priest of the Oratory, but devoted himself to the study of mathematics. He accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, but afterwards lost his favour; as he also did that of the Bourbon family; neither of the governments reposing confidence in his services. He published some discussions in the Journal of the Polytechnic school, &c. Died, 1830.

FOWLER, EDWARD, a learned English prelate, was born, in 1639, at Westerleigh, Gloucestershire. Though at first a non-conformist, he was afterwards distinguished for his attachment to the church of England; and, after enjoying several livings, he was raised to the see of Gloucester for his refusal to read the famous declaration

of James II. in 1668, and his subsequent exertions in favour of the Revolution. He was the author of various theological tracts; and died in 1714.

FOX, RICHARD, an English prelate and statesman, was born, about 1466, at Ropesley, near Grantham; and educated at Oxford and Cambridge. He was in high favour with Henry VII., who employed him on various missions; and successively made him Bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester. But in the following reign he found himself supplanted by Wolsey, whom he had introduced and fostered; he therefore retired to his diocese, and passed the remainder of his days in acts of charity and munificence. He was a patron of learning, and the founder of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and of the free-schools of Taunton and Grantham. Died, 1538.

FOX, EDWARD, an eminent English prelate and statesman in the 16th century, was born at Dursley, Gloucestershire; educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, at which latter he became provost; and was sent by cardinal Wolsey on a mission to Rome, in conjunction with Gardiner, to procure the divorce of Henry VIII. from queen Catharine. He was subsequently engaged in embassies to France and Germany; and, in 1535, he was promoted to the see of Hereford. He is said to have secretly promoted the cause of the Reformation; but though he might have used his influence in that cause as a politician, as a divine he never openly espoused it. Died, 1536.

FOX, JOHN, a celebrated church historian and divine, was born, in 1517, at Boston, Lincolnshire, and educated at Oxford. Applying himself closely to the study of theology, he became a convert to the principles of the Reformation, was expelled his college on a charge of heresy, and suffered great privation. A short time before the death of Henry VIII. he was employed as tutor in the family of the duchess of Richmond, to educate the children of her brother, the earl of Surrey, then a state prisoner. In the reign of Edward VI. he was restored to his fellowship; but when Mary ascended the throne he found it prudent to retire to the continent, where he gained a livelihood as corrector of the press for an eminent printer at Basle. On Elizabeth's accession he returned to his native country, and settled in the family of his former pupil, the duke of Norfolk, where he remained till his death; and he also received a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Salisbury. He was the author of many controversial and other works; but the only one which now obtains perusal is his "History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church," commonly called "Fox's Book of Martyrs." There is scarcely any book in existence, perhaps, concerning which such opposite opinions have been entertained; but, while we are ready to admit that a recital of horrid cruelties practised by persecuting bigots is repulsive to the feelings of humanity, and calculated to perpetuate the animosities arising from religious feuds, rather than to promote peace and good-will, these "Acts and Monu-

TO BE BUSY IN DOING THAT WHICH CONDUCE TO NO GOOD PURPOSE, IS A POSITIVE ABUSE OF OUR FACULTIES.

A MAN WILL SOON BE WEARY OF THAT LABOUR WHICH YIELDS NO PROFIT NOR BENEFICIAL RETURN.

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ments" are in general too voracious in their details to be regarded as the fictions of a zealot. Fox died in 1587, aged 69.

FOX, GEORGE, founder of the society of Friends, or Quakers, was born at Drayton, Leicestershire, in 1624, and apprenticed to a grazier. At the age of 19 he persuaded himself that he had received a divine command to devote himself solely to religion. He accordingly forsook his relations, and wandered from place to place, leading a life of itinerancy, in which he fasted much, walked abroad in retired places, studying the Bible, and sometimes sat in a hollow tree for a day together. In 1648 he began to propagate his opinions, and commenced public preacher. At Derby, his followers were first denominated Quakers, in consequence of their tremulous manner of delivery. He was taken up in 1635, and sent a prisoner to Cromwell, who, being satisfied with his pacific intentions, set him at liberty. In fact, he was more than once indebted to the Protector for his freedom, when committed to prison by the country magistracy for his frequent interruption of ministers while performing divine service. In 1656 he was liberated from prison by order of Charles II., and immediately commenced the task of forming his followers into a formal and united society. In 1660 he married the widow of judge Fell, and soon after went over to America, for the express purpose of making proselytes. On his return he was again thrown into prison, but was soon released, and went to Holland. Returning to England, and refusing to pay tithes, he was cast in a suit for the recovery of them, and again visited the continent. His health had now become impaired by the incessant toil and suffering he had endured, and he again revisited his native land, living in a retired manner till his death, in 1690. He was sincere in his religious opinions, and a rigid observer of the great moral duties. His writings consist of his "Journals;" "Epistles;" and "Doctrinal Pieces."

FOX, SIR STEPHEN, a statesman, was born at Farley, Wilts, in 1627. From his attachment to Charles II., he was at the Restoration made clerk of the green cloth, and paymaster of the forces. By opposing the bill for a standing army, he lost the favour of king William, but was replaced in the reign of Anne. He built a new church at Farley, founded some alms-houses, and was the first who projected Chelsea college as a military asylum. He was twice married, being father by his first wife to the first earl of Ilchester, and by the second to the first lord Holland, the subject of the following paragraph.

FOX, HENRY, the first lord Holland, an eminent statesman, was born in 1705, and educated at Eton. After filling lower offices in the state, he was in 1746 appointed secretary at war; retired in 1756, to make way for Mr. Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, but returned to office the following year as paymaster of the forces; and in this situation his public conduct has been much admired upon. In 1763 he was created baron Holland of Foxley, and died in 1774.

FOX, CHARLES JAMES, the second son

of the preceding, was born Jan. 13th, 1748; and received his education at Westminster, Eton, and Oxford, where his proficiency in classical literature attracted considerable notice. It was the intention of his father, who had a high opinion of his capacity, that he should occupy a prominent station in the political world, and he accordingly procured for him a seat in parliament for the borough of Midhurst when he was only nineteen. He, however, prudently remained silent till he had attained the legal age of a member, and then we find him, in 1770, aiding the ministry, who rewarded him with the office of one of the lords of the Admiralty; but he resigned that situation in 1772; and, in 1773, was nominated a commissioner of the treasury, from whence he was suddenly dismissed, in consequence of some disagreement with lord North. Mr. Fox now entered the lists of opposition, and throughout the whole of the American war proved a most powerful antagonist to the ministers of that period. On the downfall of lord North he was appointed, in 1782, one of the secretaries of state, which situation he resigned on the death of the marquis of Rockingham; when the earl of Shelburne, afterwards marquis of Lansdowne, was appointed to succeed him. On the dissolution of that short-lived administration, he formed the coalition with lord North (a coalition which was odious to the great mass of the people), and resumed his former office. He now brought in his India bill, which, after having passed the House of Commons, was unexpectedly thrown out by the House of Lords, and occasioned the resignation of the ministry, of which he formed a part. Mr. Pitt then came into power; while Mr. Fox placed himself at the head of the opposition, and a long contest took place between these illustrious rivals. Worn out, and perhaps disgusted with public business, he, in 1788, repaired to the continent, in company with Mrs. Fox, and after spending a few days with Gibbon, the historian, at Lausanne, entered the classic regions of Italy. In consequence, however, of the sudden illness of the king, and the necessity of constituting a regency, he was soon recalled. The regency, the trial of Mr. Hastings, and above all, the French revolution, and its relative effects on this country, gave ample scope to display his talents and eloquence, both of which he continued to exert against the administration of Mr. Pitt; inveighing against the war with France, and denouncing the measures of his great rival on every subject of importance. However men may differ as to the soundness of Mr. Fox's political views, no one denies that he was a sincere friend to the freedom and best interests of mankind, or that in private life a more amiable and pleasant companion could not be found. In the senate he was argumentative, bold, and energetic; in the domestic circle, no one was more ingenuous, bland, or courteous. His literary abilities were of the first order; and had he lived in less stirring times, there is every probability his country would have benefited by his writings. As it was, he left little behind him for our admiration, but his eloquent speeches, and "The History of the

HOW NARROW IS THE BOUNDARY OF OUR KNOWLEDGE! HOW IMMENSELY EXTENDED IS THE REGION OF OUR IGNORANCE!

LABOUR, UNDERTAKEN WITH CHEERFULNESS, BEGUILLES THE TIME, AND GIVES AN ELASTICITY TO THE MIND.

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early part of the reign of James II." On the death of Mr. Pitt he was again recalled to power, and set on foot a negotiation for peace with France, but did not live to see the issue of it. He died in the 59th year of his age, on the 13th of September, 1806.

FOY, MAXIMILIAN SEBASTIAN, general, was a native of Ham, in Picardy, where he was born in 1775. He entered the army at fifteen years of age, and made his first campaign under Dumouriez, in 1792. He displayed his military talents to great advantage in Italy, Germany, and Portugal; and succeeded Marmont, as commander-in-chief after the battle of Salamanca; when he conducted a skilful retreat to the Douro. He received his 15th wound on the field of Waterloo, but refused to quit his post until the close of that engagement. He was afterwards employed as inspector-general of infantry; and in 1819 was elected a member of the chamber of deputies at Paris; when he distinguished himself as an orator, and was a great public favourite. He died in 1825; and having left his widow and family in destitute circumstances, a most liberal subscription was immediately entered into, to provide for them, and to erect a monument to his memory. From his MSS. a "History of the Peninsular War" has been published by his widow.

FRACASTORIO, JEROME, an Italian poet and physician to pope Paul III. was born at Verona in 1483, and died in 1553. His principal poem is entitled "De Syphilis."

FRA DIAVOLO, a Neapolitan robber, whose real name was Michael Pozzo, was born about 1760. He was at first a stocking-maker, afterwards a friar, and in the latter capacity united himself as leader to a gang of outlawed banditti in Calabria. In his double character of robber and priest, he offered his services, in 1799, to cardinal Ruffo, who headed the counter-revolutionary party in favour of the Bourbons of Naples. For his services, although a price had been previously set on his head, he obtained pardon, distinction, and a pension of 3600 ducats, with which he retired to an estate which he purchased. On Joseph Napoleon becoming king, the expelled government again set him in motion. He made a descent, in 1806, with a large body of banditti and recruits, at Sperlonga, threw open the prisons, and was joined by numerous lazzaroni; but, after a severe action, he was defeated and taken prisoner, condemned by a special commission, and executed. He died with disdainful indifference. He often, like Robin Hood, restored their liberty and property to captives who interested him, especially females, even making them presents, and affecting to protect the poor.

FRAMERY, NICHOLAS STEHEN, an eminent French musician and dramatist; born at Rouen, in 1745. He was the composer both of the poetry and music of several operas; wrote many critical tracts, &c., and for a time conducted the "Journal de Musique." Died, 1810.

FRANCIA, FRANCESCO, an eminent painter, was born at Bologna, in 1450. He had been a goldsmith and an engraver of medals, but afterwards applied wholly to painting. Being employed by Raphael to place

a picture of his in a church at Bologna, it is said that he was so struck with its beauty, and convinced of his own inferiority, that he fell into a desponding state. Died, 1518.

FRANCIS I., king of France, ascended the throne in 1515, at the age of 21. He was the son of Charles of Orleans, and of Louisa of Savoy, grand-daughter to Valentine, duke of Milan, in right of whom he laid claim to that duchy. The Swiss opposed his passage through their territories, and were defeated at the battle of Marignano. Francis then entered the Milanese, and forced Maximilian Sforza to relinquish the sovereignty. A war afterwards broke out between him and the emperor Charles V. in which Francis lost a considerable part of his territories, was made prisoner, and conveyed to Madrid. In 1526 he regained his liberty, after renouncing his claim to Naples, the Milanese, Flanders, and Artois. In 1535 he marched again into Italy, and possessed himself of Savoy; but a peace was hastily made up, which was soon after broken, and Francis again lost a considerable part of his own dominions. He died in 1547. He was the patron and friend of literature, and possessed a generous and chivalric spirit; and had he been content to reign in peace, France might have been happy under his rule. He founded the Royal College of Paris, and furnished a magnificent library at Fontainebleau, besides building several palaces, which he ornamented with pictures and statues, to the great encouragement of the fine arts. He is frequently termed "the Great," and "the Restorer of Learning;" and though, perhaps, not entitled to these appellations in their strictest sense, he may be fairly considered as one of the most distinguished sovereigns that ever swayed the sceptre of France.

FRANCIS, of Lorraine, emperor of Germany, was born in 1708, and married in 1736 Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles VI. On the death of her father, in 1740, Maria Theresa appointed her husband to the administration of the government, and on the death of Charles VI. in 1743, he was elected emperor. Died, 1765.

FRANCIS, St. or FRANCIS OF ASSISI, the founder of the order of Franciscan friars, was born at Assisi, in Umbria, in 1192. He was the son of a merchant, and said to be of dissolute habits; but on recovering from a dangerous illness he became enthusiastically devout, and devoted himself to solitude, joyfully undergoing every species of penance and mortification. Thinking his extravagance proceeded from insanity, his father had him closely confined; and at length, being taken before the bishop of Assisi, in order formally to resign all claim to his paternal estate, he not only assented to it, but literally stripped himself. He was now looked upon as a saint; and great numbers joining him in his vow of poverty, he drew up rules for their use, which being sanctioned by pope Innocent III., the order of Franciscans was established. So rapidly did they increase, that in 1219 he held a chapter which was attended by five thousand friars. After having made a fruitless effort to convert the sultan Meleddin, he re-

MONEY IS A DEFENCE OF WHICH FORTUNE MAY BEHAVE UP, BUT WISDOM IS BEYOND ITS ATTACKS.

AS IN PRISONS, HUNGER IS THE BEST SAUCE; SO OF GUESTS, MIRTH IS THE MOST WELCOME.

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turned to Assisi, where he died in 1226, and was canonized by pope Gregory in 1230.

FRANCIS OF PAULO, a Romish saint, born at Paulo, in Calabria, in 1416. He was brought up in a Franciscan convent; and in order to exceed the preceding saint in austerity of life, he retired to a cell on the desert part of the coast, where he soon obtained followers, built a monastery, and thus commenced a new order, called, *Minims*. He enjoined on his disciples a total abstinence from wine, flesh, and fish; besides which they were always to go barefoot, and never sleep on a bed. He died in France, aged 91, in 1508, and was canonized by Leo, X.

FRANCIS DE SALES, another saint of the Roman calendar, was born of a noble family at the castle of Sales, near Geneva, 1567. He obtained great praise for the success which attended his missions for the conversion of his Protestant countrymen. He was ultimately made bishop of Geneva; and he performed the duties of his station with exemplary diligence and charity. He died in 1622, and was canonized in 1665.

FRANCIS, PHILIP, son of the dean of Lismore, was a poet and dramatic writer, though much more celebrated for his translation of Horace and other classic authors, than for his original compositions. He was educated at Dublin; and having taken orders, first settled at Esher, Surrey, where he kept an academy, and had Gibbon the historian among his pupils. He afterwards held the living of Barrow, Suffolk, and was chaplain to Chelsea Hospital. He wrote "Eugenia" and "Constantia," two tragedies, some controversial tracts, &c. Died, 1773.

FRANCIS, SIR PHILIP, a political character of some distinction, and a son of the preceding, was born at Dublin in 1740, and received his education at St. Paul's school. He entered into public life as a clerk in the secretary of state's office; after which he went out as secretary to the embassy to Portugal; and, in 1773, he became a member of the council of Bengal. He remained in India till 1780, during which time he was the constant and strenuous opponent of the measures of governor Hastings; and his opposition savouring too much of personal hostility, a duel was the result. On his return to England he was chosen member for the borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight; and, joining the opposition, he took a prominent part in most of their measures, particularly in the impeachment of Mr. Hastings. He published many political pamphlets and speeches, all of which are imbued with considerable spirit and party feeling. The celebrated "Letters of Junius" have been attributed to him, and many circumstantial proofs are brought forward to support the opinion; he, however, always disavowed the authorship; the supposition therefore rests only on strong conjecture, founded on certain events of his life and a supposed similarity of style between them and his acknowledged productions. He died in 1816.

FRANCIS I., JOSEPH CHARLES, emperor of Austria, king of Lombardy, &c., was born in 1768, and succeeded his father, Leo-

pold II., in 1792. At that time he was styled emperor of Germany, by the name of Francis II.; but, in 1804, when France had been declared an empire, he assumed the title of hereditary emperor of Austria; and, on the establishment of the confederation of the Rhine, in 1806, he renounced the title of Roman emperor and German king, and resigned the government of the German empire. At the age of twenty, he accompanied his uncle, the emperor Joseph II., on a campaign against the Turks. From his position, he necessarily became a most important pivot upon which the mighty affairs of Europe turned during the continuance of the wars arising out of the French revolution. France declared war against him in 1793; and Prussia, though at first his ally, concluded a separate peace with the republic; but the emperor Francis continued the war with energy. In 1794 he put himself at the head of the army of the Netherlands, and defeated the French at Caen, Landrecy, and Tournay. In 1797 he procured a temporary repose by the peace of Campo-Formio; but in 1799 he entered into a new coalition with Russia and England against France; which was dissolved by Austria and Russia being compelled to conclude the peace of Lunéville, in 1801. War again broke out between France and Austria in 1805; but, after the battle of Austerlitz, the terms of an armistice and basis of a treaty were settled in a personal interview between Francis and Napoleon, at the bivouac of the latter. This peace lasted till 1809, when the restless ambition of the French emperor induced Francis to declare war against him once more. A disastrous campaign followed; but a favourable peace was obtained, and, by the marriage of his eldest daughter, Maria Louisa, to Napoleon, a strong tie seemed to be formed between the two imperial houses. This family tie, however, was not sufficient to appease the aggrandizing ambition of his son-in-law. In 1813, Francis found himself again compelled to enter into an alliance with Russia and Prussia against France; and, to the close of the contest, he was present with the allied armies. He died, March 3, 1835, leaving a more extensive empire to his successor than any of his ancestors ever possessed.

FRANCK DE FRANCKENAU, GEORGE, a medical writer, was a native of Nuremberg, and physician to Christian V. king of Denmark. He was the author of several medical works, and died in 1704.

FRANCKLIN, DR. THOMAS, was the son of the printer of the celebrated anti-ministerial paper called "The Craftsman," and born in 1721. He was educated at Westminster-school, and Trinity-college, Cambridge; became Greek professor at Cambridge; obtained successively the livings of Ware, Thundridge, and Brasted, and was made king's chaplain; and died in 1784. He translated Lucian, Sophocles, and other classic authors; wrote a "Dissertation on Ancient Tragedy," four volumes of Sermons, "The Earl of Warwick," and various other dramas; and left behind him the character of a learned but eccentric man.

A MAN IS NO SOONER FOUND LESS GUILTY THAN EXPECTED, THAN HE IS CONSIDERED MORE INNOCENT THAN HE IS.

HE WHO INCREASANTLY VAUNTS OF HIS PROBITY AND MONDUE, HAS NOT EVEN THE ART OF COUNTERFEITING.

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FRANCKS, or FRANKEN, FRANCIS. There were two eminent Dutch painters of this name, father and son; distinguished for the beauty of their scriptural pieces. The elder Francks died in 1616; the other in 1642.

FRANK, PETER, a German physician, born in 1735; was director-general of the hospitals of Lombardy; but quitted Italy in 1795, to become clerical professor at Vienna. He afterwards went to Russia as imperial archiater, but ill health compelled him to return; and after having refused to visit France, whither he was invited by Napoleon, he died in 1821. Professor Frank's most important works are, "Système de Police Médicale," 11 vols. 8vo.; "Choix d'Opuscules appartenant à la Médecine," 12 vols. 8vo.; and "De l'Art de Traiter les Maladies," 9 vols. 8vo.

FRANCO-BARRETO, a Portuguese poet, soldier, and churchman, was born in 1606, and died in 1664. After fighting against the Dutch in Brazil, he returned to Portugal, entered the church, and became vicar of Ilarreirol.

FRANCOIS, LAURENCE, a French abbé, born in 1698, was the author of various popular works in divinity, history, and geography. Died, 1782.

FRANCOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, NICHOLAS, was born in 1750, at Neufchateau, in Lorraine. He was bred to the law, and sent as attorney-general to St. Domingo in 1782; but returning at the commencement of the revolution, he espoused its principles, and obtained a seat in the Legislative Assembly. In 1797 he was chosen one of the five directors; and under the reign of Napoleon he became a count, a senator, and grand officer of the legion of honour. He was a man of great ability, both as a statesman and an author; and left various works in different branches of polite literature.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, an eminent philosopher and politician, was born at Boston, in the United States, in 1706. His father, who had emigrated from England, was a tallow-chandler; and Benjamin, the fifteenth of seventeen children, was apprenticed to his elder brother, a printer and publisher of a newspaper at Boston. His early passion for reading, which he had always manifested, was now gratified; and he was able also, through the medium of the newspaper, to try his powers at literary composition. Some political articles in this journal having offended the general court of the colony, the publisher was imprisoned, and forbidden to continue it. To elude this prohibition, young Franklin was made the nominal editor, and his indentures were ostensibly cancelled. After the release of his brother, he took advantage of this act to assert his freedom, and thus escape from a severity of treatment which he thought savoured more of the rigorous master than the kind relation. He therefore secretly embarked aboard a small vessel bound to New York, without means or recommendations; and, not finding employment there, he set out for Philadelphia, where he arrived on foot, with a penny roll in his hand, and one dollar in his purse.

Here he obtained employment as a compositor, and, having attracted the notice of Sir William Keith, governor of Pennsylvania, was induced by his promises to visit England, for the purpose of purchasing types, &c., to establish himself in business. Upon reaching London, in 1725, he found himself entirely deceived in his promised letters of credit and recommendation from governor Keith; and being, as before, in a strange place, without credit or acquaintance, he went to work once more as a compositor. While he was in London (a period of about eighteen months) he became a convert to delictal opinions, and wrote a "Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain;" wherein he endeavoured to show that there was no difference between virtue and vice. This he afterwards regarded as one of the grand errors of his life. In 1728 he returned to Philadelphia; soon after which he entered into business as a printer and stationer; and in 1728 he established a newspaper. His habitual prudence, combined with activity and talents, soon raised him to the rank of a highly respectable tradesman; and, chiefly by his exertions, a public library, an insurance company, and other useful institutions were established in Philadelphia. In 1732 he published his "Poor Richard's Almanack;" which became noted for the concise and useful maxims on industry and economy with which it was sprinkled. In 1736 he was appointed clerk to the general assembly at Pennsylvania, and the year following, post-master of Philadelphia. In the French war, in 1744, he proposed and carried into effect a plan of association for the defence of that province; which merits notice, as it served to unfold to America the secret of her own strength. About the same time he commenced his electrical experiments, making several discoveries in that branch of philosophy, the principal of which was the identity of the electric fire and lightning; and as practical utility was, in his opinion, the ultimate object of all philosophical investigation, he immediately applied his discoveries to the invention of iron conductors for the protection of buildings from lightning. In 1747 he was chosen a representative of the general assembly, in which situation he distinguished himself by several acts of public utility. By his means a militia bill was passed, and he was appointed colonel of the Philadelphia regiment. In 1757 he was sent to England as agent for Pennsylvania. At this time he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, and honoured with the degree of doctor of laws by the universities of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Oxford. In 1762 he returned to America; but two years afterwards he again visited England, in his former capacity, as agent; and it was at this period that he was examined at the House of Commons concerning the stamp act. In 1775 he returned home, and was elected a delegate to the congress. He was very active in the contest between England and the colonies; and was sent to France, where, in 1778, he signed a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, which produced a war between that country and England. In 1763 he signed the definitive treaty of peace,

VIOLENT PASSIONS ARE FORMED IN SOLITUDE: IN THE BUSTLE OF THE WORLD NO OBJECT HAS TIME TO MAKE A DEEP IMPRESSION.

AS THE GREEN LEAVES SHOW THAT THE BODY OF THE TREE HAS LIFE; SO GOOD WORKS OPENLY TESTIFY THE ZEAL OF THE HEART.

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and in 1785 returned to America, where he was chosen president of the supreme council. He died in 1790. Besides his political, miscellaneous, and philosophical pieces, he wrote several papers in the American Transactions, and two volumes of Essays, with his life prefixed, written by himself. He was a man of much practical wisdom, possessing a cool temper and sound judgment; and, though never inattentive to his own interest, he united with it a zealous solicitude for the advancement of the general interests of mankind.

FRANKLIN, ELEANOR ANNE, the wife of captain Franklin, the celebrated navigator, but known as an authoress as Miss Porden, was the youngest daughter of Mr. Porden, an architect; and born in 1785. In early youth she exhibited great talent and a strong memory, and acquired a considerable knowledge of Greek and other languages. Her first poem, "The Vells," was written when she was seventeen. Her next was "The Arctic Expedition," which led to her acquaintance with captain Franklin; but her principal work is the epic of "Cœur de Lion." She died in 1835, a few days after her husband had sailed from England on his second expedition.

FRAUENHOFER, JOSEPH VON, professor of philosophy in the Royal Bavarian Academy, was the son of a glazier at Straubing, and apprenticed to a glass-cutter. In the second year of his apprenticeship an accident befel him, which was the foundation of his future prosperity. The house in which he lodged fell down, and he was buried in the ruins, but fortunately extricated alive; which circumstances coming to the knowledge of the king, Maximilian Joseph, he ordered that the utmost care should be taken for the boy's recovery, gave him 18 ducats, and promised him his future protection. Frauenhofer's exertions showed that he was deserving of the king's patronage. Although he had to struggle with many difficulties, he acquired a knowledge of the theory of optics and mathematics, constructed a glass-cutting machine, and, on holidays, ground optical glasses. His subsequent discoveries and inventions in optics, the excellence of the telescopes which he manufactured, and his "Researches concerning the Laws of Light," printed in Gilbert's Annals of Physics, all contributed to establish his fame; and he died in 1826, after having been raised to deserved celebrity as a man of science.

FREDERIC I., surnamed BARBAROSSA, emperor of Germany, born in 1121, was the son of Frederic, duke of Swabia, and succeeded his uncle Conrad on the imperial throne in 1155. His principal efforts were directed to extend and confirm his power in Italy, but the events of the war, which lasted almost twenty years, were not particularly favorable for him. Saladin having retaken Jerusalem from the Christians, the pope preached a new crusade, and Frederic, with an immense army, undertook it. The Greek emperor had secretly entered into an alliance with Saladin, and attempted to prevent the march of the Germans through his dominions; but Frederic,

after gaining two great battles, penetrated into Syria, where he met his death in 1190, by being drowned while bathing. Independent of his military prowess, this monarch deserves notice for his political capacity and literary talent.

FREDERIC II., the grandson of the preceding, and son of Henry VI., was born in 1194; elected king of the Romans in 1196, and emperor in 1210, in opposition to Otho. He afterwards went to the Holy Land, and concluded a truce with the sultan of Babylon, which so provoked pope Gregory IX. that he anathematized him. On this, Frederic returned to Europe and laid siege to Rome, which occasioned the famous parties of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines. Gregory was obliged to make peace, but in 1236 he again excommunicated Frederic, and the war was renewed, which proved unsuccessful to the emperor. He was brave, bold, and generous; possessed enlightened views of government; and, for the age in which he lived, was highly accomplished. Died, 1250.

FREDERIC WILLIAM, generally called the great elector, was born in 1620, and at the age of twenty years succeeded his father as elector of Brandenburg. He is considered as the founder of the Prussian greatness; and from him is derived much of that military spirit which is now the national characteristic. By affording protection to the French Protestant refugees, he gained, as citizens of the state, 30,000 industrious manufacturers, an acquisition of no slight importance to the north of Germany; and he also gave great encouragement to agricultural improvements. He founded the library at Berlin, and a university at Duisburg; and at his death he left to his son a country much enlarged, and a well supplied treasury. Died, 1688, aged 69.

FREDERIC WILLIAM I., king of Prussia, son of Frederic I., and father of Frederic the Great, was born in 1688, and ascended the throne in 1713, having previously married a daughter of the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England. His habits were entirely military; and his constant care was to establish the strictest discipline among his troops. But he had such a ridiculous fondness for tall soldiers, that, in order to fill the ranks of his favorite regiment, he would use force or fraud, if money would not effect his object, in order to obtain the tallest men in Europe. Being void of science and ornamental literature, he treated their professors with every kind of discouragement. He was rigorous in his punishments, and always showed an inclination to aggravate rather than mitigate them. He died in 1740, leaving an abundant treasury, and an efficient army of 66,000 men.

FREDERIC II. king of Prussia, commonly called *the Great*, and sometimes erroneously styled Frederic III., was born in 1713. He obtained but a scanty education, owing to his father's predilection for military discipline, and his determination to check the strong inclination which he perceived in the heir-apparent to cherish literature. This led him, in 1730, to attempt an escape from Prussia; but the

THE FINEST SPEAKER, ANIMATED WITH PASSION, WILL AFFECT US MORE THAN THE GREATEST ORATOR WITHOUT IT.

SORROWS CONCEALED ARE MOST FELT; AND SMOTHERED GRIEFS, IF THEY BURST NOT OUT, WILL BREAK THE HEART.

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scheme being discovered, the prince was confined in the castle of Custrin, and his young companion, Katte, executed before his face. After an imprisonment of some months, a reconciliation was effected; and in 1733 he married the princess of Brunswick Wolfenbittel, in obedience to his father's command; but it is said the marriage was never consummated. In 1740 he succeeded to the throne, and it was not long before he added Lower Silesia to his dominions. In 1744 he took Prague, with its garrison of 16,000 men. In 1745 he defeated the prince of Lorraine at Freidburgh, and then marched into Bohemia, where he defeated an Austrian army. Shortly after he took Dresden, laid it under heavy exactions, and there concluded a highly favourable peace. During the ten years of comparative tranquillity that followed, Frederic employed himself in bringing his troops into a state of discipline never before equalled in any age or country. He also encouraged agriculture, the arts, manufactures, and commerce, reformed the laws, and increased the revenues; thus improving the condition of the state, and rendering it more than a match for foreign enemies. Secret information of an alliance between Austria, Russia, and Saxony, gave him reason to fear an attack, which he hastened to anticipate by the invasion of Saxony, in 1756. This commenced the seven years' war, in which he contended single-handed against the united force of Russia, Saxony, Sweden, France, Austria, and the great majority of the other German states, till at length, after various changes of fortune, he was left, in 1763, in the peaceful possession of all his paternal and acquired dominions. He now entered into a league with his former enemies, which in 1773 was cemented by the partition of Poland, an act which was then, as it is now, denounced by every lover of freedom and national security. The remainder of his life, with the exception of a short demonstration of hostility towards Austria, which was terminated by the mediation of Russia, was passed in the tranquillity of literary leisure, and in an unreserved intercourse with learned men; among whom Voltaire and Maupertuis were for a long time his especial favourites. His own literary attainments were far above mediocrity, as may be seen by his "History of his own Times;" "The History of the Seven Years' War;" "Considerations on the State of Europe;" "Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg;" poems, &c. Frederic, on ascending the throne, found in his states a population of only two millions and a quarter, and left it with six millions, a result to which nothing but his talents as a general and a legislator contributed. His talents, his army, and his treasure were his sole means of government. His habits were singularly simple and unostentatious; he rose constantly at five, when he employed himself in reading despatches and reports, all of which were addressed to himself in person, and to each of which he marked an answer in the margin, consisting generally of no more than a single word; at eleven he reviewed his regiment, and dined at twelve; the remainder of the day was passed in literary

pursuits, and in the enjoyment of musical performances; and at ten he invariably retired to rest. He was an avowed sceptic in matters of religion, yet he encouraged the observance of it among his subjects; and though he is justly chargeable with immoderate ambition, by which his subjects were continually involved in war, yet his vigorous understanding and undaunted courage rendered him equal to his position; while the splendour of his reign endeared him to the people, and they willingly accorded to him the epithet of "the Great." He died in 1786, aged 75.

FREDERIC V., king of Denmark, was born in 1723, and succeeded his father, Christian VI., in 1746. He was a peaceful sovereign, encouraging commerce and manufactures, and patronizing literature and the arts. Died, 1766.

FREDERICK, Colonel, son of the unfortunate Theodore, commonly called king of Corsica, of whose misfortunes and imprudence he partook. He obtained the rank of colonel, with the cross of the order of merit, from the duke of Wirtemberg, for whom he acted as agent in England. Being greatly reduced in circumstances, he shot himself in the portal of Westminster Abbey, in 1796. He wrote "Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire de Corse;" a "Description of Corsica," &c.

FRELING, Sir FRANCIS, bart., secretary to the General Post-office, was born at Bristol, in 1764, and commenced his official career in the Post-office of that city. On the establishment of the new system of mail coaches by Mr. Palmer, in 1785, he was selected by that gentleman, on account of his superior ability and intelligence, to assist him in carrying his improvements into effect, and was introduced into the General Post-office, in 1787, where he successively filled the offices of surveyor, joint secretary, and sole secretary, for nearly half a century. The unremitted attention which he bestowed upon the duties of his office, the skill with which he managed its most difficult transactions, and the unbounded confidence which he enjoyed both of his sovereign and the highest functionaries in the state, together with his unimpeachable character, enabled him to effect improvements of the highest importance and value to the interests of commerce and the prosperity of the country. The honour of a baronetcy was conferred upon him in 1828, and was the spontaneous act of George IV., from whom, as well as from his royal father, he had received many flattering testimonials of approval. Sir Francis was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and one of the original members of the Roxburgh club. He died July 10, 1836, aged 72.

FREEMAN, WILLIAM PIERRE WILLIAMS, admiral, entered the service in 1757, and was, at the time of his death, the senior officer in the British navy. Though he distinguished himself in the American war, he was not employed during the late war with France, owing to his political principles being opposed to those of the Pitt ministry; but on the accession of William IV. to the throne, the situation of admiral of the fleet

HE THAT TALKETH MUCH AND DOTH LITTLE, IS LIKE ONE WHO BAILS WITH A SIDE WIND, AND IS BORNE WITH THE TIDE TO A WHORL SHORE.

AS A SHIP, WHOSE ANCHOR IS SURE, MAY BE SAVED IN ANY PLACE; SO THE MIND THAT IS RULED BY PERFECT REASON, IS QUIET EVERYWHERE.

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[PRI

became vacant, and his majesty appointed him to it. He died in 1832, aged 90.

FREIND, JOHN, a learned physician and writer on medical science, was born in 1673, at Croton, in Northamptonshire. In 1703 he distinguished himself by an able work on diseases peculiar to females, which raised him to eminence as a physiologist. The next year he was appointed chemical professor at Oxford; and in 1705 he accompanied the earl of Peterborough in his expedition to Spain, as physician to the army. On his return in 1707 he published a vindication of the earl's conduct in Spain, which gained him considerable reputation. He then obtained his diploma of M.D., and in 1709 published his Lectures on Chemistry. In 1711 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and the same year he accompanied the duke of Ormond in his expedition to Flanders. In 1716 he was elected a fellow of the college of physicians, and in 1722 he was brought into parliament for Launceston. The year following he was sent to the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in Atterbury's plot, but was soon released on bail. While in confinement he wrote an epistle to his friend Dr. Mead, "De quibusdam Variolarum Generibus." He also formed the plan of his greatest literary undertaking, which he afterwards published, under the title of "The History of Physic," &c. At the accession of George II. he was appointed physician to the queen. Died, 1728.—**DR. ROBERT FREIND**, his brother, was master of Westminster school, and died in 1754, aged 83.

FREINSHEM, or FREINSHEMIUS, JOHN, a learned German, was born at Ulm, in 1699, and became professor of rhetoric in the university of Upsal, and librarian to queen Christina of Sweden; but returned to Germany in consequence of ill health, and died at Heidelberg, in 1660. He showed himself a profound scholar, particularly by his celebrated supplements to the lost books and passages of Curtius and of Livy.

FREIRE DE ANDRADA, HYACINTHE, a Portuguese writer, was born in 1597. He was abbot of St. Mary de Chans, and died at Lisbon in 1637. His "Life of Don John de Castro" is an excellent work. He also wrote some elegant short poems.

FREMINET, MARTIN, chief painter to Henry IV. and Louis XIII., was born at Paris, in 1567, and died in 1619.

FRENICLE DE BESSY, BERNARD, a French mathematician, celebrated for his skill in solving mathematical questions without the aid of algebra. He kept his method a secret during his life, but a description of it was found among his papers, and is called the method of exclusion. Died, 1675.

FRERE, WILLIAM, serjeant-at-law, and master of Downing college, Cambridge, was born in 1775. In 1802 he was called to the bar, and retired from it in 1826. Died, 1836.

FRERET, NICHOLAS, a French writer, was born at Paris, in 1668, and abandoned his profession of law to devote himself to the study of history and chronology. His treatises and controversies on these subjects,

among others with Newton, compose a great part of the memoirs of the academy at that time. His first work, "On the Origin of the French," wounded the national vanity so deeply, that it occasioned his imprisonment in the Bastille. Died, 1749.

FRERON, ELIE CATHERINE, a French critic, was born at Guimper, in 1719, and was originally a jesuit, but quitted the society at the age of twenty. In 1749 he commenced his "Letters on certain Writings of the Times" which extended to 13 volumes; and, as he freely criticised the works and actions of others, it procured him some powerful enemies, among whom was Voltaire. He then began his "Année Littéraire," which he continued till his death, in 1776. Besides the above works, he wrote Miscellanies; "Les Vrais Plaisirs;" "Opusculs," &c.

FRERON, LOUIS STANISLAUS, son of the preceding, was one of the most violent of the French revolutionists. In 1799 he commenced an incendiary journal, called "L'Orateur du Peuple," associated himself with Marat, and was guilty of many enormities at Toulon and elsewhere. Born, 1757; died, 1802.

FRESNEL, AUGUSTINE JOHN, an experimental French philosopher, distinguished by his admirable experiments on the induction and polarisation of light; was born at Broglie, in 1788, and died in 1827.

FRESCOBALDI, GIROLAMO, an eminent musician and composer, born at Ferrara, in 1601, and appointed organist at St. Peter's, Rome, in 1634. He is the first Italian who composed in fugue for the organ, which is a German invention; and is considered as the father of that species of organ playing known in England by the name of "voluntaries."

FRESNOY, CHARLES ALPHONSE DU, a French painter and poet, was born in 1611. He was intended by his father for the legal profession; but the sister arts of poetry and painting were more attractive than the law, and he devoted his undivided attention to them. In 1634 he went to Italy, where he completed his well-known poem, "De Arte Graphica;" though it did not appear till after his death, when his friend De Piles published it, with annotations. It has been three times translated into English, by Dryden, Graham, and Mason. In painting, Titian and the Carracci appear to have been his models; and though he benefited but little by his artistical labours, they are now highly valued. Died, 1665.

FREYTAG, FREDERIC GOTTHELB, burgo-master of Nuremberg, was born in 1723, and died in 1776. He wrote "Rhinceros veterum scriptorum monumentis descriptus;" "Analecta Literaria, de Libris variolibus," &c.

FRISCH, JOHN LEONARD, a German naturalist and divine, was born in Sulzbach, in 1666. He became a member of the academy of sciences at Berlin, where he died in 1743. He was the founder of the silk manufactory in Brandenburg, and was the first who cultivated mulberry-trees in that country. He was the author of a "German and Latin Dictionary;" and a "Description of German Insects," &c.

THE END OF A MAN'S BEING, IS THE GLORY OF HIS CREATOR, AND THE LOVE OF HIS NEIGHBOUR.

HE THAT WOULD INSTRUCT OTHERS IN THE TRUTH, MUST NEVER DENY THE TRUTH HIMSELF.

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[FRY]

FRISCHLIN, NICODEMUS, a German writer, who distinguished himself by his classical attainments, and still more by his poetical satires. He was born at Balingen, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1547; studied at the university of Tübingen, where he obtained a professorship at twenty years of age; and wrote a critical work, entitled "Strigil Grammatica," which involved him in much angry controversy. He afterwards turned his attention to poetry, and wrote numerous odes, elegies, satires, tragedies, comedies, &c.; and obtained the golden laurel and title of crowned poet from the emperor Rodolph, for his comedy of "Rebecca." At length, having written an abusive letter to the duke of Wirtemberg, for refusing to grant him some pecuniary favour, he was arrested, and sent to the prison of Aulach; from which he attempted to escape, but fell down a frightful precipice, and was dashed to pieces. This happened in 1590.

FRISI, PAUL, a mathematician and philosopher, was born at Milan, in 1727; obtained professorships in several colleges; and ultimately was placed by the government at the head of the architectural department in the university of his native city. He was the author of many useful treatises on electricity, astronomy, hydraulics, &c. Died, 1784.

FROBENIUS, or FROBEN, JOHN, a learned printer, was born at Hammelburg, in Franconia, in 1480. He established a press at Basle, at which Erasmus, who was his intimate friend, and lodged in his house, had all his works printed. Died, 1527.

FROBISHER, Sir MARTIN, a celebrated English navigator, was born near Doncaster, Yorkshire, and brought up to a maritime life. The discovery of a north-west passage to the Indies excited his ambition; and, after many fruitless attempts to induce merchants to favour his project, he was enabled, by the ministers and courtiers of queen Elizabeth, to fit out a private adventure, consisting only of two small barks and a pinnace. In this enterprise, he explored various parts of the Arctic coast, and entering the strait which has ever since been called by his name, returned to England with some black ore, which being supposed to contain gold, induced queen Elizabeth to patronise a second, and even a third voyage, but all of them proved fruitless. In 1585, Frobisher accompanied Drake to the West Indies; and at the defeat of the Spanish armada, was honoured with knighthood for his bravery. In 1590 and 1592, he commanded squadrons successfully against the Spaniards; and in 1594, being sent with four ships of war to the assistance of Henry IV. of France, he was wounded in attacking fort Croizant, near Brest, and died on his return home.

FROISSART, JOHN, an early French chronicler and poet, was born at Valenciennes, in 1337. He was originally destined for the church; but his inclination for poetry was soon apparent, and was accompanied by a great passion for the fair sex, and a fondness for feasts and gallantry. In order to divert his mind from the chagrin

attendant on an unsuccessful love-suit, or, what is more likely, a desire to learn from their own mouths the achievements of his cotemporary warriors, induced him to travel; and he visited England, where he was kindly patronised by Philippa of Hainault, queen of Edward III., whose court was always open to the gay poet and narrator of chivalric deeds. In 1366 he accompanied Edward the Black Prince to Aquitaine and Bourdeaux. On the death of his protectress, Philippa, Froissart gave up all connexion with England; and, after many adventures as a diplomatist and soldier, he became domestic chaplain to the duke of Brabant, who was a poet as well as himself, and of whose verses, united with some of his own, he formed a kind of romance, called "Melior." On the duke's death, in 1384, he entered the service of Guy, count of Blois, who induced him to continue his chronicles. He paid another visit to England in 1395, and was introduced to Richard II., but on the dethronement of this prince he returned to Flanders, where he died, in 1401. His historical writings strikingly exhibit the character and manners of his age, and are highly valuable for their simplicity and minuteness of narrative.

FRONTINUS, SEXTUS JULIUS, a Roman author of a patrician family. He was thrice consul, and commanded the Roman army in England as pro-consul. He died in the reign of Trajan, early in the second century.

FRONTO, MARCUS CORNELIUS, an orator and teacher of eloquence at Rome. He was a native of Crete, and received his education at Cirta, a Roman colony in Numidia. He lived in the reigns of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, both of whom he instructed in oratory, and the former in ethics. All his works, except a few grammatical fragments, were supposed to have been lost, till solately as 1813, when Angelo Mai, librarian of the Ambrose library at Milan, found several, and then first published them. These were, a book of letters, in Latin, to the emperor Antoninus Pius; two books of letters to the emperor Lucius Verus; letters to his friends; two books of instruction in eloquence, addressed to Marcus Antoninus; some fragments of orations, &c. A critical edition of them, by Niebuhr, was published in 1816.

FRUGONI, CHARLES INNOCENT, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Genoa, in 1692. He originally belonged to one of the monastic orders, but obtained leave to quit it, and remain a secular priest. He then settled at Parma, and was appointed court poet. He was a fertile and elegant writer; and his works include almost every variety of poetical composition. Died, 1768.

FRUMENTIUS, St., usually called the Apostle of Ethiopia, was a native of Tyre, and flourished in the fourth century. He is said to have converted the emperor and most of the people, and to have established numerous churches throughout the empire.

FRYE, THOMAS, an artist, born in Ireland, in 1710. He is said to have been the first manufacturer of porcelain in England; but the heat of the furnaces having injured his health, he adopted the profession of a

OF LITTLE MEDDLING COMES MUCH REAT, AND OF LICENTIOUS DISCOURSE COMES GREAT UNQUIETNESS.

AS WE MUST RENDER ACCOUNT FOR EVERY IDLE WORD, SO MUST WE LIKEWISE FOR OUR IDLE SILENCE.

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portrait painter and medallist engraver. Died, 1702.

FRYTH, JOHN, a martyr to the Protestant religion, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was the son of an inn-keeper at Sevenoaks, in Kent, and educated in King's college, Cambridge. Thence he removed to Oxford, where he became acquainted with William Tyndale, a zealous Lutheran, who converted him to Lutheranism. Avowing his opinions publicly, he was apprehended, examined, and confined to his college. After undergoing various hardships, he was apprehended for making proselytes, and sent to the Tower. Refusing to recant, he was burnt in Smithfield, July 4, 1533.

FUCA, JUAN DE, whose real name was Apostolos Valerianos, was a native of Cephalonia, and died at Zante, in 1632. For upwards of forty years he acted as a pilot in the Spanish American possessions; and, in 1592, he was sent by the viceroy of Mexico, to explore the west coast of North America for an inlet which might lead to a communication with the Atlantic. But the account of his discovery was mingled with such romantic tales, that it remained disbelieved in modern times, until the trading vessels which frequent this coast, in the far trade, having approached the shore from which captain Cook had been driven by contrary winds, discovered the inlet mentioned by De Fuca between the 48th and 49th parallels. This strait was thoroughly explored by Vancouver, in 1792.

FUCHS, or FUCHSIUS, LEONARD, a Bavarian physician and botanist, was born in 1501, at Weubdingen, and educated at Ingolstadt. He settled at Tübingen, where he practised for 25 years, and was ennobled by the emperor Charles V. Besides works on medicine and anatomy, he was the author of "Historia Plantarum;" and his name has been perpetuated by being applied to a genus of plants, of which the scarlet fuchsia is a well-known species.

FUCHS, THEOPHILUS, a German poet, born at Leppersdorf, in Upper Saxony, was the son of a poor peasant, whose labours he shared till he was eighteen. He afterwards studied theology at Leipsic, became a country clergyman, and wrote many lyrical pieces of a very respectable character. Died about 1610.

FUESSLI, JOHN GASPARD, a Swiss artist, born at Zurich, in 1706; author of a "History of the Artists of Switzerland," in 5 vols., &c. He died in 1781, leaving three sons—RODOLPH, afterwards librarian to the emperor of Germany; HENRY, the eminent painter, better known by the name of FUSLI, (which see); and CASPAR, a skillful entomologist, who resided at Leipsic, and published several works on his favourite science.

FUENTES, DON PEDRO HENRIQUEZ D'AZEVEDO, count of, a Spanish general and statesman, born at Valladolid, in 1560. He served his first campaign in Portugal, under the duke of Alva, and greatly distinguished himself; as he also did in the Low Countries, under Alexander Farnese. He was afterwards sent on important embassies to foreign courts. In the reign of Philip III. he was made governor of Milan, and ren-

dered himself formidable to the Italian states, by causing them to feel the superiority of the Spanish power. In 1643, when Spain wished to take advantage of the death of Louis XIII., and the minority of his successor, Faentes, then 22 years of age, was sent with an army into Champagne. He laid siege to Rocroy; but the young and brave duke d'Enghien (afterwards the great Condé) attacked the besiegers, with inferior forces, and, falling with his cavalry upon the Spanish infantry, destroyed nearly the whole army. The old general, who at the time was severely afflicted with the gout, caused himself to be carried, in a chair, into the midst of the fight, and there perished by the sword.

FUGER, FREDERIC HENRY, an eminent painter, and director of the imperial picture-gallery in Belvidere, at Vienna, was born at Heilbronn, in 1751. He began by painting miniatures while a mere child; but as he grew up, his passion for historical subjects led him to emulate the great masters in that branch of the art. In 1774 he went to Vienna, and was sent as a pensioner to Rome by the empress Maria Theresa. After a diligent study of seven years there, he went to Naples, and resided two years in the house of the imperial ambassador, count Von Lamberg, where he had a fine opportunity of exerting his talents. On his return to Vienna in 1784, he was appointed vice-director of the school of painting and sculpture at Vienna. He painted many large portraits, miniatures, and historical pieces; some of which are highly esteemed. His "St. John in the Wilderness," painted for the imperial chapel, in 1804, is a master-piece, and for it he received 1000 ducats. Died, 1818.

FUGGER. The founder of this rich and noble family was John Fegger, a weaver, residing in a small village near Augsberg. His eldest son, John, likewise a weaver, obtained, by marriage, the rights of a citizen of Augsberg, and carried on a linen trade in that city, then an important commercial place. He died in 1400. His eldest son, Andrew, acquired such great wealth, that he was called the rich Fugger. He died without issue; and his three nephews, Ulrich, George, and James, married ladies of noble families, and were raised to the rank of nobles by the emperor Maximilian. Under the emperor Charles V. this family rose to its highest splendour. When Charles held the memorable diet at Augsberg, in 1530, he lived for a year and a day in Anthony Fugger's splendid house near the wine market. The emperor derived considerable pecuniary aid from him, and in return raised him and his brother Raimond to the dignity of counts and barons, invested them with the estates of Kirchberg and Weissenhorn, and granted them letters giving them princely privileges, and the right of coining money. Anthony left at his death 6,000,000 gold crowns, besides jewels and other valuable property, and possessions in all parts of Europe and the Indies. It was of him that the emperor Charles, when viewing the royal treasure at Paris, exclaimed, "There is at Augsberg a linen weaver, who could pay as

HE THAT DENIES COMPASSION TO THE PENITENT, SHALL FIND SHALL FAVOUR WHEN HE HIMSELF ASKETH FORGIVENESS.

BY LEARNING TO BE A JUST ESTIMATE ON WHAT WE POSSESS, WE FIND LITTLE GRATIFICATION FOR THE PASSION OF PRIDE.

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HIS THAT LAYETH HIS FAITH IN PAWS, BINDETH HIS SAFETY, HIS HONOUR, AND EVEN HIS SOUL.

much as this with his own gold." And it was he also who did one of the most graceful and princely courtesies on record, as the following anecdote will show:—When Charles V. returned from Tunis, and paid Anthony a visit, the latter produced the emperor's bond for an immense sum of money with which he had supplied him; and on a fire made of cinnamon wood, which had been lighted in the hall, he nobly, though somewhat ostentatiously, made a burnt-offering of it to his imperial visitor. "This noble family," says the Mirror of Honour, "contained, in five branches (1619), forty-seven counts and countesses, and, including the other members, young and old, about as many persons as the year has days." Even while counts, they continued to pursue commerce, and their wealth became such, that, in ninety-four years, they bought real estate to the amount of 941,000 florins, and in 1762 owned two counties, six lordships, and fifty seven other estates, besides their houses and lands in and around Augsburg. They had collections of rich treasures of art and rare books. Painters and musicians were supported, and the arts and sciences were liberally patronised by them. Their gardens and buildings displayed good taste; and they entertained their guests with regal magnificence. But while the industry, the prudence, the honours, and the influence of the Fugger family is mentioned, we ought also to state that these were equalled only by their unbounded charity and their zeal to do good. In acts of private benevolence, and in the foundation of hospitals, schools, and charitable institutions, they were unrivalled. The principality of Babenhausen, with the other estates of the family, became, on the establishment of the confederation of the Rhine, in 1806, a part of the dominions of the king of Bavaria; but the owners, by express treaty, retained many of their privileges.

FULDA, CHARLES FREDERIC, a Protestant divine, born at Wimpfen, in 1722; author of several learned treatises, viz., "On the Goths;" "On the Cimbric;" "On the Ancient German Mythology," &c. Died, 1788.

FULLER, THOMAS, an eminent historian and divine of the church of England, in the 17th century, was born at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, in 1608, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. His first clerical appointment was that of minister of St. Bennet's parish, Cambridge, where he acquired great popularity as a preacher. He was afterwards collated to a prebend in Salisbury cathedral, and obtained the rectory of Broad Winsor, Dorsetshire. His first literary production was entitled, "David's heinous Sin, hearty Repentance, and heavy Punishment." In 1640 he published his "History of the Holy War;" soon after which he removed to London, and was chosen lecturer at the Savoy church, in the Strand. On the departure of Charles I. from London, previously to the commencement of hostilities, Fuller delivered a sermon at Westminster Abbey, on the anniversary of his majesty's inauguration in 1642, from 2 Samuel, xix. 30.—"Yes, let

them take all, so that my Lord the king return in peace," which greatly offended the popular leaders of the day, and endangered the safety of the preacher. About this time he published his "Holy State." In 1643 he went to Oxford, and joined the king, became chaplain to Sir Ralph Hopton, and employed his leisure in making collections relative to English history and antiquities. In 1650 appeared his "Pisgah Sight of Palestine," and his "Abel Redivivus;" but it was not till after his death that his principal literary work was published, entitled "The Worthies of England"—a production valuable alike for the solid information it affords relative to the provincial history of the country, and for the profusion of biographical anecdote and acute observation on men and manners. In 1648 he obtained the living of Waltham, in Essex, which in 1658 he quitted for that of Cranford, in Middlesex; and at the restoration he was reinstated in his prebend of Salisbury, of which he had been deprived by the parliamentarians. He was also made D.D. and chaplain to the king. Dr. Fuller's writings possess much learning, wit, and humour, with an elaborate display of quaint conceit—a quality highly esteemed at the time he wrote, and one which appears quite natural to him. Many extraordinary stories are told respecting his prodigiously retentive memory, which we omit; but the following punning anecdote, old as it is, and though not strictly biographical, we take the liberty of here introducing. The "worthy" Dr. Fuller was, it seems, an inveterate punster; but once, attempting to play off a joke upon a gentleman named Sparrowhawk, he met with the following retort:—"What is the difference," said the Dr. (who was very corpulent) "between an owl and a sparrowhawk?" "It is," replied the other, "fuller in the head, fuller in the body, and fuller all over."

FULLER, ANDREW, an eminent Baptist minister, and secretary to the Baptist missionary society, was born at Wicken, in Cambridgeshire, in 1754. His father was a small farmer, who gave his son the rudiments of education at the free-school of Soham; and though principally engaged in the labours of husbandry till he was of age, yet he studied so diligently, that in 1775 he became, on invitation, the pastor of a congregation, first at Soham, and afterwards at Kettering. In the establishment of the Baptist Missionary Society, by Dr. Carey and others, Mr. Fuller exerted himself with great energy, and the whole of his future life was identified with its labours. He was also an able controversialist. His principal works are, a treatise "On the Calvinistic and Socinian Systems compared as to their Moral Tendency;" "Socinianism Indefensible;" "The Gospel its own Witness;" "Discourses on the Book of Genesis," &c. Died, 1815.

FULTON, ROBERT, an American engineer and projector, of considerable celebrity, was born in Little Britain, Pennsylvania, in 1765. Having acquired some knowledge of portrait and landscape painting, he came to England, and studied under his distinguished countryman, West, with whom he

BE CAREFUL THAT YOU DO NOT MISTAKE WORDS FOR THINGS, OR PROMISES FOR PRINCIPLES.

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THERE IS AS MUCH MEANNESS IN TAKING EVERY TRIFLE FOR AN AFFRONT, AS THERE IS IN PUTTING UP WITH THE GROSSEST INDIGNITY.

continued an inmate several years; and, after quitting him, he made painting his chief employment for some time. He afterwards formed an acquaintance with another fellow-countryman, named Rumsey, who was well skilled in mechanics, and hence he ultimately adopted the profession of a civil engineer. He also became acquainted with the duke of Bridgewater, so famous for his canals, and with earl Stanhope, a nobleman celebrated for his attachment to the mechanic arts. In 1796 he published a treatise on "Inland Navigation;" and after making public some clever inventions and useful contrivances, in spinning, sawing, &c., Mr. Fulton went, in 1797, to Paris, where he lived seven years, and studied the higher mathematics, physics, chemistry, and perspective. It was there, in 1800, that he projected the first panorama ever exhibited; and there also, that he perfected the plan for his submarine boat, or torpedo. Returning to America in 1806, he immediately engaged in building a steam boat, of what was then deemed very considerable dimensions, and which began to navigate the Hudson river in 1807, its progress through the water being at the rate of five miles an hour. He had meditated on this experiment since 1793, and was the first who applied water-wheels to the purpose of steam navigation; and though he claimed the invention, he certainly was not the real inventor—that credit being due to Mr. Millar, of Dalswington, Dumfriesshire. [See the Scots Magazine, for Nov. 1798]. It is said that vexation at being denied the merit of this discovery, and prevented from deriving the whole benefit of it, preyed on his mind, and hastened his death.

FUNES, GREGORIO, a patriot of La Plata, in South America. He was dean of the cathedral church of Cordova, in which station he employed all his influence in support of the revolution. In 1810 he was sent as a deputy from Cordova to the congress of Buenos Ayres, and on various subsequent occasions he took a prominent part in the political transactions of his country. He was also distinguished as an historical writer, especially by his "Essays de la Historia Civil del Paraguay, Buenos Ayres, y Tucuman." Died, 1820.

FURETIERE, ANTHONY, abbot of Chailoy, was a French philologist, born in 1820. He distinguished himself by various literary productions, and was a member of the French academy, but was expelled from it on a charge of having pillaged the unpublished lexicographical labours of his colleagues to enrich a dictionary of his own; and his expulsion gave rise to a virulent paper war between him and his former associates. Besides this "Dictionary," which served as the basis of the "Dictionnaire de Trevoux," he published "Gospel Parables," "Five Satires," "Le Roman Bourgeois," &c. Died, 1683.

FURIETTI, JOSEPH ALEXANDER, a cardinal, born at Bergamo, in 1685; author of a treatise on the mosaic art of painting. Died, 1764.

FURIUS, FREDERIC, surnamed Coriolanus, was a learned Spaniard, whom the emperor Charles V. sent into the Nether-

lands, and placed with his son Philip, who made him his historian, and with whom he remained during his life. He wrote some esteemed works; and died in 1592.

FURNEAUX, PHILIP, a nonconformist divine, born at Totness, Devon, in 1736. In 1753 he was appointed pastor of the congregation at Clapham, where he continued till 1777, when he retired, in consequence of an illness, which ended in mental derangement, and he died in 1783. He was the author of "An Essay on Toleration."

FURST, WALTER, was a native of Altorf, Switzerland, by whose means, aided by the heroic William Tell and Arnold of Melchtal, the liberty of his country was established, in 1307.

FURSTENBERG, FERDINAND DE, an eminent prelate, born at Bilstein, in Westphalia, in 1626. He was raised to the bishopric of Paderborn in 1661 by pope Alexander VII., who afterwards made him apostolical vicar of all the north of Europe. He collected a number of MSS. and other monuments of antiquity, and published them under the title of "Monumenta Paderbornensis;" he also published a valuable collection of Latin poems. Died, 1683.

FURTADO, ABRAHAM, a French Jew, who was one of the leading members of the Sanhedrim, convoked by Buonaparte in 1808, at Paris. He wrote several works, and is said to have possessed great eloquence. Born, 1759; died, 1817.

FUSELI, HENRY, or **FUESLI**, the more correct way of spelling the family name, was the second son of Gaspari Fuesli, and born at Zurich about 1739. He was originally intended for the church; but he had employed himself while under his father's roof in making copies from the works of Michael Angelo and Raphael, and this had inspired him with an insurmountable desire to devote himself to the profession. While at the Humanity college, in Zurich, he formed an intimate friendship with the celebrated Lavater, and became enamoured with literature. He studied English, read the best authors in that language, and translated the tragedy of Macbeth into German. In 1763 Fuseli came to England; he was then in his 22nd year, and on his showing his specimens of painting to Sir Joshua Reynolds, the latter expressed himself in terms of high commendation, and advised him to go to Rome. This he did; and after eight years spent in studying the Italian masters, he returned to England. Having suggested to alderman Boydell the idea of forming his "Shakespeare Gallery;" for which he painted eight of his best pictures, that splendid design was accordingly executed. In 1790 Fuseli became a royal academician; and during the next nine years he painted a series of forty-seven pictures, afterwards exhibited as the "Milton Gallery." In 1799 he was appointed professor of painting, and, in 1804, keeper of the Royal Academy. Fuseli was an excellent scholar, and enjoyed the friendship of his most eminent literary contemporaries. His imagination was lofty and exuberant; but, in aspiring to the sublime, which he often reached, he occasionally fell into extravagance and distortion. His anatomical know-

YOUR ACTIONS SHOULD NOT ONLY BE RIGHT, BUT EXPEDIENT; THEY SHOULD NOT ONLY BE AGREEABLE TO VIRTUE, BUT TO PRUDENCE.

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ledge was extensive; and so predominant is it in some of his paintings, that while admiring the grandeur of his conceptions, the thoughts of the spectator are involuntarily carried to the dissecting-room. Füssli experienced the unchanged attachment of the late Mr. Coutts, the banker, who was on all occasions his sincere and generous friend; and the artist was on a visit to Lady Guildford, when he was seized with his short, but fatal illness; and he died at her house, Putney-hill, on the 16th of April, 1825, in the 94th year of his age.

FUSS, NICHOLAS VON, a distinguished mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Basle, in 1755. He first studied under Bernoulli, then professor of mathematics at the university of that place, who procured him a situation, when he was seventeen, with his friends, the celebrated Euler at St. Petersburg, who wished to obtain a young man of talent in the prosecution of his philosophical enquiries. Here he soon obtained distinction and preferment. In 1776 he was appointed adjunct of the Academy of Sciences for the higher mathematics. In 1784 Catharine II. gave him a professorship in the corps of noble land cadets; and in 1792 he was appointed secretary to the free economical society. In 1800 he was raised to the dignity of a counsellor of state; in 1805 he was constituted one of the council for the organization of military schools; and, continuing to advance the interests of science in the various honourable stations to which he was promoted, he was rewarded with the order of Vladimir and a pension. He was a re-

gular contributor to the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg during a period of fifty years, and published various works, chiefly on mathematics and astronomy. Died, 1826.

FUX, JOHN JOSEPH, a celebrated musical composer during the reigns of the emperors Leopold I., Joseph I., and Charles VI., was born in Stiria about the year 1660, and held the office of imperial chapel-master for about forty years. He composed several operas, and had great influence on the musical taste of his time. His Musical Gradus and some of his sacred pieces are still highly esteemed. Died, 1750.

FUZELIER, LOUIS, a French dramatic poet; born 1672; died, 1752. He wrote a number of operas, light comedies, and other theatrical pieces, some of which are still occasionally performed.

FYOT DE LA MARCHE, CLAUDE, count de Bozjan, almoner to Louis XIV., and an honorary counsellor of the parliament of Dijon, was born in 1630, and died in 1721. He was abbot of the collegiate church of St. Stephen, at Dijon, of which abbey he wrote a history, and founded and endowed a seminary for the education of young ecclesiastics there.

FYT, JOHN, a Dutch painter, born at Antwerp, in 1625. His pencil was so prolific, that almost every important collection of paintings has some of his productions. His subjects are chiefly game, beasts, birds, fruit, and flowers; and they are remarkable for their fidelity to nature in the drawing, and for their rich and glowing colours. The year of his death is unknown.

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GABBIANI, ANTONY DOMINIC, an Italian painter; born at Florence in 1652, and accidentally killed by falling from a scaffold, while employed in painting the large cupola of Castello, in 1726.

GABIA, JOHN BAPTIST, a learned Venetian of the 16th century. He was professor of Greek at Rome, and distinguished himself also as a mathematician and philosopher.

GABRIEL, SEVERUS, a Greek bishop in the 16th century, born at Monembasia, in the Peloponnesus. He was consecrated bishop of Philadelphia, and was afterwards bishop of the Greek church at Venice.

GABRIEL, SIONITA, a learned Maronite, and professor of the Oriental languages at Rome and at Paris, at which last place he died in 1648. He assisted Le Jay in his Polyglot Bible, and published a translation of the Arabic geography, with the title of "Geographia Nubienensis."

GABRIELLI, JULIO, a catholic prelate and a cardinal, who held the office of secretary of the holy see, during the period of discussion between the pope and Buonaparte, and was driven into exile by the latter. He returned to Rome in 1814, and

attained his 74th year, dying in 1822. An interesting account of the proceedings, which were conducted by cardinal Gabrielli, are to be found in "Correspondence authentique de la Cour de Rome avec la France."—1809.

GACON, FRANCIS, a French satirist, who wrote against Bossuet, Rousseau, and Le Motte. He was born at Lyons, in 1666, and became a priest of the oratory; gained the prize for poetry of the academy in 1717, and died at his priory of Baillon in 1725.

GADBURY, JOHN, an astrologer, who in the latter part of the 17th century attracted considerable notice. He was originally a tailor; afterwards became an assistant to Lilly the fortune-teller (the Sidelphel of Butler); and, like his master, he published astrological almanacks and other works of a similar description. He was a Roman catholic, and having made some ambiguous remarks in his almanacks, he was taken up as an accomplice of Titus Oates, but afterwards liberated. He is said to have perished by shipwreck, in a voyage to Jamaica.

GADD, PETER ADRIAN, a Swedish che-

SYMPATHY CAUSES US TO FEEL JOY IN BEHOLDING THE HAPPINESS OF OTHERS, OR GRIEF IN WITNESSING THEIR GRIEFS.

WHERE THE LAWS OF CIVILIZED LIFE ARE BEST UNDERSTOOD, THE MORE ARE THE ACCOMMODATIONS OF LIFE IMPROVED.

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alist and natural philosopher; professor of chemistry in the university of Abo, in Finland. He wrote several treatises on geology, &c.; and died about the end of the 18th century.

GADDESSEN, JOHN OF, an English physician of high repute in the 14th century. He was appointed physician to Edward III., and was the first Englishman that held that office. He wrote a work on the practice of physic, entitled "*Rosa Anglica*," which is replete with absurdities and superstitious ceremonies, proving how low medical science in this country must have been at that time; yet it appears he was acquainted with the mode of procuring fresh water from salt by distillation; a process supposed to have been a modern discovery.

GAELN, ALEXANDER VAN, a Dutch painter, was born in 1670, and died in 1728. He settled in London, and painted some battle pieces, particularly one of the Boyne.

GAERTNER, JOSEPH, an eminent German naturalist, was born at Calu in Suabia, in 1732. His father was physician to the duke of Wirtemberg, and educated his son for the church; but an ardent thirst for natural history and mathematics drew him from this profession, and he applied to medicine. Having graduated in the university of Gottingen, he travelled through a great part of Europe in the pursuit of his botanical studies. In 1759 he went to Leyden, where he attended the botanical lectures, and applied himself to vegetable anatomy. With this view he visited England, and communicated some interesting papers to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1768 he went to Petersburg, and was appointed professor of botany and natural history. After filling that place with great credit, and exploring the Ukraine for botanical discoveries, he returned to his native place in 1770. Died, 1791.

GAERTNER, CHARLES CHRISTIAN, professor of morals and rhetoric at the Caroline college, Brunswick, was born at Freyberg, Saxony, in 1712. His literary labours were very considerable and highly useful. In conjunction with Gellert and Ramler, he translated Bayle's Dictionary, and Rollin's History. He was also united with Klopstock and others in editing a very celebrated literary journal, called "*New Materials*," and he wrote two comedies, &c. Died, 1791.

GAFFARELLI, JAMES, a French writer, who applied himself to the study of the Hebrew language and rabbinical learning, was born at Mantes, in Provence, about 1601. He adopted the doctrines of the Cabala, in defence of which he wrote a quarto volume in Latin. He became librarian to cardinal Richelieu, who gave him several preferments. He died at Sigeon, of which place he was then abbot, in 1681. Besides the above, he wrote a book, entitled, "*Unheard-of Curiosities concerning the Talismanic Sculpture of the Persians, the Horoscope of the Patriarchs, and the Reading of the Stars*."

GAFURIO, FRANCHINO, an eminent Italian composer and professor of music, was born at Lodi in 1451. He was in orders, and became head of the choir in the cathed-

ral of Milan, where also he was appointed musical professor. He died about 1520. His works are, "*Theoricum Opus Musice discipline*;" "*Practica Musice utriusque Cantus*;" "*Angelicum et Divinum Opus Musice*;" "*De Harmonica Musicorum Instrumentorum*," &c. His works were highly esteemed at the time, and his rules generally adopted.

GAGE, THOMAS, a native of Ireland, who, travelling into Spain, assumed the tonsure in a convent of Dominican monks, whence he was sent as a missionary to the Philippines, in 1625. He contrived to amass a good property during his journey; and on his return to Europe, he settled in England, abjured the Romish religion, and obtained the living of Deal, in Kent. In 1651 he published "*A Survey of the West Indies*."

GAGER, WILLIAM, a dramatist of the 16th century, and vicar-general to the diocese of Ely. His dramatic works are written in Latin.

GAGNIER, JOHN, a celebrated orientalist, was a native of Paris. He was bred a Roman catholic, entered into holy orders, and became a canon in the church of St. Genevieve; but turned protestant and settled in England. He was patronized by archbishop Sharp and many other eminent persons, and received the degree of M. A. at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1706 he published an edition of Ben Gorlon's History of the Jews, in Hebrew, with a Latin translation and notes. In 1723 he edited Abulfeda's Life of Mohammed, in Arabic, with a Latin translation and notes, folio. He succeeded Dr. Wallis in the Arabic professorship at Oxford; and died in 1740.

GAILLARD, DE LONJUMEAU, bishop of Apt, in Provence, was the first who projected a universal historical dictionary, and employed Moreri, who was his almoner, to execute the work. Died, 1695.

GAILLARD, GABRIEL HENRY, a French historian, born at Ostel, near Soissons, in 1728, and died in 1806. He was the author of "*Histoire de Charlemagne*;" "*Rhetorique Françoise*;" "*Histoire de Francis I.*," and many other works of a similar character.

GAILLARD, JOHN ERNEST, a musical composer of considerable merit, was born at Zell, in 1687, and became a pupil of Farinelli. He came over to England with George, prince of Denmark, the husband of queen Anne, and was appointed chapel-master to the queen dowager. At that time the whole musical world was occupied with the rivalry between Handel and Buononcini, and Gaillard was glad to enter into an agreement with Rich, the manager of the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, to compose the music for his operatic and pantomimic entertainments, some of which were very popular. Died, 1749.

GAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS, a celebrated landscape painter, was born at Sudbury, in Suffolk, in 1737. He was self-taught, and used to entertain himself by drawing landscapes from nature, in the woods of his native county. From Sudbury he came to London, and commenced portrait painter, in which line he acquired great eminence. His chief excellence, however, was in landscape, in which he united the brilliancy of

ALL OUR VOLUNTARY ACTIONS HAVE THEIR ORIGIN IN THE SEPARATE OR JOINT INFLUENCE OF SELF-LOVE, SOCIAL LOVE, AND SYMPATHY.

A TEACHER'S PRACTICE MUST NOT CROSS HIS PRECEPTS, FOR ILL PATTERNS ARE SURE TO BE FOLLOWED MORE THAN GOOD RULES.

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Claude with the precision and simplicity of Ruydael. He was highly esteemed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who bestowed on him a high but well-merited compliment in one of his academical discourses. Died, 1788.

GALAS, MATTHEW, one of the greatest generals of his time, was born at Trent in 1589. He served in Italy and Germany, and rendered eminent services to the emperor Frederic II., and Philip IV. king of Spain. He was deprived of the command, after being defeated by the Swedes near Magdeburg, but was restored, and died at Vienna in 1647.

GALATEO, ANTONIO, a learned physician, was descended from a Greek family, and born, in 1444, at Galatino, in the territory of Otranto. He was appointed physician to the king of Naples, and died at Lecce, in his native province, in 1516. He wrote "De Situ Iapygiæ;" "De Situ Elementorum;" "De Situ Terrarum;" "De Mari et Aquis," &c.

GALATIN, PETER, a Franciscan monk, who flourished about 1530. He wrote "De Arcanis Catholicæ Veritatis," a work of considerable reputation.

GALBA, SERVIUS SULPICIUS, emperor of Rome, was descended from the ancient family of Sulpicii. He was successively prætor, proconsul of Africa, and general of the Roman armies in Germany and Spain. He retired to avoid the jealousy of Nero; but the tyrant having issued an order for his death, Galba revolted against the emperor; and Gaul declaring for him, Nero put a period to his own existence. Galba gave himself up to the government of three obscure men, whom the Romans called his school-masters; and he was slain by the prætorian band, who proclaimed Otho in his stead, A. D. 69.

GALE, JOHN, an eminent Baptist divine, was born in London, in 1680. At the age of 17 he was sent to Leyden, where he received the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. From Leyden he went to Amsterdam to study under professor Limborch; and there he became acquainted with Le Clerc. The History of Infant Baptism by Mr. Wall, published in 1705, attracting his notice, he wrote a reply to it; which, however, did not appear till 1711. About this time he was chosen minister of the Baptist congregation in Barbican, where he continued till his death, in 1721. Mr. Wall published an answer to Dr. Gale in a work, entitled, A Defence of the History of Infant Baptism; for which he received the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford; and at the time of Gale's decease he was engaged in writing a reply to it. His sermons, in 4 volumes, were subsequently published.

GALE, THEOPHILUS, an eminent nonconformist divine, was born, in 1628, at King's Teignton, in Devonshire, and in 1647 entered as a student of Magdalen college, Oxford. He commenced as a preacher at Winchester to a congregation of Independents, from which he was ejected in consequence of the act of uniformity, in 1661. He then became tutor to the sons of lord Wharton, with whom he went to Caen in Normandy. In 1665 he returned to England,

and was pastor of a dissenting congregation, and master of a seminary at Newington. He died in 1678. He wrote many works, the principal of which is his "Court of the Gentiles," 3 vols. 4to.; in which he proves that the theology and philosophy of the Pagans were borrowed from the scriptures.

GALE, THOMAS, a learned English divine, was born in 1636 at Scruton, in Yorkshire. He was educated at Westminster school, and elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1666 he was chosen Greek professor, and in 1672 master of St. Paul's school. In 1697 he was promoted to the deanery of York, where he died in 1702. He published a collection of the Greek Mythologists; "Historiæ Poeticæ antiqui Scriptores Græcæ et Latine;" "Herodoti Halicarnassensis Historiarum;" "Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ," &c. Dr. Gale corresponded with some of the most eminent scholars on the continent, by whom his abilities were highly esteemed.

GALE, ROGER, the eldest son of the preceding. He published some valuable books, the principal of which was an edition of his father's Commentary on Antoninus. Died, 1744.—SAMUEL, his brother, was also eminent for his knowledge of antiquities. Died, 1754.

GALEANO, JOSEPH, a physician of Palermo, was born in 1605, and died in 1675. Besides several works on medical subjects, he published a collection of the Sicilian poets, in 5 vols.

GALEN, CLAUDIUS, one of the most celebrated physicians of ancient times, was born at Pergamus in Asia, in 131. After studying philosophy and general literature, he travelled through Egypt and other countries in the East for the purpose of acquiring medical and anatomical knowledge. On his return, he practised four years in his native city, and then went to Rome, but was driven from thence by the intrigues of his jealous rivals, who attributed his success to magic. From Rome he returned to Pergamus; but was recalled by an especial mandate of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, who, on quitting Rome to make war on the Germans, confided to Galen the care of the health of his son Commodus. The place and time of his death are uncertain; but he is supposed to have died at Rome, in about the 70th year of his age. A part only of his very numerous writings has been preserved; but even that part forms five folio volumes, and affords undoubted proofs of his practical and theoretical skill.

GALEN, CHRISTOPHER BERNHARD VAN, the warlike bishop of Munster, first entered the military service, which he afterwards left for the church. In 1660 he was chosen prince-bishop of Munster, but was obliged to besiege the city on account of the opposition of the citizens; he, however, conquered it, and built a citadel to secure his power. In 1664 he was appointed one of the leaders of the imperial army against the Turks in Hungary. He afterwards fought against the Dutch, first in alliance with England, and then with France, taking from them several cities and fortresses. After this he joined the Danes against the Swedes,

LIFE SHOULD BE A CONTINUED EFFORT TO BANISH OUR PREJUDICES, AND EXTINGUISH OUR VICES.

HABIT SETTLES MODES OF THINKING IN THE UNDERSTANDING, AS IT DOES OF MOTION IN THE BODY.

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and made new conquests; and in 1764 he formed an alliance with Spain, and again gave battle to his old enemies the Dutch. He was a man of extraordinary enterprise, one of the greatest generals of his time, and an adroit diplomatist. Died, 1678, aged 73.

GALERIUS, CAIUS VALERIUS MAXIMIANUS, a Roman emperor. Entering the army as a common soldier, he rose to the highest ranks by his bravery, and was adopted by Dioclesian, who gave him his daughter in marriage. He ascended the imperial throne in 305, and died in 311. He was naturally of a cruel disposition, and during his reign the Christians suffered great persecution.

GALLIANI, FERDINAND, an Italian abbé, celebrated for his writings, was born at Chieti, in the province of Abruzzo, Naples, in 1728. He made a rapid progress in his studies, and was no less remarkable for playful wit than for more solid acquirements. Having made a collection of specimens of the various volcanic productions of Vesuvius, he sent them to the pope in a box, thus labelled, "Beatissime Pater fac ut lapides isti panes fiant." "Holy Father, command that these stones be made bread," which the pope virtually attended to by giving him to the canonry of Anagni, worth 400 ducats per annum. One of his earliest productions was a volume written on the death of the public executioner, in order to ridicule the academical custom of pouring forth lamentations, in prose and verse, on the death of great personages. In 1759 he was appointed secretary to the French embassy, and soon took a lead among the wits and literati in Paris. He wrote a number of able works; among which are a "Treatise on Money," "Annotations upon Horace;" "Dialogues on the Corn Trade;" "On the Reciprocal Duties of Neutral and Belligerent Princes;" &c. He held several important offices under the Neapolitan government, and died, greatly esteemed, in 1787.

GALILEI, GALILEO, an illustrious astronomer, mathematician, and philosopher, was the son of a Florentine nobleman, and born at Pisa, in 1564. He was intended by his father for the medical profession; but his love for mathematical studies was so decidedly evinced, and his aversion for the other so strong, that he was allowed to pursue the former, which he did with such unwearied diligence, that at the age of twenty-four he was appointed mathematical professor at Pisa. There he was constantly engaged in asserting the laws of nature against the Aristotelian philosophy, which raised up such a host of enemies against him, that, in 1592, he was obliged to resign his professorship. He then went to Padua, where he lectured with unparalleled success, and students flocked to hear him from all parts of Europe. After remaining there eighteen years, Cosmo III. invited him back to Pisa, and soon after called him to Florence, with the title of principal mathematician and philosopher to the grand duke. Galileo had heard of the invention of the telescope by Jansen; and, making one for himself, a series of most important astronomical discoveries followed. He found

that the moon, like the earth, has an uneven surface; and he taught his scholars to measure the height of its mountains by their shadow. A particular nebula he resolved into individual stars; but his most remarkable discoveries were Jupiter's satellites, Saturn's ring, the sun's spots, and the starry nature of the milky way. The result of his discoveries was his decided conviction of the truth of the Copernican system; though the blind and furious bigotry of the monks charged him with heresy for it, and he was twice persecuted by the Inquisition, first in 1615, and again in 1633. On both occasions he was compelled to abjure the system of Copernicus; but it is said, that in the last instance, when he had repeated the abjuration, he stamped his foot on the earth, indignantly muttering, "yet it moves!" The latter years of his life were spent at his own country-house near Florence, where he devoted himself to the perfecting of his telescope; and he died, at the age of 78, in 1642, the year in which Newton was born.

GALL, JOHN JOSEPH, the celebrated phrenologist, was born, in 1758, at Telfenbrunn, Wirtemberg. He studied medicine under professor Stermann, and settled in Vienna, where he attracted much attention by his "Anatomical and Physiological Inquiries respecting the Brain and Nerves," on account of the principles it contained, that certain talents and tendencies depend on the formation of certain parts of the head,—that, in fact, each faculty of the mind has a separate organ in the brain, and that those organs are marked externally by elevations or protuberances on the cranium. He afterwards travelled through the north of Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, delivering lectures; and, in 1807, established himself in Paris, thinking France the most likely part in which to circulate his doctrines. Prince Metternich consulted him as his physician, and, in 1810, guaranteed the expense of publishing the work of Gall and Spurzheim on Phrenology. Dr. Gall died at Paris in 1828. He directed that no clergyman should attend his funeral, and that his head should be dissected and placed in the museum he had collected.

GALLAND, ANTHONY, an able orientalist, was born, in 1648, at Rollot, in Picardy. He was employed to travel on account of the French government; and his zeal and industry are evinced by several treatises which he published on his return, illustrative of the manners and customs of the Mohammedan empire and religion. He is now principally known by his "Mille-et-un Nuits," a curious collection of eastern romances, translated into all the languages of Europe, and known to us as the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Galland was Arabic professor to the college of France, and antiquary to the king. Died, 1715.

GALLICICOLI, J. B., a learned Venetian orientalist, born in 1733; author of "Memorie Venete Antichi Profani."

GALLOWAY BEY, second son of Alex. Galloway, Esq., engineer of London. This young man had devoted his talents and energies in the service of the pacha of Egypt, whose chief engineer he had been

IMPROPER EDUCATION, OR THE CONSTANT DIN OF PARTY, WILL HOODWINK REASON AND DESTROY TRUTH.

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for twelve years; and in reward for his services, and as a high token of his esteem, the pacha was pleased to confer on him, in 1824, the title of Bey. Died, July, 1836.

GALLIENUS, PUBLIUS LICINIUS, a Roman emperor, who reigned in conjunction with Valerian, his father, for seven years, and became sole ruler in 260. In his youth he gave fair promise to become an excellent sovereign, but he grew indolent and sensual; and was at length assassinated, at Milan, in 268.

GALLOIS, JOHN, a French critic of the 17th century, celebrated for the universality of his knowledge. He was one of the projectors of the "Journal des Savans," and its conductor for many years. Died, 1707.

GALLUCCI, ANGELO, an Italian historian of the 17th century, who wrote a history of the war in the Low Countries, in Latin, entitled, "Commentarii de Bello Belgico."

GANDOLPHY, PETER, a catholic priest, greatly distinguished as a preacher, was born about 1760. He was a controversialist, and published "A Defence of the Ancient Faith," in 1811; and "A full Exposition of the Christian Religion," in 1813; but a sermon "On the Relations between Spiritual and Temporal Authority" exposed him to the censure of his diocesan, in 1816. He appealed to Rome, and made an able defence of his opinions; but the affair caused him to quit his situation as missionary at the catholic chapel in Lincoln's-inn-fields. He died at East Sheen, Surrey, in 1821.

GALLUS, CORNELIUS, a Roman poet, was born B. C. 70, at Forum Julii, and was intimate with Virgil, whose tenth eclogue is inscribed to him. He was employed by Augustus in his war with Antony, and rewarded for his services with the government of Egypt. He was there guilty of excessive tyranny; and being charged with peculation and conspiracy, he was condemned to exile; upon which he committed suicide, aged 42. His works are lost.

GALLUS, CAIUS VIBIUS TREBONIANUS, emperor of Rome, was an African by birth; but holding a command in Mæsia, under Decius, at the time that monarch was slain in a battle with the Goths, he was proclaimed emperor by the army, in 251. He proved unworthy of his station, and he fell by assassination in 253.

GALVAN, ANTHONY, a Portuguese, who in 1527 was appointed governor of the Moluccas. With 500 men he defeated a native army of 30,000. He governed well, and used his efforts to convert the natives; but on his return to Portugal, in 1540, he was treated with such ingratitude, that he sunk into abject poverty, and died in the hospital of Lisbon, in 1557.

GALUPPI, BALDESSARO, a distinguished composer, was born near Venice, in 1703. His operas, about fifty in number, are almost all of the comic kind, and had, at one time, the chief run throughout Italy. He died in 1785.

GALVANI, LOUIS, an Italian physiologist, celebrated as the discoverer of galvanism, was born at Bologna, in 1737. He studied medicine under Galeazzi, whose daughter he married. In 1763 he became lecturer in

anatomy at Bologna, and obtained a considerable reputation. By experiments on frogs, he discovered, that all animals are endued with a peculiar kind of electricity; and he followed up this discovery with so much perseverance and success, as to give his name to a system of physiology, which has excited universal attention. His first publication on this subject was in 1791, and entitled "Aloysii Galvani de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius." Upon this system the famous Volta made vast improvements. Galvani, on the death of his wife, in 1790, fell into a state of melancholy; and died in 1796. Besides the above work, he wrote several memoirs upon philosophical subjects.

GAM, DAVID, a native of Wales, and an officer in the army of Henry V. Having returned from reconnoitring the enemy on the evening preceding the battle of Agincourt, he reported, that there were enough of the enemy to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away. He was killed defending his sovereign, who was exposed to imminent danger, and was knighted by him on the field.

GAMA, VASCO, OR VASQUEZ DE, an illustrious navigator, was born at Sines, in Portugal, of a noble family; and to him belongs the merit of having discovered the route to the East Indies by sea. Having under his command four vessels, manned with 160 marines and sailors, Gama set sail, July 9th, 1497; in the beginning of the next year reached the eastern coast of Africa, and, holding his course straight towards the coast of Malabar, arrived in May, at Calicut, a city inhabited by Hindoos, where the ruler over the country, called the zamorin, or king, had his residence. He returned to Lisbon in two years and two months from the time of his setting out; and the result of this expedition promised such great advantages, that in 1502 he went out with 20 ships, but he was attacked by an opposing fleet on the part of the zamorin, which he defeated, and returned the following year with thirteen rich vessels which he had captured in the Indian Sea. John III. of Portugal appointed him viceroy of India; on which he went there a third time, and established his government at Cochin, where he died in 1525. The Lusiad of Camoens, who accompanied Gama, is founded on the adventures of his last voyage.

GAMBARA, VERONICA, an Italian poetess, born of a noble family, in 1485. On the death of her husband, Giberto, lord of Correggio, whom she survived many years, she devoted much of her time to the cultivation of literature; and her poems possess originality and spirit. Died, 1550.

GAMBIER, the Right Hon. JAMES, lord, a British admiral, was born, in 1786, at the Bahama Islands, his father being at that time the lieutenant-governor. He entered the naval service at an early age, was actively engaged on various occasions, and was rewarded by different gradations of rank, till he reached that of post-captain, with the command of the Raleigh, of 32 guns, in 1788. In this frigate he was engaged in repelling the French in their at-

THE LIQUIDATION OF AN OVERGROWN NATIONAL DEBT, IS ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEMS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

IF YOU WILL NOT LISTEN TO CALM REASON, TAKE CARE LEFT YOU BE MADE TO FEEL THE ROD OF SEVERE AFFLICTION.

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tempt upon Jersey, in 1781; he afterwards served on the American coast, was present at the reduction of Charlestown, and captured the *Midlin*, an American ship of war, mounting 20 guns. When hostilities commenced with France in 1793, Captain Gambier was appointed to the *Defence*, of 74 guns, and had the merit of sharing in Earl Howe's celebrated victory. On the first anniversary of that battle (June 1, 1795), he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. Passing over minor events, we find him, in 1807, entrusted with the command of the fleet sent to Copenhagen to co-operate with Lord Cathcart in demanding possession of the Danish navy; which, though at first resisted, ended in the surrender of 19 sail of the line, 23 frigates, sloops, &c. For his share in this important service, his lordship was created a baron of the united kingdom, and offered a pension of 2000*l.*, which he declined. He was next appointed to the command of the Channel fleet; and in 1809, in conjunction with Lord Cochrane, who commanded the fire-ships, an attack was made on a French squadron in the *Aix Roads*, which, though successful to a considerable extent, was considered by Lord Cochrane as inefficiently performed, and caused a serious misunderstanding between them. A court-martial on Lord Gambier, and his honourable acquittal, were the results of this disagreement. His lordship occupied a seat at the Admiralty for many years, and on the accession of William IV. he was advanced to the rank of admiral of the fleet. He was pious and benevolent; and his zeal in inculcating moral and religious principles among the seamen is notorious. Died, April, 1833.

GANDON, JAMES, an eminent English architect, and the first who received the architectural gold medal of the Royal Academy. His reputation was much enhanced by his editorial labours in producing the "*Vitruvius Britannicus*;" after which he went to Ireland, and remained there till he died, in 1824, aged 84. He designed the Custom House, the Four Courts, and many other elegant structures in Dublin.

GARAMOND, CLAUDE, a celebrated French engraver and letter-founder, was born at Paris towards the close of the 15th century. He brought the art of letter-founding to such perfection, that all parts of Europe were supplied with his types. Among his works were some beautiful specimens of Greek, and it was he who brought the Roman character to perfection. Died, 1561.

GARASSE, FRANCIS, a French Jesuit, born at Angoulême, in 1585. He became a very popular preacher, but is chiefly remembered for the wit and asperity of his controversial writings. His principal work was entitled "*A Theological Summary of the Truths of the Christian Religion*," which was condemned by the Sorbonne. He died of the plague which he caught at Poitiers, while attending a person afflicted with that disorder, in 1631.

GARAT, D. J., a French metaphysician and philosopher. He was one of the best-intentioned men of the revolution, and yet, such was the force of circumstances, as

appearing to sanction his worst crimes, and acting with men whom his heart abhorred. He succeeded Danton as minister of justice. He was ennobled by Buonaparte, on becoming emperor; but his liberal steadiness gave offence; and he did not re-appear on the political stage till the hundred days. He was in consequence dismissed from the Academy by the Bourbons. He is the author of "*Memoires sur M. Suard*." Born, 1760; died, 1821.

GARAY, DON MARTIN DE, a Spanish statesman who acted a conspicuous part in the management of public affairs from 1808 till the restoration of Ferdinand VII. He was made minister of finance in 1816; dismissed in 1818; and died in 1822.

GARAY, JOHN DE, a brave Spanish officer, born at Badajoz, in 1541. He went to America, as secretary to the governor of Paraguay; where he displayed so much enterprise and talent, that he was raised to the rank of lieutenant general and governor of Assumption. He founded Santa Fé, rebuilt and fortified Buenos Ayres, and endeavoured by kindness to civilize the Indians. He was killed on the banks of the Parana, about 1592.

GARCIA, MANUEL, a distinguished musical performer and composer, was born at Seville, in Spain, in 1782. He showed great proficiency at an early age, and appeared as a public singer at the opera houses of Madrid, Paris, Rome, Naples, Turin, and London. He was engaged as principal male singer at the King's theatre, London, in 1824, and his abilities attracted much attention, both as a vocalist and as an actor. His dramatic compositions are too numerous for insertion here, and many of them possess great merit. That enchanting singer and actress, Madame Malibran de Beriot, whose lamented death, while at the Manchester Musical Festival, we have recorded in its proper place, was his daughter. Garcia died in 1832.

GARCIA DE MASCARENHAS, BLAISE, a Portuguese, who figured both as a soldier and poet, was born in 1596, at Avo. In 1614 he entered into the military service, and went to Brazil, where he remained twenty-six years, and on his return to Lisbon was appointed governor of Alfayates. Having been falsely charged with treason and imprisoned, and being denied the use of pens and ink, he composed a letter in verse to the king, in the following ingenious manner:—he procured a printed book, cut out the words he wanted, and pasted them on a blank leaf; this he threw from his window to a friend, who delivered it, and it procured his liberation. Died, 1654.

GARCIA LASSO, or GARCILASO DE LA VEGA, called the prince of Spanish poets, was born at Toledo, in 1503. He was early distinguished for his wit and fancy, wrote several pathetic pastorals and sonnets, and did much towards reforming that taste for bombast which at the period in which he flourished disfigured the productions of his countrymen. Garcilasso followed the profession of arms, and attended Charles V. in many of his expeditions, and fell in battle, in 1536.

GARCILASO DE LA VEGA, surnamed

THE UNDUE CONNECTION OF IDEAS IN THE MIND, OUGHT TO BE DILIGENTLY WATCHED, AND CAREFULLY PREVENTED.

THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF HAVING ACTED FROM PRINCIPLE, IS A PLEASURE SUPERIOR TO ALL THAT APPLAUSE CAN YIELD.

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the Inca, because, by his mother's side, he was descended from the royal family of Peru, was born at Cusco, in that country, in 1530. Philip II. dreading the influence of Garcilaso among the natives, summoned him to Spain, where he died. He wrote an interesting and faithful History of Peru, and also a History of Florida.

GARDEN, ALEXANDER, an eminent botanist and zoologist, was born in Scotland, in 1730, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. He went to America, and settled as a physician at Charlestown, South Carolina, where he engaged in botanical researches, and was very successful in the discovery and verification of new species among the animal and vegetable tribes of North America. He opened a correspondence with Linnaeus, which was attended with many reciprocal advantages. After a residence of twenty years in America, he returned to England, where he died in 1791.

GARDINER, STEPHEN, a celebrated prelate and statesman, was born at Bury St. Edmund's in Suffolk, in 1483. He was the illegitimate son of Dr. Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, and brother of Elizabeth queen of Henry IV. He was educated at Trinity hall, Cambridge; from whence he went into the family of the duke of Norfolk, and afterwards into that of cardinal Wolsey, who made him his secretary. In this situation he acquired the confidence of Henry VIII., to whom he was serviceable in procuring his divorce from queen Catharine; he also defended the king's supremacy, and for these services he was promoted to the see of Winchester. Gardiner drew up articles accusing Henry's last queen, Catharine Parr, of heresy; but the queen avoided the storm, and he fell into disgrace. At the accession of Edward VI. he opposed the reformation, and was committed first to the Fleet, and afterwards to the Tower, where he was a prisoner during the remainder of the reign. He was also deprived of his bishopric; but on the accession of Mary he was restored to his see, and appointed chancellor of England. His conduct towards the protestants was cruel and sanguinary. He died in 1555. He was a learned man, but artful, dissembling, ambitious, and proud.

GARDINER, JAMES, a Scotch military officer in the reign of George II., distinguished for his bravery and his piety. He was born, in 1688, at Carriden, Linlithgowshire; entered the army when only fourteen, and obtained a commission in the Dutch service. He afterwards distinguished himself at the battle of Ramillies; and at the breaking out of the rebellion, he commanded a regiment of dragoons, and fell at the battle of Preston Pans, being cut down by a blow from a Lochaber axe, in sight of his own house, Sept. 21, 1745. Dr. Doddridge, his biographer, says, that in his youth he was very gay and licentious, but the accidental perusal of a book, entitled "Heaven taken by Storm," made him serious, and from that time he became as distinguished for his piety as he had before been for the absence of all religion and a course of vice. It is also said that he received a supernatural intimation of his own approaching death.

GARDINER, WILLIAM, an Irish engraver, of talents rarely excelled, born in 1760; who, after a life of great vicissitude and distress, during which he had been alternately jockey, bookseller, painter, priest, and actor, wrote a paper on the miseries of life, and destroyed himself, in 1814.

GARDNER, ALAN, lord, an English naval officer. At the age of thirteen he became a midshipman, and, passing through various promotions, was made post-captain in the Preston, of 50 guns, in 1768. In the action with the French fleet on the 12th of April, 1782, he commanded the Duke, of 98 guns, in which ship he first broke the French line. In 1793 he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral, and appointed commander-in-chief on the Leeward Island station; and in the action of the 1st of June, 1794, he so ably supported lord Howe, that he was rewarded with a baronetcy and further promotion. During the mutiny of the fleet at Portsmouth, it was with difficulty that he escaped with his life, in consequence of his endeavours to quell it by severe measures. In 1800 he was created an Irish peer, and in 1807 succeeded earl St. Vincent in the command of the channel fleet. He sat in three successive parliaments; was finally raised to the English peerage; and died in 1808.

GARNERIN, JAMES ANDREW, a celebrated French aeronaut, to whom belongs the merit (if it can be called such) of first making the daring experiment of descending in a parachute. His first attempt was made at St. Petersburg, in 1800; and he successfully repeated it in England on the 21st of September, 1802, ascending from an inclosure in North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, and descending safely near Kentish Town, the balloon falling next day near Farnham, Surrey. Died, at Paris, 1823.

GARNET, HENRY, an English Jesuit, memorable for being concerned in the gunpowder plot. He was executed in 1606.

GARNETT, THOMAS, an English physician, was born in 1766, at Casterton, in Westmoreland; received his education at Sedburgh, in Yorkshire; and went to Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.D. He commenced professional practice at Bradford, removed to Knaresborough, and afterwards to Harrogate; but his practice being small, he went to Liverpool, with a view of emigrating to America. From this scheme he was diverted at the request of some of his friends, who persuaded him to commence a course of lectures on chemistry and natural philosophy. He repeated this course at Manchester; after which he was chosen Anderson's lecturer in the university of Glasgow. On the foundation of the Royal Institution in 1800 he was chosen professor of chemistry, but was obliged to resign the situation on account of ill health, and he died, in 1802, aged 36. Dr. Garnet was the author of "An Analysis of the Mineral Waters at Harrogate;" a "Tour through Scotland;" 2 vols. 4to.; a "Outline of Chemistry;" several papers and essays on medical and physical subjects; and "Zoonomia," which was published after his death.

GARNIER, JEAN JACQUES, historiogra-

THE GREAT ARE HAPPIEST WHEN MOST FREE OF THE INCUMBRANCES OF GREATNESS: WHAT HAPPINESS IS THERE THEN IN GREATNESS!

AS NO CHARACTER IS MORE VENERABLE THAN THAT OF A WISE OLD MAN, SO NONE IS MORE COMFORTABLE THAN THAT OF AN OLD FOOL.

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pher of France, was born in 1729, at Goron-sur-Maine, and at the breaking out of the revolution was professor of Hebrew in the university of Paris. He was the author of "The Man of Letters," 2 vols.; a treatise on "The Origin of the Government of France;" a "Continuation of Velly's History of France;" a treatise on "Civil Education," &c. During the reign of terror he fled from the French capital to Boujival, where he died in 1795.

GARNIER DE LANDE, born in 1770. As deputy to the National Convention, he voted for the death of Louis XVI.; joined the Girondists; vainly tried to save Danton, and, in the sitting of the 9th Thermidor, 1795, when Robespierre, being impeached, could not speak through fear and rage, he addressed that falling tyrant with the words, "*It is Danton's blood which suffocates you*." He retired into private life when Buonaparte abolished the republic.

GARNIER, count **GERMAIN**, a French statesman, was born, in 1721, at Auxerre. He became prefect of the department of Seine and Oise, and president of the senate; and was known as the translator of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, and other English works on political economy. Died, 1821.

GAROFALO, **BENVENUTO**, an artist of Ferrara, born in 1481. During his stay in Rome he formed an intimacy with Raphael, and frequently assisted him. His works unite the grace and clearness of Raphael with the rich colouring of the Lombard school, and his Madonnas and angels are full of beauty and expression. Died, 1539.

GARRICK, **DAVID**, the most celebrated actor that ever appeared on the English stage, was descended from a French family, who, being protestants, fled to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His father, Peter Garrick, was a captain in the army, and generally resided at Lichfield; but being on a recruiting party at Hereford, David was born there in 1716. He received his education partly at the grammar school at Lichfield, and partly under Dr. Johnson, with whom he first came to London, in 1735, and prepared himself for the study of the law. The death of his father, however, disturbed this arrangement; and, having been left a thousand pounds by his uncle, he went into partnership with his brother in the wine trade. A love for the stage had long been deeply rooted in his mind, and, abandoning the wine trade, he resolved on being an actor. His first attempt was at Ipswich in 1741, under the assumed name of Lyddal; and the applause he met with, induced him to make his appearance at the theatre, Goodman's-fields, in the character of Richard III. The effect of this was immediate and decisive. The other theatres were quickly deserted, and Goodman's-fields became the resort of people of fashion, till that theatre was shut up. Garrick then formed an engagement with Fleetwood, the patentee of Drury-lane, where his reception was equally flattering. In the summer of 1743 he visited Dublin; and in 1747 he became joint-patentee of Drury-lane theatre. In 1749 he married Mademoiselle Violette, a sketch of whose life forms the

subject of our next article. The remainder of his career was a long and uninterrupted series of success and prosperity until its close, which took place in 1776, when he determined upon a retreat, and sold his moiety of the concern for 37,000*l*. The last part which he performed was Don Felix, in "The Wonder," for the benefit of the theatrical fund. At the conclusion of the play, he addressed a brief farewell to the audience. The general feeling with which this was delivered and received, rendered it truly impressive: and few persons ever quitted the stage with plaudits so loud and unanimous. In 1769 he projected and carried into effect the famous Stratford Jubilee, a striking proof of his enthusiasm for Shakspeare. It occupied three days there, and its representation at the theatre lasted for ninety-two nights. He died, Jan. 20th, 1779, his remains being interred, with great pomp, in Westminster abbey. As an actor, Garrick seems never to have been equalled for truth, nature, variety, and facility of expression, though perhaps surpassed by some of his contemporaries in the enunciation of calm, sentimental eloquence. He wrote or adapted for the stage nearly forty pieces, besides producing a great number of prologues and epilogues. The style of acting introduced by Garrick was the very opposite of that formal declamation practised before his time; it was natural, vigorous, and impassioned; the plays of Shakspeare grew into greater repute; and a reform both in the conduct and license of the drama, honourable to his taste and genius, was effected by his example.

GARRICK, **EVA MARIA**, wife of the preceding, was born at Vienna, in 1725. Her maiden name was Viegel, which she changed to that of Violette, by command of the empress-queen, Maria Theresa, whose notice she had attracted as an opera dancer. In 1744 she arrived in England, bringing with her a recommendation from the countess of Stahrenberg to the countess of Burlington, who received her, on her obtaining an engagement at the opera-house, as an inmate of Burlington-house, and ever after treated her with maternal affection. From this circumstance a notion prevailed that she was the earl's natural daughter; such, however, was not the fact. A mutual attachment having been formed between her and Garrick, their nuptials were celebrated June 22, 1749, and the earl of Burlington gave the bride a marriage portion of 6,000*l*. Though strongly solicited by several gentlemen of rank and fortune to re-enter the marriage state, she continued a widow, and survived her husband forty-two years. Died, 1822, aged 97.

GARTH, **SIR SAMUEL**, an eminent physician, and a poet of no mean rank, was a native of Yorkshire, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where, in 1691, he took his degree. He was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians in the following year, and soon attained the first rank in his profession. His taste for general literature, his companionable talents, and his attachment to the principles of the House of Hanover, acquired him patrons of rank and influence; and on the accession of George I.

BE OPEN WITH PRUDENCE; BE ARTFUL WITH INNOCENCE; WISE AS THE SERPENT; HARMLESS AS THE DOVE.

RAISE A NEW FABRIC ON AN OLD BOTTOM, RATHER THAN TRANSPORT AN OLD FABRIC TO A NEW SITUATION.

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STATE LOTTERIES STIMULATE THE INCLINATION TO LABOUR, BY HOLDING OUT DECEITFUL HOPES, AND BETRAYING THE PEOPLE INTO IDLENESS.

he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed physician in ordinary to the king, and physician-general to the army. His principal poem is "The Dispensary," which contains much lively and polished satire. Died, 1718.

GARTH, THOMAS, an English general, and colonel of the 1st regt. of dragoons. From the year 1762 to that of 1814, when he attained the rank of general, this officer was employed in active service. It had long been whispered that he was the husband of one of the royal princesses of England, though the circumstance was never made public during his life; but certain unfortunate events which occurred in 1830 caused the subject to be much alluded to. Died, 1829, aged 65.

GARTHSHORE, MAXWELL, a physician and accoucheur, was born, in 1732, at Kirkcubright, in Scotland, of which place his father was the minister. He was placed with a surgeon and apothecary at Edinburgh, after which he entered into the medical service of the army, which he quitted in 1756, and settled at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. After continuing there seven years he removed to London, where he practised with great reputation near fifty years. He was physician to the British Lying-in-hospital, and a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He died in 1812.

GARVE, CHRISTIAN, a German physiologist, born at Breslau, in Silesia, in 1742; became professor of philosophy at Leipzig; and died in 1798. He was the translator into German of Burke's Treatise on the Sublime and Beautiful, Ferguson's Moral Philosophy, &c.; and he also translated the Ethics and Politics of Aristotle, and the Offices of Cicero, with excellent remarks and commentaries.

GARZI, LOUIS, a painter, was born at Rome in 1640. He was a disciple of Andrea Sacchi, and considered by many as equal, if not superior, to Carlo Maratti. Died, 1721.

GARZONI, THOMAS, an Italian writer, born in 1549, at Bagnacavallo, near Ferrara, and died in 1589. He was the author of several works; the chief of which is entitled "La Piazza universale di tutti le professioni del mondo;" a work of great labour, and one of infinite utility at the time it was written.

GASCOIGNE, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent judge in the reigns of Henry IV. and V. He was born at Gawthorp, in Yorkshire, in 1359; became serjeant-at-law in 1398; and on the accession of Henry IV. was appointed one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and afterwards made chief-justice of the King's Bench. In this high office he distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly for refusing to pass sentence upon archbishop Scroop as a traitor, by the king's commandment, as being contrary to law; and still more remarkably by committing the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., to prison, for striking him when on the bench. Like many other prominent events in English history, this has furnished Shakespeare with materials for a most effective scene. Sir William died in 1412.

GASCOIGNE, WILLIAM, an ingenious

natural philosopher of the 17th century, was born in 1621, and is considered as the inventor of the micrometer, though the merit of that invention was claimed long after his time by M. Auzout. Gascoigne was killed while fighting in the royalist army at Marston Moor, July 2, 1644.

GASCOIGNE, GEORGE, a poet of the Elizabethan age, was the son of Sir John Gascoigne, of Walthamstow, Essex, and is said to have been disinherited by his father. He studied at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn, which he soon left for a military life in Holland, where the prince of Orange gave him a captain's commission; but having a quarrel with his colonel, he resigned it soon afterwards. On his return to England he became an attendant at court, and accompanied the queen in some of her progresses, during which he wrote masques for her entertainment. Besides his original and translated dramas, he wrote "The Steel Glass," a satire, and other poems. Till of late, when it became the fashion to search after the relics of old English literature, the works of Gascoigne were quite neglected, but his poems will repay the trouble of a perusal. Died, 1577.

GASPARINI, FRANCESCO, one of the ablest musical composers of the last century, was a native of Lucca, and born in 1650. His works are not numerous, but possess much merit. Died, 1724.

GASSENDI, PETER, a celebrated French philosopher and mathematician, was born, in 1592, at Chanterler, in Provence. Before he was twenty years of age he became professor of philosophy at Aix; but he soon resigned the chair, and gave himself up wholly to his scientific pursuits. In 1645 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the college-royal of Paris, and his lectures were exceedingly popular. In fact, he was distinguished as an astronomer, naturalist, theologian, and mathematician. Gassendi combated the metaphysics of Descartes, and divided with that great man the philosophers of his time, almost all of whom were Cartesians or Gassendians. Gibbon calls him the most philosophic among the learned, and the most learned among the philosophic of his age. He died in 1655; leaving nine volumes of his philosophical works.

GASSICOURT, CHARLES LOUIS CADET DE, a modern French philosopher and advocate, was the son of an apothecary at Paris, and first attracted notice by a pamphlet, published in 1767, on the Theory of Elections; which he followed up by a variety of essays on political subjects, viz. "On the Private Life of Mirabeau;" "On the Influence of the Masonic Societies in the Process of the Revolution;" "The Four Ages of the National Guard," &c. On the death of his father, who was himself a man of scientific pursuits, and the personal friend of Buffon, Lalande, and Condorcet, he turned his attention somewhat from politics to chemistry and physics; and in 1803 appeared his new "Dictionary of Chemistry," afterwards introduced into the Polytechnic school. He followed the French army into Austria in 1809, and wrote a his-

THE FOLLY OF SOME PEOPLE IN CONVERSATION IS BELOW CRITICISM: THE ONLY WAY OF ANSWERING THEM IS TO GO OUT OF HEARING.

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THE USE OF READING IS TO SETTLE YOUR JUDGMENT; NOT TO CONFOUND IT BY A VARIETY OF OPINIONS, NOR TO ENSLAVE IT BY AUTHORITY.

tory of the campaign. The modern plan for the organization of the French board of health owes its origin to him, and he had not only the satisfaction of seeing it eagerly adopted, but that of obtaining the appointment of reporting secretary, which situation he held till his death, in 1823. Besides many other productions not here enumerated, he was the author of a series of epistles on London and the English nation; and a treatise "On the application of the Physical Science to Military Purposes."

GASETLIER, RENE GEORGES, a French physician, was born in 1741. In 1787 he was chosen a member of the provincial assembly of Orleans, and in 1791 was deputed by the Loiret to the legislative assembly. During the domination of Robespierre he was declared a traitor to his country, and arrested; but the fall of the tyrant and his associates happily rescued him from the guillotine, but still he was obliged to retire, and continue concealed for five years. In the promotion of 1817 the king decorated him with the order of St. Michael. He was the author of numerous medical works, but none of very superior merit. Died, 1821.

GASTON DE FOIX, duke of Nemours, was the son of John de Foix, count de Etampes, and of Mary of Orleans, sister of Louis XII. He beat an army of Swiss, and gained the battle of Ravenna; soon after which he was killed, at the age of 24, in 1512.

GASTRELL, FRANCIS, an English bishop, was born in 1682, at Slapton, Northamptonshire. He was educated at Westminster school, and at Christchurch, Oxford. In 1697 he preached the Boyle's lectures, which he published as one discourse, to which he afterwards added another, on the Necessity of the Christian Revelation. In 1702 he was presented to a canonry of Christchurch, at which time he published "Considerations concerning the Trinity." In 1707 he printed his excellent scriptural manual, entitled "Christian Institutes;" and in 1714 he was promoted to the bishopric of Chester. He was a sound scholar, and an able polemic. Died, 1725.

GATAKER, THOMAS, an English divine, was born, in 1574, in London, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He became preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn; and in 1611 obtained the rectory of Rotherhithe. In 1619 he published a curious treatise on the "Nature and Use of Lots," which occasioned considerable controversy. He was also the author of "Opera Critica," and other eminent works, chiefly of biblical criticism. In 1642 he was chosen one of the famous assembly of divines at Westminster; but he disapproved of the introduction of the covenant, and declared in favour of episcopacy. He zealously opposed the trial of Charles I. Died, 1654.

GATTERER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a learned German historian; author of a "History of the World to the time of Cyrus;" "An Essay towards a General Universal History," &c. His treatises display a spirit of deep research and sound criticism. Died, 1759.

GATES, HORATIO, an American officer who greatly distinguished himself in the

war of independence, was born in England in 1728. After serving in the army and obtaining considerable promotion, he purchased an estate in Virginia, and resided on it until the commencement of the revolutionary war in 1775, when congress appointed him adjutant-general; and during the struggle which followed, he rendered many brilliant services to his adopted country. On the 8th of October, 1777, he totally defeated general Burgoyne, who, on the 16th, was compelled to surrender his whole army, which was considered the most important achievement of the whole war, and had the greatest effect in obtaining the result that followed. He was, however, unfortunate after he had obtained the chief command of the southern district, being signally defeated at Camden, by lord Cornwallis. Died, 1806, aged 77.

GATTEY, F. C., born in 1756; a French royalist bookseller, sentenced to death by the Revolutionary Tribunal, in 1795. His only sister, on hearing his sentence, repeatedly exclaimed "*Vive le Roi*," and was guillotined with him.

GAUBIL, ANTHONY, a learned French missionary in China, was born at Caillac, in 1708, and died at Peking in 1789, where he was interpreter to the court. He wrote the history of Gengis Khan, and an "Historical and Critical Treatise on Chinese Astronomy."

GAUBIUS, JEROME DAVID, a celebrated physician, was born at Heidelberg in 1705. After studying medicine under his uncle, a physician at Amsterdam, he went to Harderwyck, and from thence to Leyden, where he contracted an intimate friendship with Boerhaave, whom he succeeded as lecturer in botany and chemistry; and in 1734 he obtained the medical professorship. His treatise on the "Method of Prescribing, or of Writing Receipts," contains the best rules on that important subject. But his greatest work is his "Principles of Nosology." Died, 1780.

GAUDEN, JOHN, an English divine, born at Mayland, in Essex, in 1606. Though he professed reforming principles, and was even nominated one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and presented with a living, yet as soon as he saw the king was in personal danger, he changed sides, and strongly protested against his trial. He had also committed to his care the collating and publishing the king's meditations, to which he gave the name of "Icon Basilike, or the Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings." In 1639 he became preacher at the Temple; and when Charles II. was restored he was preferred to the see of Exeter, and in 1622 to that of Worcester, where he died soon after.

GAUDENTIO, an historical painter of Milan, was born about 1480. He painted in fresco and oil a number of pictures for the churches in his native city.

GAUDENTIUS, ST., bishop of Brescia, in the fifth century. He was sent to Constantinople to hold a general council in that city, in 405; and died about the year 437.

GAULTIER, LOUIS, a French abbé, whose life was laudably spent in rendering education a scientific amusement rather than a

THOSE WHO KNOW MOST, ARE MOST DESIROUS OF KNOWLEDGE; AND THE MOST VIRTUOUS ARE THE MOST ANXIOUS FOR IMPROVING IN VIRTUE.

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task, was born about the year 1745. He had observed that the ordinary course of scholastic discipline deprived children of that portion of happiness so necessary to the development of their moral and physical faculties, and he endeavoured to smooth the rugged path of education by inventing various games which should combine amusement with instruction. The horrors of the revolution drove him from France: and he retired to the Hague, where he became tutor to the children of the British ambassador, whom he accompanied to England. After the peace of Amiens he returned to France, and continued to teach according to his system until his death, which took place in 1818, the abbé being then in his 75th year. His works are well known, and very popular.

GAUTHÉY, EMILIAN MARIE, an eminent civil engineer, was born at Chalons-sur-Saône, in France, in 1732. He filled several important posts; and under his direction many public works of magnitude were undertaken and completed. He conceived the idea of forming a canal from Chalon to Dijon, which is termed the "canal du centre," and is twenty-three leagues in extent. This was completed in 1791. He also executed the junction canals of the Saône, Yonne, and Doubs; and built several bridges and quays. He was made inspector-general of roads and bridges, and appointed commandant of the legion of honour. He wrote several professional treatises, the principal one of which is entitled, "Traité complet sur la construction des Ponts et des Canaux navigables." Died, 1806.

GAVARD, HYACINTHE, one of the most able anatomists of the 18th century, was born at Montmelian, in 1753, and was a pupil of Desault. He published treatises on osteology, myology, and splanchnology, the latter of which especially has been highly praised; yet notwithstanding his professional and literary labours, it does not appear that he ever received even a moderate share of patronage, but lived in obscurity, and died in poverty, 1802.

GAY, JOHN, an eminent English poet, was born at Barnstaple, Devon, in 1688, and was apprenticed to a silk-mercier in London; but, showing a marked aversion to trade, his indentures were cancelled by mutual agreement, and he devoted himself to literature. In 1711 he published his "Rural Sports," which he dedicated to Pope, then a young poet like himself; a compliment that introduced them to each other, and proved the foundation of a friendship which lasted for life. The year following he was appointed secretary to the duchess of Monmouth. About this time came out his burlesque poem, entitled "Trivia; or the Art of walking the Streets of London;" which was succeeded, in 1714, by the "Shepherd's Week, a series of Pastorals," in ridicule of Phillips. The same year he went to Hanover with the earl of Clarendon, as secretary to the embassy; but though he had great expectations from the court, they were never realised. In 1720 he published his poems, in 2 vols. 4to., by subscription; which produced him a considerable sum, but he lost it all in the South Sea scheme.

After producing many ingenious and agreeable works, some instances of court favour encouraged him to employ himself in his well known "Fables," written expressly for the instruction of the duke of Cumberland, and published with a dedication to that prince in 1726; but though they were popular, they failed to serve him at court. He thereupon wrote "The Beggar's Opera," which was first acted in 1727, and ran for sixty-three successive nights; but it so offended the persons in power, that the lord chamberlain refused to license for performance a second part of it, entitled "Polly." This resentment induced his friends to come forward on its publication with so handsome a subscription, that his profits amounted to 1200*l*. The cause of Gay was taken up by the duke and duchess of Queensbury, who gave him a residence in their house, where he died, Dec. 11, 1732. He was buried in Westminster-abbey, and a monument was erected to his memory.

GAY VERNON, J., a French military officer and mathematician, was born at St. Leonard, in the Limousin, in 1760. He entered the army, and, having obtained a captaincy, greatly distinguished himself, in 1793, on the Rhine and in Flanders. He was one of the founders of the Polytechnic school, and acted as second director of it for seventeen years. In 1813 he defended the fortress of Torgau with great gallantry, but was made prisoner, and died in 1822.

GAYOT DE PITAVALL, FRANCIS, a French writer, was born at Lyons, in 1673. He was at first an ecclesiastic; next he entered into the army; and, at the age of fifty, he became an advocate. He compiled the "Causes Célèbres," in 20 vols. 12mo. Died, 1743.

GAYTON, EDMUND, was born in London, in 1602, and educated at Merchant-Tailors' school, and at St. John's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He became superior beadle of the university, but was ejected, in 1647, by the parliamentary visitors. However, he recovered his place at the Restoration; and died in 1668. He wrote several books, the chief of which is entitled "Pleasant Notes upon Don Quixote."

GAZA, THEODORE, one of the chief revivers of Greek literature in the 15th century, was born at Thessalonica, in 1398. On the invasion of his country by the Turks, in 1480, he went to Italy, where he obtained the patronage of cardinal Bessarion, to whom he presented a manuscript of the Iliad. He was afterwards employed at Rome in translating Greek authors into Latin; but, on presenting one of his finest performances to Sixtus IV., who gave him a trifling sum for it, he threw the money into the Tiber, exclaiming, "It is time to return home, since these asses have no relish for anything but thistles." He then went to Ferrara, whence he removed to Calabria; but it appears that he again went to Rome, and died there in 1478.

GEBER, an Arabian philosopher of the 8th century, whose skill in astronomy and alchemical researches obtained for him in that dark age the character of a magician. He is said to have been a Greek by birth, and to have apostatized from Christianity

A VERY IGNORANT MAN MAY HAVE A VERY LEARNED LIBRARY; A VERY LEARNED MAN MAY YET BE A VERY CONFUSIBLE CREATURE.

WIT IS BRUSHWOOD; JUDGMENT IS TIMBER: THE FIRST MAKES THE BRIGHTEST FLAME, BUT THE OTHER GIVES THE MOST LASTING HEAT.

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to Mahometanism. His works, under the title of "Lapis Philosophorum," prove that his knowledge of chemistry was by no means so limited as that of many who wrote subsequently to his time.

GEHBARDI, LOUIS ALBERT, a voluminous historical writer; author of the histories of Denmark and Norway—the Wendes and Slavonians—Courland—Hungary—the Sovereign Houses of Germany—and various portions of the Universal History published at Halle. He was librarian at Hanover, where he died in 1802.

GED, WILLIAM, the inventor of the art of stereotyping, which he practised in 1725, was a goldsmith of Edinburgh. In 1829 he entered into partnership with Fenner, a stationer of London, but no advantage to him resulted from the connexion, and he returned to Scotland. Died, 1749.

GEDDES, JAMES, an ingenious writer, was born in Tweeddale, Scotland, in 1710; educated at Edinburgh; entered on the study of the law, and was admitted an advocate. He was the author of "An Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancient, particularly Plato." Died, 1749.

GEDDES, DR. MICHAEL, an eminent English divine of the 17th century. He was chaplain to the factory at Lisbon, where he was apprehended by the Inquisition in 1668, and interdicted from officiating in his ministerial capacity; on which he returned to England, and was made chancellor of Salisbury. He wrote the "History of the Church of Malabar," the "Church History of Ethiopia." Died, 1741.

GEDDES, DR. ALEXANDER, a Roman Catholic priest, born in Ruthven, Banffshire, in 1737. He had the charge of a congregation at Auchinhalrig, where he remained ten years; and in 1779 the university of Aberdeen granted him the degree of LL.D., being the first Catholic since the Reformation to whom it had been given. About this time he removed to London, and began to devote himself to a translation of the Bible into English. In 1786 he published his prospectus of that work; and in its progress he was liberally supported by lord Petre. The first volume of it appeared in 1792, comprising the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua; and in 1797 appeared the second volume; after which he published "Critical Remarks," in vindication of his work, and an "Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain." He died in 1802. Dr. Geddes was a man of learning; but he assumed so many new views in respect to scriptural authority and doctrine, that he was regarded with suspicion by orthodox Christians of all denominations.

GEDOYN, NICHOLAS, the translator of Quintilian and Pausanias into French, was born at Orleans in 1687, and died in 1744. He was abbot of Beaugency, and a member of the Academy.

GEER, CHARLES DE, a celebrated Swedish naturalist, was born in 1720. He studied at Utrecht and Upsal, and at the latter place had Linnæus for his master. He possessed a share in the iron-works at Dannemora, which mines he improved by the ap-

plication of new machinery. He also invented an apparatus for drying corn by the heat of the smelting houses. By these means he gained great wealth, which he applied to the noblest purposes, in feeding the poor, repairing churches, and establishing schools. He was appointed marshal of the court, knight of the Polar star; and created a baron. He wrote "Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire des Insectes," &c. 7 vols. Died, 1778.

GEHLEN, ADOLPHUS FERDINAND, a German chemist, and a member of the academy at Munich. He was one of the conductors of the "Journal of Chemistry," published at Berlin, and the author of some original treatises on the science. Died, 1815.

GEHLER, JOHN SAMUEL, an eminent natural philosopher, and a senator of Leipzig; author of a "Dictionary of Natural Philosophy," 6 vols. Died, 1795.

GELASIUS, bishop of Caesarea in the fourth century, was the author of a history of the church, of which some portions are still extant. Died, 394.

GELASIUS I., was elevated to the papal chair on the death of Felix III. in 492. He had a contest with the patriarch of Constantinople, and by his arrogance prevented a union between the two churches. He condemned the practice of communicating only in one kind, though that practice became afterwards a standing rule in the Roman church as far as relates to the laity. Several of his works are extant. He died in 496.

GELASIUS II., a native of Campania, was elected pope in 1118. Cencio, marquis di Frangipani, who was in the interest of the emperor Henry V., drove him from Rome; and he retired to the abbey of Clugny, where he died in 1119.

GELL, SIR WILLIAM, a celebrated antiquarian and classical scholar, was born in 1777, and graduated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he had been a fellow. He devoted his time to literary pursuits, and published "The Topography of Troy," "The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca," "The Itinerary of Greece," "The Itinerary of the Morea," "The Topography of Rome," and, lastly, his interesting and beautiful work, entitled "Pompeiana; or, Observations upon the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii;" by Sir W. Gell and J. P. Gandy, esq. For many years Sir William had resided in Italy; first at Rome, and afterwards at Naples. He was knighted on his return from a mission to the Ionian islands in 1803; and in 1820 the late queen Caroline appointed him one of her chamberlains. Died, 1836.

GELLERT, CHRISTIAN FURCHTROT, a German poet and writer on morals, was born at Haynichen, in Saxony, in 1715. He received his education at Leipzig, and acquired great celebrity by his tales, fables, and essays. He was appointed extraordinary professor of philosophy at Leipzig, where he read lectures on poetry and eloquence, which were received with great applause. His complete works were published in 10 vols. Died, 1769.

GELLERT, CHRISTIAN FURCHTROT, brother of the preceding, was a celebrated

COUNSEL NOT WITH PASSION, FOR IT IS EVER MOST ELOQUENT WHEN URGING ITS OWN INDULGENCE.

BEFORE YOU THINK OF RETIRING FROM THE WORLD, BE SURE THAT YOU ARE FIT FOR RETIREMENT.

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metallurgist. He introduced very important improvements into the method of separating metallic substances by amalgamation, and wrote on the arts. Born, 1713; died, 1798.

GELLI, GIAMBATISTA, an Italian poet and dramatic writer, born at Florence, in 1498. He was bred to some low trade, but became a member of the academy of Florence, and had a high reputation in his day. Besides his original works, consisting of comedies, poems, and remarks on the Italian language, he translated the "History of Euripides," into Italian. Died, 1563.

GELLIBRAND, HENRY, a mathematician, born in London, in 1597, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. In 1627, he was elected professor of astronomy at Gresham college; but, in 1631, he was brought into the high commission court for publishing an almanac, in which the names of the saints were changed for the protestant martyrs. As, however, similar almanacks had been printed, the information was dismissed. He wrote several useful works on the longitude, the variation of the magnetic needle, on trigonometry, and on navigation. Died, 1636.

GELLIUS, AULUS, a Roman lawyer, born in 130. He studied at Athens, and is the author of "Noctes Atticæ," a work full of interesting observations, critical and philological.

GEMINIANI, FRANCESCO, an eminent musical composer, was born at Lucca, in 1696, and, completed his studies under Corelli. In 1714, he came to London, and was patronized by George I. He published various compositions, all of which are remarkable for the excellence of their style, and for the skill necessary for their proper execution. His chief works are entitled, "Guida Harmonica, or a sure Guide to Harmony and Modulation." Died, 1762.

GEMISTUS PLETHO, GEORGE, a philosopher, born at Constantinople, in 1390, but who resided chiefly in the Peloponnesus, where he acquired great fame for his wisdom and virtue. He was a zealous defender of the Platonists against the Aristotelians, and of the Greek church against that of Rome. On going to the council of Florence, in 1433, his zeal and eloquence gained him the admiration of all parties. He contributed to the revival of Platonism, in Italy; and was the means of laying the foundation of the academy in that city. He died in his native country, at the age of 101. His works are chiefly controversial and theological.

GENDRE, LOUIS LE, a French historian, born at Rouen, in 1659; he was canon of Notre Dame, and abbot of Claire Fontaine, in the diocese of Chartres. His principal work (for he was the author of several) is a "History of France," 3 vols. folio; reprinted in 8 vols. 12mo. Died, 1735.

GENDRE, LOUIS LE, one of the leading French revolutionists, who after having made himself notorious by heading street processions, was employed by Marat, Danton, and other leaders of the popular party, to forward their schemes; and became one of the chiefs of the Jacobin club. In 1792, he was chosen a deputy from Paris to the National Convention, and voted for the

death of the king. For a long time he figured as one of the most violent terrorists under Robespierre; but he afterwards joined Tallien and his party, in the destruction of his former master; and signalized himself by driving away the members of the Jacobin club, locking up their hall, and delivering their keys to the Convention. From this time he pretended to be the friend of moderate measures; continually declaiming against the sanguinary measures in which he had before participated; and when the Jacobins revolted against the Convention, he put himself at the head of the troops who defended the legislative body, and contributed much to the defeat of his old associates. He ultimately became a member of the Council of Ancients; and died in 1797.

GENDRE, ADRIAN MARIE LE, a French astronomer and mathematician, was professor of mathematics at the military school of Paris, &c. In 1787, he was employed, in conjunction with Cassini and Mechain, to ascertain the respective positions of the observatories of London and Paris, which they executed very satisfactorily. In 1791, he published his "Mémoire sur les transcendentes Elliptiques," and his "Elémens de Géométrie." He also published a "New Method for determining the Orbits of Comets," and several other works. Under the Imperial government, he had been named counsellor for life of the university; and when the Bourbons were restored, he became member of the council for public instruction, and one of the examiners of candidates for the Polytechnic school.

GENGHIS-KHAN, or JINGHIS-KHAN, the son of a petty Mongolian prince, was born in Tartary, in 1163. After a species of intestine warfare with various Tartar tribes, this renowned conqueror invaded China, the capital of which was taken by storm, in 1205, and plundered. The murder of the ambassadors whom Genghis-Khan had sent to Turkestan, occasioned the invasion of that empire, in 1218, with an army of 700,000 men; and the two great cities of Bochara and Samarcand were stormed, pillaged, burnt, and more than 200,000 individuals destroyed with them. He continued his career of devastation for several years; and in 1226, though more than 60 years old, he marched in person, at the head of his whole army, against the king of Tangut, who had given shelter to two of his enemies, and refused to surrender them. A great battle was fought on plains of ice, formed by a frozen lake, in which the king of Tangut was totally defeated, with the loss of 300,000 men. This ambitious warrior, whose ravages had cost the human race upwards of 5,000,000 of human beings, by dint of successive victories, became monarch of a territory extending 1,500 leagues, including Northern China, Eastern Persia, and the whole of Tartary. He died in 1227, in the 66th year of his age, and the 52nd of his reign; having, before his death, divided his immense territories between the four princes whom he had by the first of his four wives.

GENDEBIEN, a distinguished Belgian, born in 1753; took part, in 1789, in shaking off the yoke of Austria; in 1790, sat as a

TO MARRY TOO YOUNG IS CONSIDERED AN ACT OF RASHNESS; TO MARRY WHEN TOO OLD IS AN ACT OF MADNESS.

LET NO MAN COMPLAIN OF THE SHORTNESS OF LIFE, BUT HE WHO CAN SAY HE HAS NEVER MIS-SPENT AN HOUR.

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deputy for the Belgian republic, when united with France, in the council of Five Hundred. In 1815, he was nominated one of the commission for drawing up the constitutional act, uniting Belgium and Holland as the kingdom of the Netherlands. As a member of the second Chamber, he steadily opposed the arbitrary acts of the royal authority—especially those which emanated from Van-Maanen, the minister of justice; and took a decided part in the Belgic revolution of 1831, by which Belgium again separated itself from Holland, and declared its independence.

GENLIS, STEPHANIE FELICITE, countess de, celebrated for her literary talents, and by many for the independent principles which prevail through all her writings, was born near Autun, in 1746. Her maiden name was Ducrest de St. Aubin, and the connection of her family with that of St. Aubin procured her admission, at four years of age, to enter as a canoness into the noble chapter at Aix; from which time she was called la comtesse de Lancy. At 17, a letter of her writing having fallen into the hands of the count de Genlis, he was so fascinated with its style as to make her the offer of his hand and fortune, which she accepted. By this marriage she became niece to Mme. de Montesson, who was privately married to the duke of Orleans; and his son, the duke de Chartres, chose her, in 1782, to superintend the education of his children. It was, soon after, rumoured that an improper attachment existed between her and the duke; and Pamela, afterwards the wife of the unfortunate lord Edward Fitzgerald, [which see] was supposed to be the issue of that connection. At that period, madame de Genlis wrote several excellent works; producing, in rapid succession, "Adela and Theodore;" "The Evenings of the Castle;" "The Theatre of Education;" and "Annals of Virtue;" all of which were highly popular. In 1791 she came to England with her pupil, Mademoiselle d'Orleans; and on their return to France, the following year, both were ordered to quit the territories without delay. After some time, they went to Switzerland, but were not permitted to reside there; and general Montesquien obtained them an asylum in the convent of St. Clair. In 1800, she returned to France; and in 1805, Napoleon gave her apartments in the Arsenal at Paris, and allowed her a pension of 5,000 francs. On the return of the Bourbons, she seemed to forget her old patron, and her love of republicanism gave way to admiration for the restored dynasty. When her old pupil, Louis Philippe, ascended the throne, both he and his family paid the kindest attention to the comfort of madame de Genlis; and her pen was actively employed to the last day of her existence. So numerous are her works, amounting altogether to about 90 volumes, that the mere enumeration of their titles would occupy too much of our space. They embrace nearly all subjects, and are characterized by fertility of imagination and a pleasing style. Died, 1830.

GENNARI, CÆSAR AND BENEDICT, two painters, who were the nephews and disci-

ples of Guercino. After working together some years, Cæsar established himself at Bologna, and Benedict went to England, where he became painter to James II., on whose expulsion he returned to Italy. He died in 1715, aged 82.

GENNARO, JOSEPH AURELIUS, a civilian, was born at Naples in 1701. He became chief magistrate in his native city; and his works, which are all on legal subjects, are remarkable for purity of style and depth of erudition. Died, 1762.

GENT, THOMAS, a native of York, and by trade a printer in that city. He was author of "An Ancient and Modern History of York;" "The History of Kingston-upon-Hull," and other similar publications. Born, 1691; died, 1778.

GENOVESI, ANTHONY, an Italian philosopher and metaphysician, was born at Castiglione in 1712. He read lectures in philosophy at Naples with great reputation for some time; but at length he was attacked by numerous enemies for publishing his metaphysics, in which he recommended the works of Galileo, Grotius, and Newton. The king of Naples, however, protected him, and made him professor of political economy and moral philosophy in the Neapolitan university. He was the author of "Philosophical Meditations on Religion and Morality;" a "System of Logic;" "Humorous Letters;" and "Italian Morality," which last is accounted his principal performance. Died, 1769.

GENTILIS, or GENTILI, ALBERICO, an Italian civilian, born at Ancona, in 1550. His father, who was a physician, embraced the reformed religion, and came to England, where Alberico became professor of law at Oxford; and died in 1608. He wrote "De Jure Belli," and other works on jurisprudence.—His brother **SCITTO**, who was professor of civil law at Altdorf, and died in 1616, was the author of "De Jure Publico Populi Romani," &c.

GENTLEMAN, FRANCIS, a dramatic writer and actor; born in Ireland, in 1728. Besides some theatrical pieces, he was the author of "The Dramatic Censor," in 2 vols., and a volume of "Royal Fables, in imitation of Gay." Died, 1784.

GEOFFROI, STEPHEN FRANCIS, a French physician, and professor of chemistry at Paris, where he was born in 1672. He was the author of a Pharmacopœia, called "Le Code Medicamentaire de la Faculté de Paris," and was a member of the Royal Society of London. Died, 1731.

GEOFFREY or MONMOUTH, a British historian who flourished in the 12th century. He was a native of Monmouth, became his archdeacon, and was raised to the see of St. Asaph; but, in consequence of the disturbed state of the north of Wales, he left his bishopric, retiring at first to the monastery of Abingdon, and then taking up his abode at the court of Henry II. His chief work is entitled "Chronicon sive Historia Britonum," and is full of legendary tales respecting the early British monarchs.

GEOFFROY, STEPHEN LOUIS, an eminent French physician and naturalist; author of a "Manual of Practical Medicine

THE LESS COMPLICATED THE MACHINE OF GOVERNMENT IS, THE EASIER IS ITS SUPERINTENDENCE.

LET NO ONE OVERLOAD YOU WITH FAVOURS; YOU WILL FIND IT AN INSUFFERABLE BURDEN.

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for Surgeons;" a "Dissertation on the Organ of Hearing;" a "History of Insects," &c. Born, 1725; died, 1810.

GEOFFROY, JULIAN LOUIS, a French critic, remarkable for the severity of his dramatic censures. He conducted the Literary Annals after the death of Freron, and published a "Course of Dramatic Literature," in 3 vols.; a "Commentary on Racine," &c. Born, 1743; died, 1814.

GEORGE, Lewis, I., king of Great Britain, was the son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector-palatine, and grand-daughter of James I. He was born in 1686; was trained to arms under his father; married his cousin, Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell, in 1689; served in three campaigns with the emperor's army, against the Turks in Hungary; and succeeded to the electorate in 1700. In 1706 he was created duke of Cambridge, and succeeded to the throne of England on the death of queen Anne, in 1714. The next year a rebellion broke out in Scotland, in favour of the Pretender, but this was soon entirely quelled, and several of the leaders lost their lives on the scaffold. The new family, however, was by no means popular; and the Whigs, with a view to support it, introduced septennial parliaments; while the king, who probably considered the British crown precarious, endeavoured to increase his continental power by the purchase of Bremen and Verden. This involved him in a quarrel with Charles XII. of Sweden, who, in conjunction with the czar Peter, meditated an invasion of Scotland in favour of the Pretender; but the death of Charles XII. in 1717, put an end to this alarm. The same project was afterwards attempted by Spain, whose minister, cardinal Alberoni, had formed the celebrated quadruple alliance to carry it into effect. This was met on the part of England by the sailing of a naval expedition under Sir George Byng, who nearly destroyed the whole of the Spanish fleet, and recovered Sicily and Sardinia, which the Spaniards had seized. In 1720 the famous "South-sea Bubble" was the source of great calamity to thousands of families, and produced such disturbances, that the king, who had gone to visit his German possessions, was suddenly recalled. In 1723 a new conspiracy against the government was discovered, but no serious result occurred from it. In 1725 a treaty between Spain and the emperor excited the jealousy of the king, who deemed it necessary to counteract it by another between Great Britain and most of the other European powers. The Spaniards then commenced the siege of Gibraltar; but all disputes being arranged by negotiation, the British monarch set out on a journey to the continent, where he was seized with a paralytic attack, and died at Osnaburgh, June 11, 1737, in the 68th year of his age, and the 13th of his reign. George I. was plain and simple in his taste and appearance; though grave and sedate in public, he was gay and familiar with his intimates; combining a good share of sense with natural prudence, and showing much skill in the management of his hereditary

dominions. His marriage was an unhappy one, and he had repudiated his wife many years before his death.

GEORGE, AUGUSTUS, II., son of George I., was born in 1683; married, in 1708, the princess Caroline, of Brandenburg-Anspach, who died in 1737; came to Eng and with his father at the accession of the latter; was created prince of Wales; and in 1737 succeeded to the throne. The country was at this time in the most flourishing condition both at home and abroad, and had a powerful influence in all the courts of Europe, Spain excepted; but peace being restored in 1729, great attention was given to the private safety and welfare of the subjects. At length, owing to an infraction of the late treaty by the Spaniards, and their repeated encroachments on our foreign trade and settlements, war was declared against Spain in October, 1739; and admiral Vernon was sent with a squadron to the West Indies, where he demolished Porto Bello, but failed in his attempt on Cartagena. In 1743 the king headed his army on the continent, and gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1743 the Pretender's eldest son, Charles Stuart, called the young Pretender, landed in the Highlands, and was joined by several clans. After obtaining various successes, the rebels were finally defeated by the duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, in 1746. During these events the king received numerous demonstrations of attachment to his person and family; and it was obvious that the majority of the nation were satisfied that by supporting the House of Hanover they, in fact, maintained the interests of civil liberty. In 1748, the war, which had produced no good to England, was concluded by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1751 died, universally lamented, Frederic prince of Wales, between whom and his father there never was any cordiality. In 1755 war broke out between England and France, which was at first very unpromising; but soon after Mr. Pitt (first earl of Chatham) took the helm of state, public affairs wore a different aspect. In 1758 a treaty was entered into between England and Prussia. The French power was nearly destroyed in the East Indies. In America, Louisburg was taken; and the capture of Quebec was followed by the conquest of Canada. The island of Gaudaloupe and the settlement of Senegal were taken by the English. Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet under Couflans; and the British flag waved triumphant in every part of the world. Amid these triumphant successes George II. died suddenly, Oct. 25, 1760, in the 77th year of his age, and the 33d of his reign. He was a plain, blunt man; of an ingenious disposition, but hasty, obstinate, and parsimonious; and wholly regardless of science or literature. Still he was not unpopular; for dying in the midst of a successful war, the blaze of national glory would have been strong enough to eclipse his personal defects, had they even been much more glaring.

GEORGE III. king of Great Britain, eldest son of Frederic, prince of Wales, and grandson of George II., was born June 4, 1738, being the first sovereign of the Hanoverian line that could boast of England as

THE FRIENDSHIP OF AN ARTFUL MAN IS MORE SELF-INTEREST: YOU WILL GET NOTHING BY IT.

VIRTUE IS A STRANGER TO THE HEART, WHERE LAVISH OATHS RESIDE IN THE MOUTH.

HE IS UNWORTHY TO BE A MASTER OVER OTHERS, THAT CANNOT MASTER HIMSELF.

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the place of his nativity. On the death of his father, in 1751, his education was entrusted to the earl of Harcourt, and the bishop of Norwich; though he was greatly indebted to the princess-dowager, his mother, for the formation of his mind and character. He ascended the throne on the death of his grandfather, in 1760, being then in his 23rd year: his reputation was unspotted; and the first speeches he delivered to his council and parliament were hailed as omens of a patriotic regard for the liberties of the people, over whom he was destined to rule. A highly prosperous war had made the existing administration exceedingly popular, and no immediate change was thought necessary; but the earl of Bute had always possessed great influence with the king, while prince of Wales; and when Mr. Pitt (who had been outvoted in the cabinet on the subject of a war with Spain) resigned, and was raised to the peerage as earl of Chatham, lord Bute was made prime minister. On the 8th of July, 1761, at an extraordinary council, which was very numerously attended, the king stated, that "ever since his accession to the throne he had turned his thoughts towards the choice of a princess for his consort; and that, after mature deliberation, he had come to a resolution to demand in marriage the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz, a princess distinguished by every eminent virtue and amiable endowment." On the 15th of August, the treaty was concluded; preparations were immediately made to conduct the bride to this country; the marriage ceremony was performed on the 8th of September; and on the 22nd of the same month, the joint coronation of the king and queen took place. For this pageant extraordinary preparations were made, and the most intense interest was felt by all classes. Seats in Westminster Abbey were let at ten guineas each; and such was the desire to obtain a view of the youthful sovereigns, that many persons sat up all night in the open air, and long before it was day-light all the scaffoldings were thronged; in short, as an eye-witness of the scene observed, it was "not in the power of words to describe either the beauty of the spectacle, or the joy of the multitude when the royal pair passed." The new administration, formally headed by lord Bute, having entered into negotiations with France and Spain, preliminaries of peace were signed Nov. 3, 1763, at Fontenbleau. In 1763, the country was kept in continual agitation by political pamphlets and libels of various kinds; foremost among which was the memorable "No. XLV. of the North Briton," by Wilkes; the result of which is said to have been favourable to the interests of civil liberty. Be that as it may, there was at the time a sort of infatuation in favour of licentious and abusive writings, ill calculated to benefit public morals, or to afford satisfaction to a well-intentioned king. In 1764, lord Bute retired; and Mr. George Grenville, the new premier, began those measures in relation to the American Colonies, the consequences of which proved so momentous; and the American Stamp Act was passed the following year. The most alarming irritation prevailed among the

colonists. In the lower house of representatives at Virginia, Patrick Henry, a popular orator, exclaimed, "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third—cries of "Treason" here interrupted the speaker; but, after a moment's pause, he continued, "and George the Third may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it." Early in this year, the king was attacked by an illness of six weeks' duration, which is supposed to have been similar in its nature to, though less in its degree than, the malady which obscured his latter days. Soon after his recovery, he went down to the House of Peers, and, in a speech from the throne, proposed a legislative enactment, by which he might be enabled, under the sign manual, from time to time, to appoint the queen, or some other member of the royal family, guardian to the heir apparent, and regent of the kingdom. The bill was soon afterwards brought into parliament, and eventually passed; although it met with so much opposition in its progress, even from some of the ministry, who wished the term "royal family" to include only the descendants of the late king, to the exclusion of the princess dowager, that another change in the administration ensued; and the marquis of Rockingham was placed at the head of the treasury. The Rockingham party repealed the obnoxious stamp act; yet, notwithstanding this and some other popular measures of the new cabinet, it was dissolved in July, 1766. The duke of Grafton succeeded the marquis of Rockingham as first lord of the treasury, and the earl of Chatham once more took office; but in 1769, being disgusted with the conduct of his colleagues, he resigned the privy seal, and was succeeded by lord Bristol. The same year was distinguished by the return of Mr. Wilkes for Middlesex, and the popular tumults attending upon his imprisonment and outlawry. The aspect of affairs in America grew more serious every day, and public discontent was at its height; when, at the close of the year 1769, Junius published his famous letter to the King. At the beginning of 1770, lord North succeeded the duke of Grafton, and increased rather than alleviated the national calamities. Popular clamour kept pace with ministerial folly; blood had been already spilled in America; and the city of London delivered a bold and spirited address and remonstrance to the king, which the king replied to in terms expressive of his displeasure. In 1772, at the express recommendation of his majesty, who felt highly indignant at the recent union of his brother, the duke of Cumberland, with Mrs. Horton, the royal marriage act was passed, whereby all members of the royal family are prevented from marrying before the age of twenty-five, without the king's approbation; as also, subsequently, it disapproved of by both houses of parliament. The public events which followed, important as they undoubtedly are, hardly fall within the province of the biographer; we shall accordingly mention them only incidentally, where they are necessary to connect and render the narrative more complete; suffice it to say, therefore, that after a long war, during

LET SCANDAL ALONE, AND IT WILL DIE AWAY OF ITSELF; OPPOSE IT, AND IT WILL SPREAD THE FASTER.

NEVER TRUST A MAN FOR THE VERBEMENCE OF HIS ASSEVERATIONS, WHOSE BARE WORD YOU WOULD DISPUTE.

A FAWNING FRIEND IN PROSPERITY WILL PROVE A BITTER FOE IN ADVERSITY.

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which France, Spain, and Holland, hostilely interfered in behalf of America, the independence of the United States was formally acknowledged. In 1782, lord North resigned, and the Rockingham party went into office; but the new administration soon afterwards broke up, on account of the sudden death of the premier, and lord Shelburne was placed at the head of the state, with Mr. Pitt, son of the earl of Chatham, as chancellor of the exchequer. In 1783, the memorable coalition ministry between the parties respectively headed by Mr. Fox and lord North was formed, and they soon succeeded in forcing themselves into office. To this the king was decidedly hostile; and as soon as Mr. Fox's famous India bill had been rejected by the lords, he sent a message to him and lord North, commanding them immediately to return him their seals of office, by a messenger, as a personal interview with them would be disagreeable to him. On the following day Mr. Pitt became prime-minister; and the firmness which the king had displayed in the affair, and the intrepidity with which he opposed the coalition faction, gained him considerable popularity. On the 2nd of August, 1786, a woman, named Margaret Nicholson, attempted to assassinate his majesty, at the garden entrance of St. James's palace. While he was in the act of receiving a paper from her, she struck at him with a knife, which pierced his waistcoat; but, fortunately, did him no injury. She was about to repeat the thrust, when a yeoman of the guard caught her arm, and at the same moment a footman wrenched the knife from her grasp. The king, with extraordinary coolness, said, "Don't hurt the woman: poor creature, she is mad!" which proved to be the case, and she was at once consigned to Bedlam. In 1789, the king was afflicted with mental aberration, which lasted from the beginning of November till the following February; when on the 22nd, to the surprise and joy of his minister, he received a note, stating that "the king renewed, with great satisfaction, his communication with Mr. Pitt, after the long suspension of their intercourse;" and when Mr. Pitt waited on him at the appointed time, he found him quite rational. On the 23rd of April, the king, accompanied by his family, proceeded to St. Paul's, in the midst of a vast concourse of spectators, to return solemn thanks for his recovery; and so extravagant was the loyalty of the public at this period, that the congregation were with difficulty restrained from bursting out into plaudits. A war with revolutionized France now appeared inevitable; and it was evident that the views of ministers met with the king's full concurrence in regard to its vigorous prosecution. But it was an awful time for the sovereign; for though he could depend on the loyalty of the great body of his subjects, there were not a few who were infected with the regicidal mania of France, and who thought that a republic would be cheaply purchased by the blood of a king. On the 29th of October, 1793, an attempt was made to assassinate him while he was proceeding to the House of Lords, to open parliament in person. The earl of Onslow, one of his attendants on that occasion, gave

an account of the occurrence, which is, in substance, as follows:—"The multitude of people in the park was prodigious: a silent silence prevailed through the whole, very few individuals excepted. No hats, or at least very few, pulled off; little or no huzzaing; and frequently a cry of 'Give us bread!' 'No war!' and once or twice 'No king!' with hissing and groaning. Nothing, however, material happened, till we got down to the narrowest part of the street called St. Margaret's, when, the moment we had passed the office of Ordnance, a small hall, either of lead or marble, passed through the window-glass on the king's right hand, and out of the other door, the glass of which was down. We all instantly exclaimed, 'This is a shot!' His majesty showed, and I am persuaded felt, no alarm: much less did he fear. We proceeded to the House of Lords, where the king read his speech with peculiar correctness, and even with less hesitation than usual. He joined in the conversation on the subject, while unrobing, with much less agitation than anybody else; and afterwards, on getting into the coach, he said, 'Well, my lords, one person is proposing this, and another is supposing that, forgetting that there is One above us all, who disposes of every thing, and on whom we all depend!' Though saluted with a shower of stones as he returned, he experienced no personal injury; but the state carriage, after he had alighted, was nearly demolished in its progress to the royal mews. Shortly afterwards, he rashly set out, in his private coach, to the queen's house; but having now no guards to protect him, his life was in imminent danger. The mob attacked his vehicle with savage fury, and one miscreant had already attempted to force the door, when an Irish gentleman, of great height and strength, took a brace of pistols from his pocket, and kept the mob off the carriage until it reached the palace, where, by main force, he cleared the way for his majesty to alight. This gentleman, it is stated, was afterwards appointed to a government office of £500. per annum; nobly had he earned it. In 1798, public distress appeared to have reached its climax; but we pass over these scenes, as well as the Irish rebellion, which broke out during this year, and the events of the war, as matters which pertain to the history of our country, rather than to that of the king; and proceed to the narration of another attempt on his life. On the 15th of May, while his majesty was present at a review in Hyde-park, a gentleman standing near him was wounded by a musket-ball, and carried off the ground. Whether this was the effect of accident or not, no one could tell; but it produced a great sensation in the minds of the king's attendants, and they endeavoured to persuade him to forego his intention of visiting Drury-lane theatre that evening. However, the royal visit had been publicly announced, and his majesty was determined not to disappoint those who expected him. The king and queen, with some of the princesses, accordingly went. A moment after the king had entered his box, and while he was in the act of bowing to the audience, a man who sat in the middle of the pit, near the orchestra,

NEVER REFUSE A GOOD OFFER, FOR THE SAKE OF A BETTER MARKET; THE FIRST IS CERTAINTY, THE LATTER ONLY HOPE.

THE SUN IS NOT MORE LIBERAL OF HIS LIGHT AND WARMTH, THAN A CHARITABLE MAN IS OF BENEFICIAL INFLUENCE.

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fired off a horse-pistol at him; but the assassin's arm having fortunately been a little elevated by a person near him, who had observed his intent, the charge lodged in the roof of the royal box. The culprit was immediately seized, and the pistol, which he had dropped, was found beneath the seat. Terror and indignation were depicted on every countenance, except that of the king, who stepped back, with the greatest composure, to the box door, saying to the queen and princesses, who were at that moment entering, 'Keep back, keep back; they are firing squibs for diversion, and perhaps there may be more.' The loyalty of the spectators was raised to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by his majesty's firmness. The audience rose, and, amid repeated cheers, 'God save the king' was three times sung by the whole house, with the following additional stanza, supplied impromptu by Sheridan:—

'From every latent foe,
From the assassin's blow,
God save the king!
O'er him thine arm extend,
For Britain's sake defend
Our father, prince, and friend:
God save the king!'

On interrogating the man who had committed this outrage, it was found that his name was Hatfield, and that he had formerly belonged to the 15th light dragoons; but, having received eight sabre wounds in the head, he had been discharged on account of insanity, and admitted an out-pensioner of Chelsea hospital. He was, notwithstanding, subsequently indicted for high treason; but the jury being satisfied that he was of unsound mind, he was transferred to the custody of the keepers of Bethlem hospital. Some time after, when Sheridan was complimenting his majesty on the extraordinary resolution he had displayed, and observing what an awful confusion would have taken place had he abruptly quitted the theatre, the king replied, 'I should have despaired myself for ever had I stirred a single inch: a man, on such an occasion, should need no prompting, but immediately feel what is his duty, and do it.' This year (1800) the act of union between Great Britain and Ireland was passed; and in order to bring those over who opposed the measure, the ministers allowed a tacit understanding to prevail, that it would be followed by certain political concessions. George III. however, could never be persuaded that he could admit the Catholics to political power, without violating the spirit of his coronation oath; the consequence of which was, the retirement from office of Mr. Pitt and his colleagues in 1801, and the formation of a new ministry, headed by Mr. Addington. Negotiations were now speedily entered into, and preliminaries of peace signed, which led to the treaty of Amiens. The king, however, considered that peace at that time was impolitic, unsafe, and unwise; and he consented to it with great reluctance. It was, in fact, very unpopular; and when the resumption of hostilities took place in 1803, there was an evident demonstration of public satisfaction throughout all ranks. The Addington administration proved incompetent to the

task they had undertaken; and Mr. Pitt, with his friends and adherents, in 1804, again took the helm of state; but this highly-gifted statesman died in 1806, and the Grenville party, which Fox had joined, went into office. In 1807, Lord Grenville and his colleagues attempted to change the king's opinions with regard to Catholic emancipation; but his majesty was inflexible, and declared, "that although he had firmness sufficient to quit his throne and retire to a cottage, or place his neck on a block, if his people required it, yet he had not resolution to break the oath which he had taken, in the most solemn manner, at his coronation!" This led to the ejection of the Fox and the Grenville party; and the Perceval administration succeeded them. On the 25th of October, 1809, the venerable monarch commenced the 50th year of his reign; and a jubilee took place on the occasion, which, from its universality, its splendour, and the large sums which were raised by subscription for the benefit of the poor, reflected the highest credit on the national character for loyalty and true benevolence. The rapid decay of the king's sight at this period was very apparent, and considerably affected his spirits; and the death of his youngest and darling child, the princess Amelia, which happened towards the close of 1810, gave him a shock from which he never recovered. His former malady returned, and early in December it had assumed so violent a character, that but slight hopes were entertained of his recovery. A regency bill was therefore passed, similar to that proposed by Mr. Pitt in 1788. The remaining years of the king's life are little more than a blank in biography; for his lucid intervals were "few and far between;" but, it is said, that in 1814, when the allied sovereigns visited England, he evinced indications of returning reason; and on being made acquainted with the astonishing events which had recently occurred, he appeared greatly delighted, and even expressed a wish to see the royal visitors—a wish which it was not deemed proper to indulge. At length deafness was added to his other calamities; and his manner and appearance are described as pitiable in the extreme. On the 17th of November, 1818, the queen died; but the king never became acquainted with her death, or the subsequent appointment of the duke of York to the office of custos of his person. At the latter end of 1819, his appetite began to fail; his weakness rapidly increased; and on the 29th of January, 1820, he breathed his last, in the 82nd year of his age, and the 50th of his reign. The political character of George III. may be deduced from the course of policy pursued during his long and eventful reign; for no limited monarch ever had a more decided influence on public affairs. He lived in perilous times, when thrones and states tottered around him; but he was firm and consistent; and, rather than give up any opinion he had conscientiously formed, or deviate from what appeared to him to be the strict line of duty, he would have descended from the throne, though it were to mount the scaffold. If his obstinacy were censurable on some occasions, his unflinching firmness, even in the face of danger, was admirable.

THE WISE AND PRUDENT ARE PROVIDENT, BECAUSE THEY KNOW THAT THEIR WELFARE DEPENDS GREATLY ON THEIR OWN EXERTIONS.

IF YOU HAVE HEALTH, CONFIDENCY, AND A GOOD CONSCIENCE, WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE BESIDES!—SOMETHING TO DISTURB YOUR HAPPINESS.

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on others; and he certainly merits the credit of having formed his principles upon just grounds, and of steadily adhering to them. His deportment as a father and a husband accorded with the strictest notions of propriety; and the morality and decorum of his court afforded a happy contrast to the lewdness and profligacy of many others, and had a decided tendency to discountenance the shameless practices which were elsewhere notoriously prevalent. He was religious, temperate, and sincere; and in all his tastes and amusements, so plain and practical, that he may be said to have preached almost to patriarchal simplicity. Without being a patron of literature and the arts, in the most extensive sense of the word, George III. was favourable to their advancement. He was particularly fond of music, and afforded considerable encouragement to its professors. He granted a charter to the society of artists: knighted its first-president, Reynolds; and patronized his successor, West; who, in the course of thirty years, painted sixty-four pictures for the king, and received for them 34,187*l*. He also aided the cause of science, by the encouragement he afforded to Cook, Byron, and Wallis, the navigators, Dr. Herschell, and other men eminent for their professional attainments. But it is for the qualities we have before enumerated, and not for brilliant attainments, or his patronage of the learned and scientific, that the name of George III. will be transmitted to posterity.

Having omitted the name of queen Charlotte in its alphabetical situation, we shall conclude this lengthened sketch by a brief description of her character here. As a wife, her conduct was most exemplary; and few women have performed the duties of a mother so well. Under her auspices, the disgusting licentiousness which had prevailed at the British court during the two preceding reigns, was completely reformed; for though she was generally affable and condescending to those ladies who had access to her, she was inflexible with regard to the exclusion of every one whose reputation was at all questionable. She was parsimonious, rather than liberal; and severely correct, perhaps, rather than amiable: but by the force of her example, domestic duties became fashionable; and she never attempted to exercise any improper influence over the king's mind in public affairs.

GEORGE IV. AUGUSTUS FREDERIC, king of Great Britain, &c. the eldest son of George III. by queen Charlotte, was born Aug. 12, 1762. His education, together with that of his brother Frederic, was entrusted to Dr. Markham, subsequently bishop of York, with the assistance of Dr. Cyril Jackson, as sub-preceptor; and after 1776, to Dr. Hurd, bishop of Worcester, and Mr. Arnold of St. John's college, Cambridge. The prince was by no means deficient in natural abilities; and under his tutors he acquired a competent knowledge of literature and science. Nor was the ornamental part of education neglected; and, as he possessed a handsome person, buoyant spirits, and agreeable manners, he soon became the idol of the world of fashion, and attained considerable popularity among all classes. It was, however,

apparent that, great as his talents might be, his love of dissipation, which preys on the intellect while it debases the heart, was still greater, and, apparently, unconquerable. Up to his eighteenth year, the prince had been restricted as much as possible to the society of his relatives and tutors; but he now associated with the Whig nobility, and formed political connexions with lord Moira, Fox, Sheridan, &c. while he figured in the annals of intrigue and gallantry as the protector of the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Robinson. This lady, although not above a year older than the prince, had for some time been married; and, as an actress, had first attracted his notice when performing *Perdita*, in the *Winter's Tale*. The public prints for a time teemed with minute details of this "romantic attachment;" novels "founded on fact" were written, and "authentic histories" invented; when, on a sudden, some new beauty presented herself, and "the lovely *Perdita*" was doomed to weep over the faithlessness of princely love. At length, these evanescent amours gave way to a more permanent connexion with Mrs. Fitzherbert, a widow lady of good family, and a professed Catholic; who, although seven years older than himself, still retained a good share of personal beauty, and, to use the prince's own expressive term, was "fat, fair, and forty." It was understood at the time, and it has never been disproved, though denied, that a private marriage actually took place. This circumstance not only seriously displeased the king, but also became the subject of public animadversion; such a contract being a violation of the act of settlement, which seated the House of Hanover on the throne, and a direct opposition to the more recent royal marriage act. His dissipated mode of life, and the building of Carlton-house, had loaded him with a debt of more than 250,000*l*. sterling, his annual income being at this time 50,000*l*. He adopted a variety of expedients to raise sufficient funds for the satisfaction of his creditors; all of which having apparently proved fruitless, he, at length, applied to his majesty. The king, however, was so irritated by his extravagance, that he refused to afford him any aid whatever. He therefore adopted a system of retrenchment, which he persevered in for nearly a year. He sold off his stud of racing horses, discharged many of his servants, and intimated his resolution of living in a state of retirement, so that he might be enabled to save such a portion of his income, as would, in time, liquidate his debts. At length, in 1797, his case was brought before parliament; and the king having announced his intention of adding 10,000*l*. per annum to his son's income, out of the civil list, the house voted 161,000*l*. to satisfy the prince's creditors, and 20,000*l*. for the completion of Carlton House. This for a time patched up his credit; but his habits of expence frustrated all hopes of his living within his income. A sumptuous residence had been prepared for Mrs. Fitzherbert at Brighton, which place he had previously raised from obscurity into fashionable importance, by making it his usual place of abode during the summer months: her furniture and equipages were magni-

BE GENEROUS ACCORDING TO YOUR ABILITY, BUT INDULGE NOT IN GENEROSITY AT THE EXPENSE OF JUSTICE.

WISDOM IS LIKE A THING FALLEN INTO THE WATER, WHICH NO MAN CAN FIND EXCEPT HE SEARCH AT THE BOTTOM.

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IF YOU HAVE A WELL-DISPOSED MIND, YOU WILL GO INTO NO COMPANY MORE AGREEABLE, OR MORE USEFUL, THAN YOUR OWN.

acent; and in diamonds she is said to have been almost as rich as the queen. But though attached to Mrs. Fitzherbert, he was not wholly hers. Many demireps of fashion fluttered round him, and shared his attentions; the most notorious of whom was the countess of Jersey. Yet in the midst of his dissipation, foppery, and extravagance, many traits of noble-mindedness were seen; and hopes were entertained that the blandishments of beauty would ere long cease to lead him from companions and pursuits so degrading to the princely character, and so inimical to the welfare of those over whom he might soon be called to govern. The king and his ministers were anxious that the heir-apparent should marry; but he had repeatedly expressed his aversion to a royal union, and even said, that he would willingly forfeit his right to the throne, rather than agree to it. At length, being encumbered with debts, he was induced by the conditional promise of his liquidation, together with an increase of his income, to consent to a match with his cousin, the princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of the duke of Brunswick. She arrived in this country April 5, 1795; their marriage was celebrated on the 8th, and on the following day they proceeded to Windsor, whither they were accompanied by lady Jersey, for whose establishment in his household the prince had peremptorily provided. The princess soon discovered his close intimacy with her ladyship, and also found that Mrs. Fitzherbert had procured from him a superb mansion in Park-lane, a magnificent outfit, a pension of 10,000*l.* per annum, and an assurance that, notwithstanding his marriage, the attention he had previously shown her should still be continued. By degrees the whole of the mortifying circumstances were disclosed to her—his debts and dissipation, his reluctant consent to the marriage, and the true object of it,—and lastly, the neglect with which he treated her, while he lavished his caresses on others—all tending to wound her pride and rouse her just resentment. But it is needless to particularize the scenes of domestic discord. The princess of Wales gave birth to a daughter (the princess Charlotte) in January, 1796; and the prince, shortly after, sent her proposals for a separation, to which she promptly acceded. Little else occurred to disclose to the public their mutual aversion till the year 1804, when the right to the guardianship and charge of their daughter was maintained on both sides with much acrimony. The result was, that George the Third undertook the care of the young princess; and her mother retired to a private residence at Blackheath; where she remained, subject to many indignities and mortifying suspicions, till she quitted the country in 1814.

When Napoleon threatened England with an invasion, the prince, then only colonel of a regiment of dragoons, while his brothers were generals, and the duke of York was commander-in-chief, desired to be placed in a more ostensible situation; but the ministry coolly declined his request. He accordingly appealed to the king, imploring permission "to display the best energies of his character," and, if necessary, "to shed

the last drop of his blood in support of his majesty's person, crown and dignity;" to which his father briefly answered, that if the enemy should land, his royal highness would have an opportunity of showing his zeal at the head of his regiment. In consequence of George the Third's incapacity, through mental derangement, to exercise the regal functions, the prince was appointed regent, with certain restrictions, in February, 1811; but in the following year the restrictions were taken off, and he entered into all the substantial attributes of royalty. The state of public affairs had long been truly critical; but our repeated victories in the Peninsula had rendered the prospect more cheering; and, at length, its final abandonment by the French, and the failure of Napoleon's invasion of Russia, made way for the restoration of Louis XVIII. who declared himself indebted for his crown, under God, to the prince regent of England. Soon after (in 1814) the prince received a visit from the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and other foreign princes, heroes, and statesmen, whom he entertained with dignified hospitality. The battle of Waterloo gave a successful issue to the long and desperate struggle between the allied powers and the ambition of Napoleon; who, hurled from the pinnacle of greatness, supplicated the prince regent for an asylum in this country, in the following words: "Like Themistocles, I throw myself upon the protection of the most persevering, but the most generous of my enemies." Whatever inclination the regent might have had to comply with this request, certain it is that he had not the power individually to grant it; and the French emperor was accordingly sent to his solitary and distant exile. In May, 1816, his daughter, the princess Charlotte, was united to prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, (now king of Belgium); and when, in the following year, she died, it threw her father into such a paroxysm of grief, as to bring on a serious illness. Notwithstanding the war had been splendidly terminated, peace did not bring with it its usual attendant plenty; a spirit of discontent for several years pervaded a large mass of the people; and an unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of the prince regent, as he was going to Westminster, January 28, 1817, to open the session of parliament. In 1819, and 1820, very serious riots occurred in the large manufacturing towns; and in the metropolis, a few desperate men, known afterwards as the Cato-street conspirators, were tried and executed for plotting to assassinate the prince and the leading members of the administration. On the 29th of January, 1820, George IV. succeeded to the throne on the death of his father; and was crowned in Westminster Abbey, with great pomp, July 19, 1821. Previous to this a process was instituted in the House of Lords, against the queen, for the purpose of depriving her of the rights and privileges of the queen of England. [See *Caroline*.] In the August of 1821, the king visited Ireland; in September he went to Hanover; and in 1822, he paid a similar visit to Scotland. On his return, he sent the duke of Wellington to the congress of Verona; and, at the

TO EXCEL IN ANY THING VALUABLE IS GREAT; BUT TO BE ABOVE CONQUIT, ON ACCOUNT OF ONE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS, IS GREATER.

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WIT WITHOUT HUMANITY DEGENERATES INTO BITTERNESS : LEARNING, WITHOUT A PRUDENT USE OF IT, BECOMES OFFENSIVE PEDANTRY.

earnest solicitation of lord Liverpool, he appointed Mr. Canning to succeed lord Londonderry as secretary of foreign affairs, although his opposition to the proceedings against the queen had greatly offended him. Lord Liverpool still continued premier, but the new secretary made a considerable alteration in the system pursued by government, by the introduction of more liberal measures, and the secession of England from the holy alliance. In 1825, our army in India gained great advantages over the Burmese, by which our empire in the East was materially augmented. In April, 1827, the earl of Liverpool became totally incapacitated for office, owing to a paralytic affection, and Mr. Canning was appointed premier; but in less than four months this enlightened and popular minister expired. Lord Goderich succeeded him; but he retained office only till the following January, when most of the leading Tories, with the duke of Wellington at their head, returned to power. The most remarkable event in the latter part of the reign of George IV. was the bill for abolishing the political disabilities of the Roman Catholics, passed in April, 1829. During the latter period of the king's life he had suffered much from the gout and other infirmities of age; on which account, in some measure, but principally, it is said, owing to his excessive dislike of being exposed to public gaze, he was seldom seen out of his own circles; till at length he held his courts entirely at Windsor, and passed nearly the whole of his time in comparative seclusion at the royal cottage. He lingered for a long time, and suffered greatly; at length, on the 26th of June, 1830, a blood-vessel burst in his stomach, and he almost instantly expired, faintly exclaiming, "This is Death." As regent and sovereign, George IV. held the sceptre of Great Britain twenty years; and the mighty events which took place during the early part of that period were such, as cannot fail to give him a prominent situation in the annals of his country. In the spirit of impartial biography we have been compelled to notice a long course of dissipation and extravagance, which, whatever be the age or station of him who indulges in it, inevitably tends to degrade the manly character, and to debase the noblest faculties. But let us not, in closing this article, omit to state, that he had many redeeming points of character, and possessed some splendid qualities;—that he was naturally kind and generous; that his whole life was sprinkled with acts of private benevolence; that he encouraged the literature of his country; that he was the munificent patron of our public institutions, whether for charitable objects, or for the advancement of science; and that, in short, had he quaffed less from the intoxicating cup of pleasure, he might have been every way worthy of the age in which he lived, and the people over whom he ruled.

GENSONNE, ARMAND, fatally distinguished in the French revolution, was born in 1758. He was one of the best and most eloquent of the G. rondist party, who struggled first to save Louis XVI., and next to arrest the sanguinary violence of Robespierre and the Jacobins of the "Mountain,"

by which they were finally overwhelmed. The 10th of August, 1792, which established the republic on Louis XVIth.'s destruction, was fatal to Genosonné; for Robespierre then became paramount, and never forgave his bitter witticisms on him. Genosonné refused to fly, and he and his twenty-eight Girondist colleagues were guillotined, on the 31st October, 1793. A tranquil heroism characterised his death. "Respect the laws," he said, "my countrymen, while you reject tyrants."

GEORGE, or AMIRA, a learned Maronite in the 17th century; who became patriarch of the Maronites, and died about 1641.

GEORGE, JOHN FRANCIS, originally a Jesuit, but on the suppression of the order he became secretary to the French ambassador at Vienna. In the early part of the revolution he was compelled to emigrate, but returned in 1800, and refused a bishopric. He wrote a work, entitled, "Memoirs towards a History of Events from 1760 to 1806," 6 vols. Born, 1721; died, 1813.

GEORGES, Chevalier DE ST., a violinist and musical composer. He was a native of Guadaloupe, and usually resided in Paris, where, as well as in England, he was equally celebrated for his skill as a sword-player as for his performances on the violin. Died, 1801.

GEORGIADIS, ANASTASIOS, a modern Greek author, born in 1770, at Philippolis. He published at Leipzig a work in modern Greek, called "Anthropology," and another on the pronunciation of ancient Greek. He was a physician at Bucharest.

GERAMB, Baron FERDINAND, born in 1770; an adventurer (descended from a Hungarian noble family), who headed a corps of partisans against France, when she invaded Austria in 1805 and 1806. On the revolution breaking out in Spain, he offered his services to the Cortes; and was employed till the unfavorable results of the campaign urged him to visit England, in 1811, to obtain supplies and assistance. In this he failed; but being pursued by his creditors, and hunted by bailiffs, he distinguished himself by a defence of his villa against the latter, who besieged him for fifteen days. The alien act was now, however, brought to bear on him, and he was deported, as a *mauvais sujet*, to Denmark. There he was claimed by Napoleon, who shut him up in Vincennes, in 1812. The first abdication set him free, 1814; and he finished his career by becoming a monk of La Trappe. His letters to Earl Moira, on the affairs of Spain, and to Sophia, in 1810, made some noise; and he was for some time the "Lion" of the fashionable circles.

GERARD THOM, or TENQUE, founder of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was born at Amalfi, about the year 1040. He first visited Jerusalem for commercial objects; but in 1100 he took the religious habit, and associated with others, who made the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience: the object of their institution being to defend Christian pilgrims in their journey to and from the Holy Land. Thus arose the powerful order of knights hospitaliers of St. John, who afterwards became

AVOID SINGULARITY YOURSELF : BUT DO NOT DESPISE A MAN OF WORTH SHOULD HE HAPPEN TO HAVE AN UNCOUTH MANNER OR BEHAVIOUR.

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LIFE IS A JOURNEY; AND THEY ONLY WHO HAVE TRAVELLED A CONSIDERABLE WAY IN IT, ARE FIT TO DIRECT THOSE WHO ARE SETTING OUT.

the knights of Malta, and acquired such distinguished fame. Died, 1120.

GERARD, ALEXANDER, a Scotch divine and writer, was born at Garioch, Aberdeenshire, in 1728. He was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh; and in 1752 he became professor of moral philosophy in Marischal College. In 1759 he was appointed professor of divinity, took his doctor's degree, and in 1771 he obtained the theological professorship in King's College, Aberdeen. He was the author of "An Essay on Taste;" "Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity;" "An Essay on Genius;" two volumes of Sermons; and a "Discourse on the Pastoral Care."

GERARD, LOUIS, an eminent French physician and botanist, born in 1733. He was distinguished for his researches in various branches of natural science; and he first noticed the natural affinities of plants, in his "Gerardi Flora Gallo-Provincialis." Died, 1819.

GERARD, PHILIP LOUIS, a French ecclesiastic; author of "Le Comte Valmont," a popular moral romance; "Les Leçons de l'Histoire," &c. Born, 1737; died, 1813.

GERARD DE RAYNEVAL, JOSEPH MATHIAS, a French diplomatist, who for a long series of years was employed as secretary in political missions, and subsequently became chief of the division in the office of foreign affairs. He greatly distinguished himself both by his diplomatic talents and his published opinions. Born, 1736; died, 1812.

GERARDE, JOHN, an English botanist and surgeon, born at Nantwich in Cheshire, in 1545, and died in 1607. He was the author of "Catalogus Arborum, Fruticum, et Plantarum," and the "Herbal, or General History of Plants," a work which contributed to diffuse a taste for botany. He became master of the Apothecaries' company, and superintended lord Burleigh's botanical garden. He had also an excellent one of his own.

GERARDS, MARK, a painter of Bruges, was born in 1561. About 1580 he came to England, and was appointed painter to queen Elizabeth. He was eminent in history, portraits, and landscapes; and died in 1635.

GERARDEN, SEBASTIAN, an eminent French naturalist; author of "Tableau Élémentaire de Botanique;" "Tableau Élémentaire de Ornithologie;" "Dictionnaire Raisonné de Botanique," &c. Born, 1751; died, 1816.

GERBAIS, JEAN, a French civilian, doctor of the Sorbonne, professor of rhetoric at the Royal college of Paris, and principal of the college of Rheims, died in that city in 1669. He wrote "De Causis Majoribus;" "A Letter on the Ornaments and Luxury of Female Dress," &c.

GERBELIUS, NICHOLAS, professor of jurisprudence at the university of Strasbourg; author of the "Life of Cuspinian;" a treatise on the "Rise and Progress of the Anabaptists," &c. Died, 1580.

GERBERT, MARTIN, a dignified ecclesiastic, born in the Austrian states, in 1790. He was prince-abbot of a Benedictine mo-

nastery at St. Blair, in the Black Forest; and was eminent for his knowledge of and taste for the fine arts, particularly music. He travelled throughout the continent for the materials of a work on the history of church music, and in 1774 it appeared under the title of "De Cantu et Musicâ Sacrâ a primâ ecclesiâ setate usque ad presens tempus." A still more valuable one, now very scarce, appeared in 1784, entitled, "Scriptores Ecclesiastici de Musicâ Sacrâ potissimum." Died, 1793.

GERBIER, SIR BALTHASAR, a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1592. He came to England with Rubens, and was knighted by Charles I., who made him his agent at Brussels, and employed him in different negotiations. At the Restoration he prepared the triumphal arches for the reception of the king. Died, 1667.

GERBILLON, JOHN FRANCIS, a Jesuit missionary in China, born in 1654. He wrote "Observations on Great Tartary;" and an Account of his Travels is inserted in Du Halde's History of China. He was in great favour with the emperor, for whom he composed the Elements of Geometry, and was his instructor in mathematics and philosophy. He was also allowed to preach the Christian religion in China, and finally became superior-general of all the Jesuit missionaries sent from France. He died at Peking in 1707.

GERDIL, HYACINTH SIGISMUND, an Italian cardinal, was born at Samoens, in Piedmont, in 1718. He entered the Barnabite order; and in 1742 was chosen professor of philosophy at Macerata; from which place he went to Turin, where he was appointed tutor to the prince royal of Sardinia. In 1777 he was made a cardinal, and removed to Rome, where for many years he lived in comparative retirement; but he strenuously opposed the negotiations with the consular government of France in 1801, and treated the concordat proposed by Buonaparte as a hypocritical farce. He wrote several works on religious subjects; and died at Rome in 1802.

GERLACH, STEPHEN, a German protestant divine, was born in Suabia in 1546. He was educated at Tübingen, and became chaplain to the Imperial embassy at Constantinople, where he resided five years. On his return he was appointed professor of divinity and dean of Tübingen; and died in 1612. His works are, "An Epitome of Ecclesiastical History;" "Journal of the Embassy to the Porte;" "Dissertations," &c.

GERMANICUS, CÆSAR, the son of Claudius Drusus Nero, and the younger Antonia, a niece of Augustus, was adopted by Tiberius, his paternal uncle. He was at the head of the Roman armies in Germany when Augustus died; and after gaining many great victories there, Tiberius, jealous of his nephew's glory, called him home under pretence of granting him a triumph. In order, however, to get rid of a man whose popularity appeared dangerous, he sent him, invested with almost absolute power, into the East, where he died, under strong suspicions of being poisoned, A.D. 19, aged 34. His death was regarded at Rome

EVERY PERSON'S EXPERIENCE CONFIRMS THIS TRUTH, THAT THOSE PLEASURES OF LIFE WHICH COST THE MOST ARE THE LEAST SATISFACTORY.

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as a public loss, and all the houses were closed on the day of his funeral.

GERMANUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the 8th century, was a zealous defender of image-worship, for which he was degraded, in a council held at Constantinople, in 730.

GERMON, ANASTASIUS, a lawyer and divine, was born at Turin, in 1361. He became professor of canon law, and archdeacon of his native place; and at last was made archbishop of Tarantasia, in Savoy. He died, on an embassy to Madrid, in 1627.

GERSON, JOHN CHARLIER DE, an eminent French divine, born at Gerson, in Champagne, in 1363. He was chancellor of the university of Paris, and canon of Notre Dame; and he distinguished himself by his piety, his writings, and his defence of the council of Constance against the authority of the pope. Died, 1421.

GERSON, JOHN, abbot of Vercell in the twelfth century, by whom the book entitled "De Imitatione Christi," which bears the name of Thomas à Kempis, was, as it now appears, really written.

GERSTEIN, CHRISTIAN LOUIS, a mathematician, was born at Glessen, in 1701; appointed to the professorship of mathematics there in 1733; but was afterwards deprived of it for not submitting to the decision of a court of justice in a law-suit. He died in 1762. He wrote some Latin works on Barometrical Observations; a new Method of calculating Eclipses, &c.

GERLE, A. C. a French revolutionary ecclesiastic, born in 1769, who in the States-general, in 1793, pronounced against his order. He subsequently connected himself with a prophetess, named Suzannel, who proclaimed the political millennium; and in 1793, he was head of the sect of the prophetess, Catherine Theor, who called herself the Mother of God, and was believed in and protected by Robespierre.

GERVAISE, ARMAND FRANCIS, a French ecclesiastic of the order of the Carmelites. He abridged the works of St. Cyprian, and wrote his life. He was also the author of the lives of Abelard and Heloise, and other biographical and theological works. Died, 1744.

GERVAISE, NICHOLAS, brother of the preceding. He went to Siam, where he remained four years as a missionary; and on his return published the Natural and Civil History of that kingdom; also a Description of Macassar. After a time he was consecrated bishop of Horren, in Guiana, and went thither; but was murdered, with all his clergy, by the natives, in 1729.

GESNER, CONRAD, an eminent physician and naturalist, was born at Zurich in Switzerland in 1516, and was professor of philosophy there for twenty-four years. His fame as a botanist was spread over Europe, and he maintained a correspondence with learned men of all countries. He wrote numerous able works on different branches of natural history; of which his "Historia Animalium" is reckoned his greatest performance, and procured him the appellation of the *Pliny of Germany*. His "Bibliotheca Universalis," a full catalogue of

all writers extant in three languages, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, is a monument of immense learning and industry. He otherwise rendered much service to science, and, for his various and great merits he was ennobled. Died, 1561.

GESNER, SOLOMON, a poet and painter, was born at Zurich in 1730. He was placed under a bookseller at Berlin; but soon eloped from his master, and employed his time in painting and poetry. On his return to Zurich he published "Daphnis;" which was followed by "Inkle and Yarico;" but his fame was established by his *Idylls* and *Pastorals*. He next added to his celebrity by the very popular piece of "The Death of Abel," which appeared in 1758, and made his name known throughout Europe. He then published his "First Navigator," "Moral Tales," "Dramas," &c. and afterwards turned his attention more particularly to painting and engraving, and produced several landscapes; at the same time instructing with his pen, while he pleased the eye and contributed to the progress of art. Died, 1788. As a pastoral poet, Gesner, if he has been equalled, has never been excelled.

GESSNER, JOHN MATTHIAS, a profound scholar and critic, was born at Roth, in Anspach, in 1691. His most esteemed works are, editions of some of the classics, and an excellent Latin Thesaurus, 4 vols. folio.

GETA, SEPTIMIUS ANTONIUS, second son of the emperor Severus, and brother of the infamous Caracalla, whom he joined in the government on the death of his father. Caracalla, who envied his virtues and was jealous of his popularity, after having endeavoured to effect his death by poison, murdered him, and wounded their mother, who was attempting to save him from the worthless fratricide. He was born, A.D. 189; and had not reached his 23rd year when the Romans had to lament his untimely death.

GEUNS, STEPHEN VAN, a Dutch physician and natural philosopher, born at Groningen, in 1707; author of "Plautarum Belgii," &c. Died, 1795.

GEVARTIUS, JOHN GASPAR, a learned critic, was born at Antwerp in 1593. He took his degree of doctor of laws at Douay, and afterwards settled in his native city, of which he became town-clerk, and there died in 1666. He devoted the chief part of his time to learned pursuits, and corresponded with the principal literati of the day.

GEWOLD, CHRISTOPHER, an historian of the sixteenth century, was born in Franconia. He became aulic-counsellor to the elector of Bavaria, who also made him keeper of the archives.

GEZELIUS, JOHN, bishop of Abo, the capital of Finland, was the author of a "Pentaglot Dictionary;" an abridged "Encyclopædia of the Sciences," &c. Born, 1615; died, 1690. His son, John, who succeeded him in the bishopric, was also a learned scholar, and translated the Bible into the Finnish tongue. Died, 1718.

GEZELIUS, GEORGE, a Swedish divine, and almoner to the king. He was the author of a "Biographical Dictionary of Illustrious Swedes." Born, 1736; died, 1789.

AS THERE IS NOTHING SO PRECIOUS AS TIME, SO THERE ARE NONE SO PRODIGAL AS THOSE WHO MISPEND IT.

IT IS THE MARK OF A WISE MAN TO BE HEDDFUL, BUT NOT FEARFUL; FOR BASE FEAR BRINGETH DOUBLE DANGER.

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GHEHT, HENRY OF, archdeacon of Tournay, in the 13th century, was a German by birth, and is said to have excelled all his contemporaries in knowledge of the Scriptures, and to have been intimately acquainted with the Aristotelian philosophy. Died, 1293.

GHERARDESCA, UOLINA DELLA, immortalized in the "Inferno" of Dante, under the appellation of count Ugolino, was a Neapolitan, who in the 13th century endeavoured to usurp the government of Pisa, and found a new principality, after the example of Della Scala at Verona. After a time he succeeded, but governed his countrymen with great despotism; and Roger d'Ubal dini, the archbishop of Pisa, who was as cruel and ambitious as himself, formed a conspiracy against him; the result of which was, that count Ugolino was attacked in his palace, and after a brave resistance, taken prisoner, with three of his sons and one of his grandsons; all of whom were imprisoned and left to die of starvation.

GHEZZI, SEBASTIAN, JOSEPH, and PETER Leo, father, son, and grandson; three Italian artists, of the 17th and 18th centuries, each of whom was more or less eminent in ornamenting churches and palaces.

GHIBERTI, LORENZO, a celebrated sculptor, born in 1378, at Florence, who early learned the arts of drawing, modelling, and casting metals. At Florence he executed two bronze doors, which still adorn the baptistery of St. John, and, according to the hyperbolical praise of Michael Angelo, were worthy of decorating the entrance to paradise. It contains twenty-four panels, representing various subjects from the New Testament. Died, 1455.

GHIRLANDAIO, DOMENICO, one of the elder Florentine painters, was distinguished for fertility of invention, and has therefore been imitated by later artists. He was born in 1449, and had the honour of being teacher to Michael Angelo.—His son RIDOLFO was also an excellent artist, and highly esteemed by Raphael. He died in 160.

GIAMBERTI, FRANCESCO, a Florentine architect of the 15th century, who made the designs for many buildings in Florence and Rome, composed a work containing the drawings of ancient monuments remaining in the Roman territory and Greece.—His son, GIULIANO, was architect, sculptor, and engineer to the house of Medici; built a magnificent palace for the grand-duke Lorenzo, besides many other palaces, churches, and fortresses; in short, he was one of the first architects of the age. Born, 1443; died, 1517.

GIANNI, FRANCIS, an Italian poet, was born at Rome about 1760; and for a time exhibited as an improvisatore in the cities of Italy. He was nominated the imperial poet by Napoleon, whose victories he sung in the true laureate style. Died, 1823.

GIANNONE, PETER, a fearless historian, was born at Ischietta, in Apulia, in 1676, and became an advocate at Naples. He wrote a valuable "History of Naples," in 1 vol. 4to., which, for its dauntless exposure of papal usurpation, gave great offence to the court of Rome, and exposed him to its fury. His book was prohibited, himself

excommunicated, and, after having been driven into exile, he died at Turin, in 1748.

GIARDINI, FELIX, a Piedmontese musician, who in 1750 came to England, where he met with great encouragement, and remained about thirty years. He afterwards went to Russia, where he died in 1793.

GIBBON, EDWARD, the celebrated historian, was born at Putney, in 1737; sent to Westminster-school, but soon transferred to a private tutor; then to Magdalen college, Oxford, for a short time, and finally to Lausanne, where he renounced the Roman Catholic faith, without embracing any other, and became a confirmed sceptic. On returning to England, he entered upon the duties of active life, but read much, and prepared himself for authorship. In 1763 he went on his travels; and while sitting amidst the ruins of the capitol at Rome, he formed the idea of writing the history of the decline and fall of that city. In the mean time, he joined M. De la Harpe in a journal called "Memoires Littéraires de la Grande Bretagne," which met with no success. In 1770 he began his celebrated history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire: the first volume of which, in quarto, appeared in 1776; the second and third in 1781; and the concluding three volumes in 1788. Previous to this undertaking, Mr. Gibbon was chosen into parliament for Liskeard; and when hostilities commenced between this country and France, in 1778, he was employed to draw up the manifesto on that occasion; for which he was made commissioner of the board of trade, but lost the place on the change of administration in 1783. He then went to reside at Lausanne, where he continued till the French revolution obliged him to return to England; and died in 1794. Mr. Gibbon's celebrated history abounds with proofs of unexampled learning, of a mind penetrating and sagacious, and of almost unrivalled talents for ridicule. Upon Christianity, however, he has inflicted a serious injury, by unsettling the faith, or offending the feelings of many who, influenced by the philosophical spirit of the writer, or captivated by his style, gave a too ready acquiescence to his specious infidelity.

GIBBONS, GRINLING, an eminent sculptor and statuary, was born in London about the middle of the 17th century. His towers and foliage carved in wood have almost the lightness of nature; and he executed several fine pieces also in marble and bronze. Among his works are St. Paul's and Windsor choir; the wooden throne at Canterbury; the monument of viscount Camden, at Exton, in Rutlandshire, the font in St. James church, the statue of Charles II. at Charing-cross, and that of James II. in Privy-garden. He died in 1721.

GIBBONS, ORLANDO, an eminent musician, was born at Cambridge, in 1583. He became organist of the chapel royal at the age of 21, and in 1662 was created doctor of music. He was the best church composer of his time; and he also published madrigals. His two brothers and son were likewise good musicians; the latter, Dr. Christopher Gibbons, was organist to Westminster Abbey.

HE WHO INSULTS HIS INFERIORS, WILL CROUCH TO HIS SUPERIORS: THE SAME BASENESS OF MIND WILL MAKE BOTH A BULLY AND A COWARD.

IF YOU TREAT YOUR INFERIORS WITH UNDUE FAMILIARITY, BE NEITHER SURPRISED NOR OFFENDED IF THEY RETURN YOU THE COMPLIMENT.

GIBBS, JAMES, an architect, was born at Aberdeen, in 1683. He designed the churches of St. Martin's and St. Mary-le-Strand, London; the senate-house, and the new buildings of King's college, Cambridge; the Radcliffe library, Oxford, &c. Died 1754.

GIBBS, Sir VICARY, chief justice of the Common Pleas, was born in 1752, at Exeter, in which city his father was a surgeon. He was educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge; entered at Lincoln's Inn; and, through the friendship of Mr. Dunning, afterwards lord Ashburton, he obtained briefs in abundance. On the death of Mr. Richard Burke, he was appointed recorder of Bristol, and was soon distinguished as an eloquent pleader and an able advocate. The trials of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and others, for high treason, brought the talents of Mr. Gibbs still more conspicuously before the public; and soon after he became king's counsel. He was also elected into parliament for the University of Cambridge; made chief justice of Chester; next solicitor, and afterwards attorney-general, with the honour of knighthood. In 1813, he was appointed a puisne judge of the Common Pleas; and the year following, lord chief justice. After discharging the duties of this office about four years, he resigned it, at the end of 1818, on account of infirmities, and died in 1820.

GIBSON, EDMUND, a learned prelate and antiquary, who was born at Knipe, Westmoreland, in 1669. After receiving a grammatical education at a free-school in his native country, he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford, where he applied particularly to the study of the northern languages. In 1691, he published a new edition of Drummond's *Polemio Middiana*, and James V. of Scotland's *Cantilena Rustica*; translated the Saxon Chronicle, and Camden's *Britannia*; and produced several original works, the principal of which was his "*Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*," in two folio volumes. In 1715, he was made bishop of Lincoln; was transferred to London in 1720; and died in 1748.

GIBSON, RICHARD, known by the name of the dwarf, an English painter in the time of Sir Peter Lely, whose manner he studied. In his youth he was servant to a lady at Mortlake, who, perceiving his taste for painting, put him under de Cleyn, for instructions. He was page to Charles I. and when he married Mrs. Anne Shepherd, who was also a dwarf, the king honoured the wedding with his presence, and gave away the bride. They were of equal stature, each measuring three feet ten inches. They had nine children, five of whom arrived at years of maturity, and were of the usual stature. Gibson died in his 75th year, and his wife in 1709, at the age of 89.

GIFFORD, ANDREW, a Baptist minister, and a learned antiquary, was born in 1700. He was assistant librarian of the British Museum many years, and died in 1781. He bequeathed his library to the Baptist academy at Bristol.

GIFFORD, JOHN, a political and historical writer, whose real name was JOHN RICHARD GREEN, was born in 1758; educated at St. John's college, Oxford; and

was intended for the law; but having dissipated his property, which was but trifling, he went to the Continent, and assumed the name of Gifford, which he ever after retained. He returned in 1788, and, on the breaking out of the French revolution, devoted his pen to the defence of government in church and state. He contributed to the establishment of the British Critic, and afterwards of the Anti-Jacobin Review, which last arose out of a newspaper of the same name. He also wrote (besides many pamphlets), "*The History of France*," 5 vols. 4to.; the "*History of the French Revolution*," 4to.; and "*The Life of the right hon. William Pitt*," 3 vols. 4to. For these services he was rewarded with a pension, and made a police magistrate. Died, 1818.

GIFFORD, WILLIAM, a celebrated critic and satirist, and the founder of the Quarterly Review, was born at Ashburton, Devon. His father, who was a plumber and glazier, at South-Molton, died when he was twelve years old. The widow soon followed her husband to the grave; and the orphan was at first sent to sea in a roasting vessel, but shortly after apprenticed to a shoemaker in his native town. There he remained till he was in his 20th year; but being disgusted with his employment, and evincing talents of a superior order, Mr. Cookeley, a surgeon of the town, proposed to some of the inhabitants, to raise a subscription, with a view of purchasing his freedom, and giving him an education. This being effected, he was sent to Oxford, to pursue studies more congenial to his mind. While at the university he was fortunately introduced to the late lord Grosvenor, who engaged him to accompany his son, lord Belgrave, on his travels over the Continent. On his return to England, he settled in London, devoting his time to literature; and thenceforward fortune smiled on his career. In 1791, he published "*The Baviad*," a poetical satire, in which he severely lashed the poets and poetasters of the day; and in 1794, appeared "*The Maviad*," a satire on the degraded state of the drama. In 1797, Mr. Gifford, became editor of the Anti-Jacobin, a weekly paper, established by the late Mr. Canning, and others of brilliant talents and high connections; and in which a corner was reserved for the insertion of a critical notice of the misrepresentations displayed by contemporary editors—which it was Gifford's peculiar province to detect and expose. This publication, which continued only one year, involved him in a quarrel with Dr. Wolcott, against whom he published a poetical squib, entitled, "*An Epistle to Peter Pindar*." In 1802, appeared his translation of Juvenal; in 1805, an edition of Massinger's plays; and subsequently the works of Ben Jonson, Ford, and Shirley; but it was in his capacity of editor of the Quarterly Review (which he conducted from its commencement in 1809 till 1834), that he was most generally known. He died in 1826; and, through the intimate friendship which had long existed between him and Dr. Ireland, dean of Westminster, his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Gifford held the office of paymaster

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of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners, with a salary of 300*l.* a-year; and for a time he was comptroller of the lottery, with 600*l.* a-year. He also enjoyed an annuity from Lord Grosvenor; so that, with his well-paid literary labours, he was in opulent circumstances. His poetical satires are caustic and powerful; his prose writings, vigorous and correct; and his criticisms are generally distinguished by sound judgment and good taste.

GIL, FATHER, a Spaniard, born in 1748, who took an active part in the insurrection of 1808; greatly contributed to the surrender of Baylen; and is generally supposed to have originated, or greatly effectuated, the guerilla warfare carried on by order of the juntas of Seville and Cadiz, of which he was a member.

GILBERT, Sir HUMPHREY, an enterprising English navigator in the reign of Elizabeth, was born at Dartmouth, in 1530. He lost his father at an early age, and his mother married Mr. Raleigh, by whom she had the celebrated Sir Walter. Humphrey received his education at Eton and Oxford; after which he went, in a military character, to Ireland, where for his services, he was knighted in 1570. He returned soon after to England, and married a rich heiress, but lost great part of his property in a speculating concern with Sir Thomas Smith, for converting iron into copper. He published, in 1576, a discourse to prove the practicability of a north-west passage to China; and in 1578, he sailed on a voyage of discovery himself to the coast of America. In a second voyage, in 1583, he took possession of Newfoundland; but his ship foundered on her return to England, and all on board perished.

GILBERT, WILLIAM, a physician, and experimental philosopher, who discovered several of the properties of the loadstone, was born at Colchester, in 1540, educated at Cambridge; elected a fellow of the college of physicians, and became physician to queen Elizabeth. He was a strenuous advocate for the inductive mode of philosophical matters, and was the first who asserted the theory of a great central magnet in the earth, afterwards applied by Dr. Halley to the explanation of the variation and dipping of the needle in the mariner's compass. Died, 1603.

GILBERT, Sir JEFFERY, a judge and law writer, was born in 1673, was appointed an Irish judge in 1715; an English baron of the exchequer in 1722; and chief baron in 1725. He was the author of numerous professional works; and died in 1726.

GILBERT, NICHOLAS JOSEPH LAURENCE, a French satirical poet, born in 1721; died, 1750.

GILBERT, NICHOLAS PETER, an eminent French physician. After serving as a naval surgeon, and practising at Rennes, as a physician, he was appointed chief physician to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and subsequently held a professorship at the hospital of instruction formed at Paris, in 1794. He was chief physician to the army of St. Domingo, in 1802, and held a similar post in the grand army from 1806 to 1812.

He was the author of several medical works. Died, 1814.

GILBERT, FRANCIS HILARY, a French writer on veterinary medicine and rural economy, was born at Chatellerault, in 1737. He devoted much of his time to the improvement of the system of cultivation, and to the management of sheep; and the French directory, in 1797, employed him to go to Spain for the purchase of a flock of Merinos; but they neglected to supply him with sufficient means; and the disappointment he experienced on that account caused him to destroy himself, while residing in Castile, in 1806.

GILBERTUS, ANGLICUS, a medical writer, who lived in the twelfth century, and is said to have been the first English physician that exposed the absurd practices of the monks in the treatment of diseases.

GILCHRIST, EBENEZER, a Scotch physician of some note, was born at Dumfries, in 1707. He studied at Edinburgh, London, and Paris; but took his doctor's degree at Rheims, after which he returned to his native country, where he practised till his death in 1774.

GILCHRIST, OCTAVIUS, a distinguished literary character, was born at Twickenham, in 1779; and received his education at Magdalen college, Oxford. His writings consist of essays, &c. relating to the rise and progress of the British stage, and of the respective merits of the elder dramatists. Died, 1823.

GILDAS, surnamed *the Wise*, a British ecclesiastic and historian of the 6th century, was the son of Caw, a British prince, who emigrated to North Wales in order to avoid submission to the Anglo-Saxons. He appears to have been a monk; and, after residing in one of the small isles called the Holmes, in the Bristol Channel, retired to the abbey of Glastonbury, where he died. A book, ascribed to Gildas, has been repeatedly published, entitled, "Epistola de Excidio Britannicæ, et Castigatione Ordinis Ecclesiastici;" but it exhibits so frightful a picture of the depravity of manners, which pervaded all classes of Britons, that its authenticity has been questioned by some critics, who presume it must have been the work of a foe rather than of a friend to their race. Died 570.

GILL, ALEXANDER, a famous schoolmaster, was born in Lincolnshire, in 1564. He received his education at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. In 1608 he became master of St. Paul's school, where he brought up many eminent persons, and among the rest the celebrated Milton. Dr. Gill wrote a "Tractatus concernens the Trinity in Unity;" "Logonomia Anglicana;" &c. Died, 1635.—His son, ALEXANDER, who succeeded him in the head-mastership of St. Paul's school, had also the honour of having Milton for his scholar while he was at Trinity college, Oxford; and it appears that the pupil had a great esteem for his preceptor in after life. Died, 1642.

GILL, JOHN, a divine of the Baptist persuasion, was born at Kettering, in Nor-

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Chambershire, in 1697. His education was limited, owing to the contracted circumstances of his parents; but, by application, he became a good classical and oriental scholar. He commenced as a preacher at Higham Ferrer, from whence he removed to a congregation at Horsleydown, Southwark. He wrote an "Exposition of the Song of Solomon;" and "The Cause of God and Truth," 4 vols. 8vo. But his great work was an "Exposition of the Bible," 10 vols. 4to.

GILLIES, JOHN, LL.D. F.R.S. and historiographer to his Majesty for Scotland, was born at Brechin, Forfarshire, Jan. 18, 1747, and received his education at the university of Glasgow. When quite a young man he came to London, with the view of making literature his sole pursuit; but becoming acquainted with the earl of Hopton, he was engaged as travelling tutor to Henry, the earl's second son; and, in consequence of his having relinquished some literary engagements to accept this, the earl settled upon him an annuity for life. The Hon. Henry Hope died on his travels; and Dr. Gillies went again to the Continent with the earl's younger sons, John and Alexander; the former being the late earl of Hopton; and the latter, Sir Alexander Hope, lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital. Dr. Gillies was appointed historiographer for Scotland on the death of Dr. Robertson; and he continued his literary labours to a late period of his life. His chief works are, "A History of Ancient Greece," 4 vols. 8vo.; "The Reign of Frederic II.," "History of the World, from Alexander to Augustus," translations from Aristotle, Isocrates, &c. Died, Feb. 15, 1836, aged 90.

GILPIN, BERNARD, one of the English Protestant reformers, was born at Kentmire in Westmoreland, in 1517, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. But he afterwards removed to Christchurch, where, by reading the works of Erasmus, he secretly embraced the principles of the reformation. In 1556 he was presented by his uncle to the archdeaconry of Durham, and the rectory of Easington, where he laboured with truly apostolical zeal; and, in his capacity of archdeacon made strict visitations, being a great enemy to non-residence and pluralities. He was next presented to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, where his labours in promoting the Protestant faith were so remarkable, that the sanguinary bishop Hopper threatened to bring him to the stake in a fortnight, and sent a messenger into the North for that purpose. On the road, however, Mr. Gilpin broke his leg, and, while he lay in the hands of the surgeon, the queen died; so that, instead of being carried to London, he returned to his parishioners. In the reign of Elizabeth he was offered the bishopric of Carlisle, and the provostship of Queen's college; but refused both, contenting himself with Houghton, where he died, deeply lamented by his parishioners, in 1583. His piety, unwearied exertions, and benevolence, earned him the glorious titles of the Apostle of the North, and the Father of the Poor.

GILPIN, WILLIAM, a divine of the Church of England, and an elegant writer, was born, in 1734, at Carlisle, and received his education at Queen's college, Oxford. For many years he kept a school at Cheam, in Surrey, and afterwards became vicar of Boldre, in the New Forest, and prebendary of Salisbury. He died in 1804, aged 80. Mr. Gilpin published the "Life of Bernard Gilpin," his ancestor, above-mentioned; the "Lives of Latimer, Wickliff, Huss, and archbishop Cranmer," an "Exposition of the New Testament," 2 vols.; "Observations relative to picturesque Beauty," 8vo.; a "Tour to the Lakes," 2 vols.; "Remarks on Forest Scenery," "Sermons to a Country Congregation," 2 vols.; "Moral Contrasts," &c. And it is especially worthy of note, that he left the profits of his publications for the endowment of a school at Boldre.

GILPIN, SAWNEY, brother of the preceding, was born at Carlisle, in 1733. He was placed with a ship-painter, and his first works which attracted notice were some market groups, which he sketched from his window. But it was principally as an animal painter that he acquired his reputation, though his historical subjects were above mediocrity. He also etched the cattle for his brother's picturesque works. Died, 1807.

GIL POLO, GASPAR, a Spanish poet and advocate, was born at Valencia, in 1516, and died there in 1572. He is the author of "Diana Enamorada," so highly extolled by Cervantes, as combining elegance, sweetness, and purity.

GIL VICENTE, a Portuguese dramatist of the 16th century, who wrote nearly fifty plays, and excelled all the dramatic writers of that period in elegance of style and fertility of invention. He was born at Barcellos, in 1485, and died at Evora, in 1537.

GILRAY, JAMES, a celebrated caricaturist, unrivalled in his art for the rich broad humour and keen satire of his ready pencil. Died, 1815.

GINGUENE, PETER LOUIS, a French writer, born in 1748, at Rennes, in Brittany, was descended from an ancient but impoverished family, and obtained a small government office. At the revolution, in which he took an active part, he associated himself with the more moderate writers upon the affairs of the times, and narrowly escaped the scaffold during the reign of the Jacobins. The Directory appointed him ambassador at Turin, and Buonaparte gave him a seat in the senate. Upon being removed from this he applied himself wholly to literature. The work to which he is chiefly indebted for his fame is his "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie," in 9 vols. He died in 1816.

GIOCONDO, or JOCONDO, JOHN, an Italian architect and antiquarian, born at Verona about the middle of the 15th century. He built the bridge of Notre Dame, at Paris, and various other edifices both there and in Italy; fortified the city of Treviso; and was summoned to Rome by Leo X. after the death of Bramante, to assist in the building of St. Peter's. He belonged to the Dominican order; and as an antiquary and literary character, he also greatly distinguished himself.

HE WHO KNOWS THE WORLD WILL NOT BE TOO DASHFUL: HE WHO KNOWS HIMSELF WILL NOT BE TOO IMPUDENT.

ERROR IS AN ENEMY IN AMBUSH, PREPARED ON ALL OCCASIONS TO TURN YOU ASIDE FROM THE DIRECT ROAD.

GIOIA, FLAVIO, an Italian mathematician of the 14th century. He was a native of Bassano, near Amalfi, and is considered as the inventor of the mariner's compass, in consequence of his having properly applied it; but that valuable instrument seems to have been known in Europe before his time.

GIORDANI, VITAL, a mathematician, was originally a soldier in the papal galleys, where he studied arithmetic, and on going to Rome, was made keeper of the castle of St. Angelo. Louis XIV. appointed him teacher in the academy which he founded at Rome; and he was also made engineer to the castle of St. Angelo, and mathematical professor in the college della Sapienza. Born, 1633; died, 1711.

GIORDANO, LUCA, a Neapolitan painter, the pupil of Spagnoletto and Peter of Cortona, who imitated the style of Titian so closely, that his pictures are not easily distinguished from the works of that great master. In fact, he imitated the best artists so successfully, that even connoisseurs were often deceived; while his celerity of execution was wonderful. Born, 1632; died, 1704.

GIORGI, AUGUSTINE ANTHONY, a learned Italian ecclesiastic, was born, in 1711, at St. Maur, in the diocese of Rimini; entered the Augustine order; and became an eminent orientalist. In 1746, he was invited to Rome by Pope Benedict XIV. to fill the theological chair of La Sapienza; he also made him librarian del Angelica. The emperor Francis I. gave him repeated invitations and the most liberal offers, to settle at Vienna, all of which Giorgi declined. He wrote an able work, entitled "Alphabetum Thibetanum," relating to the geography, mythology, and antiquities of Thibet; besides several others on antiquities, subjects of oriental criticism, and poëtics. Died, 1797.

GIORGIONE, or GEORGE BARBARELLI, was an eminent painter of the Venetian school, born in 1477, at Castelfranco. He received his first instructions from John Bellini; but, studying afterwards the works of Leonardo da Vinci, he soon surpassed them both, and became the first colourist of his time. He died of the plague, in 1511. Giorgione excelled in fresco painting; and was the first of the Lombard school who found out the effects of properly contrasting strong lights with strong shadows.

GIOTTO, or ANGILOTTIO, an ingenious painter, sculptor, and architect of Florence, was born in 1276. He was the son of a peasant; and his real name was Ambrigliotto Bardone; but being observed by Cimabue drawing figures on the ground while feeding his sheep, he took him, and instructed him in the art of painting. He soon surpassed his master, and acquired such a reputation, that Benedict IX. sent a person to Florence to make a report of his talents, and to bring a design from each of the Florentine artists. When the messenger came to Giotto, and informed him of his business, the painter took a sheet of paper, and, with one stroke of his pencil, drew a circle as perfect as if it had been performed by a pair of compasses. On presenting this, the man said, "I want a design;" to which Giotto

replied, "Go about your business; his Holiness asks nothing else of me." The Pope, on being made acquainted with this, sent for him to Rome, where, besides painting many pictures, he made a ship of mosaic, which is over the portico at the entrance of St. Peter's church, and still known by the name of Giotto's vessel. In 1334 he undertook the famous tower of Santa Maria del Fiore, at Florence, for which he was made a citizen, and rewarded with a pension. Among the men of genius with whom he was intimate, he could number Dante and Petrarch as his particular friends. Died, 1336.

GIRALDI, LILIO GREGORIO, better known by his Latin name of GYRALDUS, a learned Italian writer and Latin poet, was born at Ferrara, in 1479; and has been considered by Causabon and other authorities as one of the most learned men whom modern Italy has produced. At the sacking of Rome by the troops of Charles V. he lost all his property, and was reduced to indigence; but he wrote numerous works, the principal of which is a "History of the Heathen Deities," and eventually triumphed over his adverse fortune, having accumulated 10,000 crowns before his death, which took place in 1562.

GIRALDI-CINTIO, JOHN BAPTIST, a relative of the preceding, was an Italian poet and physician, born at Ferrara, in 1504. He was secretary to the duke of Ferrara, and professor of philosophy and medicine in the university of his native city, and afterwards professor of rhetoric at Pavia. He wrote nine tragedies in Italian; but his principal work is entitled "Hecatomthiti," which consists of a hundred tales, in the manner of Boccaccio. Died, 1573.

GIRARD, GABRIEL, an ingenious French ecclesiastic, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, in 1678. He was the author of a celebrated work, entitled, "Synonymes François;" was almoner to the duchess de Berri, and the king's interpreter for the Russian and Slavonian languages. He also wrote a work, entitled, "Principes de la Langue Française." Died, 1748, aged 70.

GIRARDON, FRANCIS, a sculptor and architect, was born at Troyes, in 1628. His chief works are the mausoleum of Richelieu, in the church of the Sorbonne; the equestrian statue of Louis XIV., and the rape of Proserpine, in the gardens of Versailles. Died, 1715.

GIRODET, TRISSON NICHOLAS, the most original, versatile, and scientific of the modern school of French painters, was born at Montargis, in 1767; was first a pupil of Regnault, and afterwards studied under David. His subjects are distinguished for fineness and beauty, and his colouring is rich, transparent, and harmonious. Among his principal works are Endymion sleeping; Hippocrates refusing the Presents of Artaxerxes; the Deluge; the Burial of Attalus, &c. He also painted Napoleon receiving the keys of Vienna; full-length portraits of the Vendean leaders, Bonchamp and Calthéneau; and St. Louis in Egypt, which was his last great work. Died, 1821.

GIRTIN, THOMAS, an artist, was born in London, in 1773. He was a pupil of Dayes;

DO WELL, BUT DO NOT BOAST OF IT, NEVER FISH FOR PRAISE; IT IS NOT WORTH THE BAIT.

THE TROPHY OF A CONQUEROR IS HIS OWN CONSCIENCE, AND HIS VALOUR IS HIS TOMB'S TREASURE.

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after which he studied the works of Canaletti, and the colouring of Rubens. He first introduced the custom of drawing upon cartridge paper, and he also painted excellently in oil colours. He took many beautiful views in Scotland, Wales, and various parts of England and France. He also painted a panorama of London, which was exhibited in Spring-gardens. Died, 1802.

GIULIO ROMANO, the most distinguished of Raphael's scholars and assistants, was born at Rome, in 1499. He resided principally at Mantua, and there found a wide field for the exercise of his powerful genius, both in architecture and in painting. He was unequalled for the boldness of his style, the grandeur of his designs, and the loftiness of his poetical conceptions. Died, 1546.

GUISTINIANI, POMPEY, by birth a Corsican, was an eminent general in the Spanish service, and obtained the name of Iron-arm, by having one of iron made, to replace the arm he lost at the siege of Ostend. He was governor of Candia, where he was killed, in 1616; and the Venetian senate erected an equestrian statue to his memory.

GLANVIL, or GLANVILLE, RANULPH DE, an English baron of the twelfth century, celebrated as a lawyer and a warrior. During the reign of Henry II., he was chief justiciary of the kingdom, and signalized his valour by repelling the invasion of William, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner while besieging Alnwick castle. Richard I. is said to have extorted from him the sum of 15,000*l.* towards the expenses of a crusade to the Holy Land. The aged magistrate accompanied his master on the expedition to which he had so largely contributed, and was killed at the siege of Acre, in 1190. A curious treatise on the Laws and Customs of England is attributed to him.

GLANVIL, JOSEPH, an English divine and philosopher, was born at Plymouth, in 1636. He was first of Exeter college, Oxford, and afterwards of Lincoln college. At the Restoration he became one of the most active members of the Royal Society. In 1666 he was presented to the rectory of the abbey church at Bath, where he died in 1680. He was a strenuous opponent of the Aristotelian philosophy, but a believer in witchcraft.

GLANVIL, Sir JOHN, an eminent lawyer and statesman in the reigns of Charles I. He graduated at Oxford; entered at Lincoln's Inn; obtained a serjeant's coif in 1639, and, being a member of parliament, was chosen speaker of the House of Commons in the year following. His attachment to the royal cause rendered him obnoxious to the republicans, who imprisoned him, and he was not restored to liberty till 1648. He recovered his rank on the return of Charles II., but died soon after, in 1661.

GLAUBER, JOHN RODOLPH, a chemist, alchemist, and physician, of Amsterdam, who died in 1669. Chemistry is indebted to him for facilitating many useful processes, as well as for the discovery of the purgative salt which bears his name. Like others of his day, he was incessantly occupied in

attempts to find out the philosopher's stone, and his experiments, however futile for its professed object, threw light on the composition and analysis of various metals, inflammable substances, &c.

GLEICHEN, FREDERIC WILLIAM VON, a German naturalist, was born at Bayreuth in 1714. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the army, but retired in 1756 with the rank of privy councillor. He constructed a universal microscope, of which he published a description; and wrote various works on entomology, botany, and animalculism.

GLEIM, FREDERIC WILLIAM LOUIS, a celebrated poet, sometimes called the German Anacreon, was born in 1719, at Ermsleben; filled the office of secretary to the chapter of Halberstadt; and died in 1803, aged 84. He owes his chief fame to his war songs, composed for the Prussian army; and they will long be remembered by his countrymen for their spirit-stirring power.

GLENDOWER, OWEN, a celebrated Welshman, lineally descended from Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales, and who opposed Henry IV. fourteen years, declaring him a usurper of the English throne. Born, 1250; died, 1416.

GLICAS, or GLYCAS, MICHAEL, a Greek historian of the 13th century. His *Annals* from the Creation, and the *History* of the Byzantine Emperors, are extant, and were published by Labbe at Paris, 1660.

GLENIE, JAMES, an eminent mathematician, was born in Ireland, and educated at St. Andrew's. During the American war he distinguished himself as an officer of artillery; but having written a pamphlet ridiculing the duke of Richmond's plan of fortification, he was compelled to leave the service, and he afterwards experienced much of the vicissitudes of life. He was a member of the Royal Society; and the author of a "History of Germany," and several mathematical works. Died, 1817.

GLISSON, FRANCIS, an anatomist and physician, was born at Rampham, in Dorsetshire, in 1596; educated at Calus college, Cambridge; and appointed regius professor of physic, which office he held forty years. On the breaking out of the civil war, he settled at Colchester, but removed to London, and became president of the college of physicians. Among his works, which have been warmly praised by Boerhaave and Haller, are *Treatises on the Rickets*; on the *Anatomy of the Liver*; and a metaphysical work of great profundity, entitled, "De Natura Substantiæ Energetica, seu de Vita Nature," &c. Died, 1677.

GLOUCESTER, ROBERT OF, the oldest of our English poets, lived in the time of Henry II. Camden quotes many of his old English rhymes, and speaks highly of him. He died, at an advanced age, about the beginning of the reign of king John.

GLOUCESTER, WILLIAM FREDERIC, duke of, the son of prince William Henry, duke of Gloucester, (brother to George III.) by his wife the countess dowager of Waldegrave, was born at Rome, in January, 1776; and his education was completed at the university of Cambridge. He entered the army, served a campaign under the duke of

WHAT MEN REST ON THE NARROW BASIS OF IGNORANCE, WILL, AS IT RISES IN VANITY, INCREASE IN ABSURDITY.

FEW THINGS ARE HARD TO BE ACCOMPLISHED BY THOSE WHO HAVE COURAGE SUFFICIENT FOR THE ENTERPRISE.

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York, in Holland, and subsequently attained the exalted rank of field-marshal. In 1805 he married his cousin, the princess Mary, fourth daughter of George III., but had no issue by her. The duke usually acted with the Whig opposition, and was generally distinguished by the support of popular philanthropic measures, especially of the Anti-slavery Society. But he opposed the Reform Bill, introduced by his quondam political friends, and voted and spoke against it. He was of an open disposition and amiable manners, utterly devoid of ostentation, and lived in the greatest harmony with his duchess. He was chancellor of the university of Cambridge; in which office he was succeeded by the marquis of Camden. He died in 1834, bequeathing to his illustrious widow the greater portion of his property, which was very large, owing to the inexpensive, though not illiberal, style with which he supported his high rank.

GLOVER, RICHARD, a poet and dramatist, was the son of a London merchant, and born in 1712. He was educated at Chesham school, where, at sixteen, he wrote some verses to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, which obtained considerable attention. On leaving school, he entered on the mercantile line under his father, who was engaged in the Hamburg trade. In 1737, he married a lady of fortune; soon after which he published his "Leonidas," an epic poem. His poem of "London, or the Progress of Commerce," appeared in 1739. The same year he published his popular ballad, entitled, "Hosier's Ghost," intended to rouse the national spirit against the Spaniards. About this time he distinguished himself as a city politician; and his oratorical talents and knowledge of public affairs were so great, that he was appointed to manage an application to parliament in behalf of the London merchants; on which occasion his speech at the bar of the House of Commons was printed, and much applauded. In 1753 his tragedy of "Boadicea" was brought out at Drury-lane, but, though supported by Garrick, Mossop, Mrs. Cibber, &c., it was performed only nine nights: his "Medea," some years after, met with greater attention. At the accession of George III. he was chosen M.P. for Weymouth, and was esteemed by the mercantile interest as an active and able supporter. He died in 1785, aged 73; leaving the world with a most estimable character as a man, a citizen, and an author.

GLUCK, CHRISTOPHER, one of the most eminent musical composers of modern times, was born in Bavaria, in 1714; devoted himself to the study of music, and became a skilful performer on several instruments. He came to London in 1745, and composed for the Italian opera. He then went to the Continent; and Vienna, Naples, Rome, Milan, and Venice, were in turn the theatres of his glory. His "Alceste," and "Orpheus," produced at Vienna, between the years 1769 and 1769, had an overwhelming effect by their boldness and originality, and served, together with some later ones, to establish the fame of their author. In 1774, Gluck went to Paris; and the celebrated Piccini arriving there shortly after, the French

capital was divided upon the merits of the two composers. Such a scene, indeed, of musical rivalry had never before been known. He now brought out his long promised opera of "Iphigenia in Aulis." It was received with enthusiastic applause, and represented one hundred and seventy times in the course of two seasons. In 1787, he returned to Germany, with a large fortune, and died at Vienna in the same year.

GMELIN, JOHN GEORGE, a botanist and physician, was born at Tubingen, in 1708. He went to Petersburg, where he became member of the academy, and professor of chemistry and natural history. In 1753, he was sent with a company employed to explore the boundaries of Siberia. He published "Flora Siberica," and "Travels through Siberia." Died, 1758.

GMELIN, SAMUEL THEOPHILUS, nephew of the preceding, was born at Tubingen, in 1743; went to Petersburg, and obtained a professorship. He spent some years in travelling through Tartary, where he died in prison, into which he had been thrown by one of the chiefs, in 1774. He wrote his "Travels through Russia," and a "Journey from Astracan to Czaryen."

GMELIN, JOHN FREDERIC, a physician and chemist, was born at Tubingen, in 1748. He became professor of chemistry and natural history, at Gottingen; and published several works on chemistry, mineralogy, and natural history. One of the most celebrated is his edition of the "Systema Naturæ of Linneus." He was also the author of "A History of Chemistry," and the world is indebted to him for the discovery of several excellent dyes, extracted from mineral and vegetable substances. Died, 1805.

GOAD, JOHN, an eminent schoolmaster, was born in London, in 1615; educated at Merchant Tailors' school, and St. John's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He also became vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford; and afterwards of Yarnston, when he took his degree of bachelor in divinity. In 1661, he was made master of Merchant Tailors' school; but lost the mastership in consequence of his inclining to popery. He then kept a private seminary; and died in 1689. His works are, "Genealogicon Latinum;" "Astro-Meteorological or Aphorisms and Discourses of the Bodies Celestial, their natures, influences, &c." The subject of this is a kind of astrology founded on reason and experiment, and gained him great reputation.

GOBELIN, GILES, a French dyer of the 17th century, who resided at Paris, and is said to have invented or greatly improved the process of dyeing scarlet. In 1666, a royal establishment for the manufactory of fine tapestry was founded on the spot, where his premises stood, whence the work produced there was termed the Gobelin tapestry.

GNEISENAU, NEIDHARD, count, an able and highly-distinguished Prussian general, was born, in 1760. He was educated with a view to the military profession; and, at the age of twenty, he entered into the service of the margrave of Anspach. His first employment was in America, whither he

NEVER SPREAD THY TARDER TO TALK-BEARERS AND FLATTERERS, NOR LISTEN TO HABITUAL GRUMBLERS.

STRIVE TO RENDER YOURSELF PERFECT, BUT AVOID THE APPEARANCE OF WHINING TO BE THOUGHT SO.

(GOD)

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was sent with the auxiliary troops of the margrave in British pay. In 1799, he became attached to the Prussian army as a subaltern; and in 1807, he had attained the rank of a lieutenant-colonel, and defended the fortress of Calberg against the forces of Buonaparte. For his skill and bravery on that occasion he was promoted; and he was afterwards employed in a secret mission to England. In 1810, he was appointed to a situation in the Prussian war-office; and in 1812, he commanded in the memorable retreat of the combined forces of Russia and Prussia, after their defeat at Lutzen and Borsau. He subsequently served under Blücher, and is supposed to have greatly contributed to the victories over the French on the Katzbach, at Brienne, &c.; and he gained fresh laurels, when, after Napoleon's return from Elba, he was pursued to the gates of Paris. In reward of his numerous services, the king of Prussia raised him to the dignity of a count, made him a field marshal and governor of Berlin, and granted him an estate in Silesia, producing an income of more than 10,000 dollars a year. Died, 1829.

GOSBO, PETER PAUL CORTONER, a celebrated painter of fruit and landscapes, born at Cortona, in 1580. He copied nature with the greatest accuracy; and by his skill in the chiaro-scuro, he gave an exact and expressive roundness to his fruits, &c. but he chiefly excelled in colouring. Died, 1640.

GODDARD, JONATHAN, an able chemist and physician, born at Greenwich, about the year 1617. He was educated at Oxford; graduated at Cambridge, and on the breaking out of the civil war was attached to the parliament. He attended Cromwell in his expeditions to Scotland and Ireland, as physician to the forces; was appointed warden of Merton college; and in the parliament of 1653, sat as sole representative for Oxford. Died, 1674.

GODEAU, ANTOINE, an eminent French prelate, and one of the earliest members of the French Academy, was born in 1605, at Dreux. He translated the book of Psalms, wrote an ecclesiastical history, and many devotional treatises. By the exercise of his talents, seconded by the patronage of cardinal Richelieu, he was raised to the bishopric of Vence. Died, 1671.

GODFREY of BOUILLON, chief of the first crusade, and king of Jerusalem, was the son of Eustace II. count of Boulogne and Lens. He served with great gallantry in the armies of the emperor Henry IV. who conferred upon him the title of duke of Lorraine; and when the first crusade was set on foot, the fame of his exploits caused his election as one of the principal commanders. In 1096, accompanied by his brothers, Eustace and Baldwin, he commenced his march, and on arriving at Philopposita, in Thrace, he compelled the emperor Alexis Comnenus to allow him a free passage to the East. Several difficulties occurred; but at length the Turks were vanquished, and the great object of his ambition was effected. Jerusalem was carried by storm, after a siege of five weeks (July 16,

1099); and, in eight days after, Godfrey was proclaimed king, by the unanimous voice of the crusading army; but the piety and humility of the conqueror would not suffer him to wear a crown in the holy city, and he declined the regal title; contenting himself with that of Defender and Guardian of the holy Sepulchre. The sultan of Egypt, at the head of 400,000 men, now attempted to dispossess him of his newly-acquired territory, but Godfrey gave him battle in the plain of Ascalon, and 100,000 men were left dead on the field. He died after one year's reign, in 1100.

GODFREY of VITERBO, an historian who lived in the 12th century, was chaplain and secretary to Conrad III., and the emperors Frederic and Henry VI. He laboured forty years in compiling a chronicle from the creation of the world to the year 1186. It is written in a mixture of prose and verse; and was first printed at Basil, in 1559.

GODOLPHIN, JOHN, a learned civilian of the 17th century, was a native of one of the Scilly islands. During the protectorate of Cromwell, he was appointed a judge of the admiralty-court; but at the restoration he became a warm avenger of royal supremacy, and was one of the king's advocates. Died, 1678.

GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY, earl of, lord high treasurer of England, was a native of Cornwall, and educated at Oxford. He was employed in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., though he had voted for the exclusion of the latter, in 1680. In the convention parliament, he voted for a regency; notwithstanding which he was made first commissioner of the treasury; and on the accession of queen Anne was placed at the head of that office; which situation he discharged to the public satisfaction. In 1704 he was honoured with the order of the garter; and, two years after, was raised to an earldom. Died, 1712.

GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY, a poet, was born in Cornwall, in 1610; educated at Exeter college, Oxford; and having joined the king's army, he fell in an engagement at Chagford, Devon, in 1643. Besides several poems, he translated that part of Virgil which recites the loves of Dido and Æneas.

GODWIN, earl of Kent, a powerful Anglo-Saxon lord. In 1017 he accompanied Canute in an expedition against Sweden, where he behaved with such valour as to receive the daughter of that monarch in marriage, and large grants of land. On the death of Canute, the earl sided with Hardicanute against Harold, but afterwards he espoused the cause of the latter. He was charged with murdering Alfred, one of the sons of Ethelred II., from which he vindicated himself by oath. On the death of Hardicanute he joined Edward, who married his daughter, but afterwards he rebelled against Edward, and, being unsuccessful, fled to Flanders. Having gathered fresh forces, he sailed up the Thames, and appeared before London, which threw the country into such confusion, that the king was obliged to negotiate peace with Godwin, who was restored to his estates. He died suddenly, while dining with the king at Winchester, in 1063.

THERE IS NO NEEDLE'S POINT SO SMALL, BUT IT HATH ITS COMPASS; NEITHER IS THERE ANY HAIR SO BLENDER, BUT IT HATH ITS SHADOW.

UNLIMITED LEISURE IS APT TO INDUCE A LETHARGY OF THE MIND, WHICH CHECKS THE PROGRESSION AND STRENGTHENS OUR MENTAL VIGOUR.

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GODWIN, THOMAS, an English bishop, was born at Oakingham, in Berkshire, in 1517. In 1584 he was promoted to the see of Bath and Wells; but not long after he was suspended by the queen for marrying a second wife. He died in 1590.

GODWIN, FRANCIS, son of the preceding, was born at Havington, in Northamptonshire, in 1561. He received his education at Christchurch college, Oxford; and greatly assisted Camden in his topographical inquiries. In 1601 he was promoted to the see of Llandaff, and was translated to that of Hereford in 1617. He died in 1633. He was the author of "Rerum Anglicarum Hen. VIII." &c.; and a curious book, entitled, "The Man in the Moon, or a Discourse of a Voyage thither, by Domingo Gonzales."

GODWIN, THOMAS, a distinguished scholar, who in the 17th century was the master of the foundation school at Abingdon, Berks. He was the author of a useful work, entitled "Romane Historiæ Anthologia;" a "Synopsis of Hebrew Antiquities;" and a treatise on Jewish rites and ceremonies. Died, 1643.

GODWIN, WILLIAM, the well-known author of "Political Justice," "Caleb Williams," &c., was the son of a dissenting minister, and born at Wisbeach, in 1756. He was designed for the same calling as his father; but, while studying at the Dissenters' college, Hoxton, his religious opinions had undergone repeated changes; and though he commenced as a preacher, he ultimately abandoned the pulpit in 1783, and came to London as a literary adventurer. His first publication was a series of six sermons, called "Sketches of History;" and he soon after had the good fortune to obtain employment as a principal conductor of the Annual Register, from which he derived a small but certain income. Associating with the violent democrats of the day, and expressing opinions in unison with theirs, he soon became notorious, and enlisted under their banners. But it was the stormy elements of the French revolution which called forth his extraordinary powers of mind, and gave birth to that bold and astounding masterpiece of republicanism, his "Political Justice." Lauded and flattered as he was by those of kindred feelings, he yet had the discretion to retract, in a second edition, many of the most wild and destructive tenets which appeared in the first; but the poison was disseminated, and the author's character fully understood. In 1794 he published his celebrated novel of "Caleb Williams," a work which produced nearly as great a sensation as the former, its object being to decry the existing constitution of society, while it portrayed, with appalling force, the effects of crime. He was now an avowed freethinker, a despiser of revealed religion, and the advocate of every desperate leveler. After the trial of his friends, Hardy, Thelwall, and Horne Tooke, he published a pamphlet, containing strictures on Judge Eyre's charge to the jury, the circulation of which government tried in vain to prevent. Mr. Godwin did not appear again as an author till 1797, when he published a

series of essays under the title of "The Enquirer." In the following year he produced the "Memoirs of Mary Wollstonecroft," authoress of a "Vindication of the Rights of Woman," whose congenial mind in politics and morals, and whose masculine spirit of defiance to the authority of man, he ardently admired. This work was most disreputable to them both: she appears to have been a compound of all that is repugnant to our best feelings—a woman without religion, without delicacy, without shame. He had lived with her some time before their marriage; and in her "Memoirs" he says, "the principal motive for complying with the ceremony, was the circumstance of Mary's being in a state of pregnancy." She, however, died a few months after, in giving birth to a daughter. In 1799 he produced another work, entitled "St. Leon," a romance; and it was evident his opinions had undergone some modification. In 1801 he again married, and shortly after opened a bookseller's shop in Skinner-street, where he ushered forth a variety of juvenile publications, many of which were his own composition. Though engaged in trade, he continued to wield the pen of an experienced author. He wrote the novels of "Fleetwood" and "Mandeville;" a "History of the Life and Age of Geoffrey Chaucer;" a "History of the Commonwealth of England; two unsuccessful tragedies; an "Exposition of Mr. Malthus's Theory of Population;" "Cloudestey," a novel; "Thoughts on Man; his Nature, Productions, and Discontents;" &c. &c. As a novelist, Godwin is decidedly original; combining a depth of thought, singular independence, and energy of style; but the dark and repulsive picture which he draws of mankind, and the scenes of vice which he depicts, will often, it is to be feared, contaminate the innocent, and disgust those whom they are intended to reform. During the administration of earl Grey, he was appointed to the sinecure office of yeoman-usher of the exchequer, by which his latter days were rendered comfortable. Died, April, 1836.

GODWIN, Mrs., wife of the preceding, though better known as MARY WOLLSTONECROFT, was born in 1759. The poverty of her parents could only afford her the commonest mode of education. Reading, and reflection, with extraordinary talents, her biographer tells us, supplied all deficiencies; so that, at the death of her mother, she opened a school with her sisters at Islington, from whence they removed to Newington Green. Shortly after, Mary quitted her sisters to attend upon a sick lady who had been her benefactress, and who died at Lisbon. Upon her return she engaged herself as governess to lord Kingsborough's children. In 1786 she fixed her residence in London, and began her literary pursuits with "Thoughts on the Education of Daughters." In 1792 she formed, what has since been termed, a platonic attachment to the artist Fuseli. Mary then visited France; but instead of finding the French happy, as she had fondly imagined, in their newly acquired freedom, they were convulsed by political parties, and enacted the parts of demons. While at Pa-

A VOID THE GIDEY AGITATION AND WHIRLWIND OF ARGUMENT, IN WHICH VICTORY IS MORE CONTENTED FOR THAN TRUTH.

ILL SUCCESS IN THE WORLD IS COMMON TO ALL MEN WHO NEGLECT SOLID HAPPINESS FOR TRANSIENT AMUSEMENT.

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rich she became acquainted with a Mr. Imlay, to whom she was soon much attached; and, being so ardent an admirer of the new system of French philosophy, she was a willing convert to that part of it which regarded the marriage rite as a despicable ceremony, formed upon the basis of policy and interest, and calculated to enslave the freedom of the mind! But the birth of a child, and the desertion of her paramour, made her acquainted with the stern truth, that a breach of the established laws of society generally brings with it its own punishment. It is, however, unnecessary to dwell further on the subject of this article, the other events of her life are noticed at sufficient length in the preceding sketch.

GODWIN, WILLIAM, son of the author of "Caleb Williams," and the brother of Mrs. Shelley, was a contributor to some of the best periodicals of the day, and a parliamentary reporter. His essays showed that he was an attentive observer of men and manners, and were written with considerable tact and vivacity. He was attacked with cholera in 1832, and died, sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends.

GOECKINGK, LEOPOLD FREDERICK GUNTHER VON, a German poet, born at Gruningen, 1748; studied the law; wrote songs, epigrams, and fables; and filled several important situations in the Prussian government. Died, 1828.

GOERTZ, GEORGE HENRY, baron, was an active and intelligent statesman, born of a noble family in Holstein. He joined Charles XII. of Sweden, at Stralsund, on his return from Turkey; and, by his activity and intelligence, was soon placed at the head of affairs. But scarcely had Charles fallen before Frederickshall (Dec. 14th, 1718), when the foreign minister fell a sacrifice to the hatred of the nobility and of the successor to the throne. He was arrested, and charged with having induced the Swedish monarch to engage in ruinous enterprises, and of having mismanaged the sums entrusted to him; no time for repelling the accusations was allowed; and on the 28th of February, 1719, he was condemned and beheaded, without a hearing.

GOETHE, JOHN WOLFGANG VON, the greatest modern poet of Germany, and the patriarch of German literature, was born at Frankfurt, on the Maine, August, 28, 1749. His father was a doctor of law and imperial counsellor; and being in good circumstances, possessing a taste for the fine arts, and having made a tolerable collection of pictures and other objects of virtue, young Goethe had an early opportunity of indulging his fancy and improving his mind. Drawing, music, natural science, the elements of jurisprudence, and the languages, occupied his early years; and when he was fifteen, he was sent to the university of Leipzig, but did not follow any regular course of studies. In 1768 he quitted Leipzig, and subsequently went to the university of Strasbourg, to qualify himself for the law; but he paid more attention to chemistry and anatomy than to his nominal pursuit. In 1771 he took the degree of doctor of jurisprudence, and then went to Wetzlar, where he found, in his own love for a betrothed

lady, and in the society of a young man named Jerusalem, the subjects for his "Werther;" which appeared in 1774, and at once excited the attention of his countrymen, while it produced an instantaneous effect on his country's literature. Having in 1782, entered the service of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, whom he had met in travelling, he was made president of the council chamber, ennobled, and loaded with honours. Asplendid galaxy of talent assembled at Weimar, and united itself to Goethe. The direction of the theatre was confided to him, and he there brought out some of the noble dramatic *chef d'œuvres* of Schiller with an effect worthy of them. There, too, his own dramatic poems first appeared viz., "Goetz de Berlichingen," "Faust," "Iphigenia in Tauris," "Tasso," "Clajio," "Stella," and "Count Egmont."

In 1786 he made a journey to Italy, where he remained two years, visited Sicily, and remained a long time in Rome. In 1792 he followed his prince during the campaign in Champagne. He was afterwards created minister; received, in 1807, the order of Alexander-Newsky from Alexander of Russia, and the grand cross of the legion of honour from Napoleon. He died at Weimar March 22, 1832, aged 80. Goethe was an intellectual giant; and it is the philosophy of life and of individual character pervading his works, which places them among the first ever produced. Hence his greatest production is his "Faust," emphatically philosophical poem, which will long remain unrivalled. His beautiful songs and shorter poems, elegies, distiches, &c. have the same peculiar character; for, though many of most of them cannot be called pre-eminent philosophical, yet they are all tinged with the profound reflections of his philosophical mind, and continually remind us of the deep springs, in which our griefs and joys our fears and hopes, are found. The whole of Goethe's writings are by far too voluminous to be here enumerated; but we must not close this sketch without mentioning "William Meister's Apprenticeship," an ethic fiction; "Herman and Dorothea," and a miscellany on literature and the fine arts, entitled "Ueber Kunst und Alterthum am Rhein und Mayn, mit einem Nachbild der Vera Icon Byzantinisch," in 3 vols.

GOETZE, JOHN AUGUSTUS EPHRAIM, a German naturalist, was born at Achter leben, in 1731; and died in 1793. He made many microscopic discoveries, and wrote several books on natural history; among which are "Entomological Memoirs," 3 vols.; "A History of Intestine Vermin," and an "European Fauna," 9 vols. He was pastor of the church at Quedlinburgh and died in 1793.

GOETZE, JOHN MELCHIOR, brother of the preceding, was a famous protestant minister at Hamburg, whose orthodox views him to publish many works, theological and controversial. Died, 1786.

GOFF, THOMAS, a divine and dramatic writer, was born in Essex about 1592, and educated at Westminster-school, and Christ church, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.D. In 1623 he was presented to the living of East Clandon, in Surrey; where he

THAT BOOK MAY BE SAID TO BE A VALUABLE ONE, BY THE FREQUENT OF WHICH A JUDICIOUS READER MAY BE THE WISER AND BETTER.

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died in 1629. He published some sermons and Latin orations: and after his death appeared five tragedies and some of his poetical pieces.

GOQUET, ANTHONY YVES, a Parisian advocate, and a writer on jurisprudence. His principal work, exhibiting much industry and learning, appeared in 1758, (the year in which he died), and is entitled "Origine des Loix, des Sciences, et des Artes, et de leurs Progres chez les Anciens Peuples."

GOICOCHEA, JOSEPH ANTHONY DE LIEUDY, professor of philosophy and theology at Guatemala, in South America, and founder of the Economical Society there, was a Franciscan friar, but at the same time a public-spirited member of the state. He published a number of memoirs on botany, agriculture, &c., and had the honour of importing and naturalizing into his own country many valuable inventions and discoveries. Died, 1814.

GOLDING, ARTHUR, an English writer, of the Elizabethan era, patronized by Cecil, Sir Philip Sidney, and other contemporary literati, was the translator of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* into English verse, and of Caesar's *Commentaries* into prose. He was likewise the author of an account of the earthquake of 1580, and of several devotional and other treatises.

GOLDONI, CHARLES, a celebrated Italian dramatist, was born at Venice, in 1707; and, it is affirmed, that so early did his taste for the drama appear, that before he was eight years old he actually sketched the plan of a comedy. His father, who was a physician, having left Venice, and settled at Perugia, intended that his son should follow the medical profession, and took him occasionally to visit his patients; but Goldoni, dissatisfied with this pursuit, obtained permission to study law in Venice. After committing many youthful follies, he brought a few pieces upon the stage, which procured but little profit, and not much praise; and he continued to live in a continual scene of dissipation and intrigue, until he married the daughter of a notary in Genoa, and removed to Venice. Here he first began to cultivate that department of dramatic poetry in which he was to excel; namely, description of character and manners, in which he took Moliere, whom he began to study about this time, for his model. Having, through indigence, removed with his family to Rimini, he took the direction of the theatre at that place, set about the reformation of the Italian stage, and for some time lived in comfortable circumstances. In 1761 the manager of the Italian theatre at Paris wished him to undertake a similar office there. On the conclusion of his engagement he obtained an introduction to court, and was appointed Italian master to the princesses, with apartments in Versailles, and a pension. For thirty years he resided in the French capital; but the Revolution having deprived him of his chief resources, he sank into a profound melancholy, and died in 1792, aged 85.

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER, a celebrated poet, historian, and essayist, was born in

1731, at Pallas, in the county of Longford, Ireland. He was the son of a clergyman; and was educated at the universities of Dublin, Edinburgh, and Leyden, with a view to the medical profession. But his eccentricities and careless conduct were the prolific source of difficulty to himself and friends; and when he abruptly quitted Leyden he had but one clean shirt, and no money, though he intended to make the tour of Europe on foot, and actually travelled through Flanders, part of France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy—often subsisting on the bounty of the peasants, and returning the obligation of a night's lodging, or a meal, by his skill on the German flute, which he fortunately carried with him as his stock in trade. In 1758 he arrived in England; and, by the assistance and recommendation of Dr. Sleight, his countryman and fellow-collegian, obtained a situation as usher in a school at Peckham; where, however, he did not remain long, but settled in London, and subsisted by writing for periodical publications. One of his first performances was an "Enquiry into the State of Politic Learning in Europe;" but he emerged from obscurity, in 1765, by the publication of his poem, entitled "The Traveller, or a Prospect of Society," of which Dr. Johnson said, "that there had not been so fine a poem since Pope's time." The year following appeared his well-known novel of the "Vicar of Wakefield." His circumstances were now respectable, and he took chambers in the Temple; but the liberality of his temper, and a propensity to gaming, involved him in frequent difficulties. In 1768 he brought out his comedy of the "Good-Natured Man" at Covent-garden, but its reception was not equal to its merits. In 1770 he published "The Deserted Village," a poem, which, in point of description and pathos, is above all praise; yet such was his modest opinion of its merits, that he could hardly be induced to take the proffered recompense of 100*l.* from his bookseller. In 1772 he produced his comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," which was highly successful and profitable. Besides these performances he produced a number of others:—as a "History of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son," 2 vols.; "A History of England," 4 vols.; "A Roman and a Grecian History," each 2 vols.; "A History of the Earth and Animated Nature," 8 vols.; "Chinese Letters," &c. Goldsmith was the friend of Johnson, Reynolds, and Burke, and a member of the Literary Club established by the former. He died at his chambers, in the Temple, April 4, 1774; and was buried in the chamber-yard of the Temple; but a monument was afterwards erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

GOLDSMITH, LEWIS, by birth an Englishman, but by his creed a Jew, was born in 1763. He exercised the business of a notary in London, till the French revolution; when he attracted persecution by writing his "Crimes of Cabots." To escape the pecuniary consequences of a sentence for libel and sedition, he went to France, and there edited the "Argus," with funds supplied by the minister of foreign affairs. In

SUCCESSFUL INDUSTRY, DOMESTIC COMFORTS, AND THE 23RD TERM OF FRIENDS, CONSTITUTE THE GREAT MASS OF HUMAN ENJOYMENTS.

TO BE DRAWN INTO A FAULT, SHOWS HUMAN FRAILTY: TO BE HABITUALLY GUILTY OF FOLLY, IS AN EVIDENCE OF A CORRUPT MIND.

this paper be attacked every thing English with the same ferocity as he subsequently attacked every thing French in the "Antigallican," and the "Cabinet of Buonaparte." Being informed of a base plot of the police, to deliver him up to the British government in exchange, he made overtures for a reconciliation with the latter; returned to this country; and, after being subjected to the form of a trial for high treason, which ended in his discharge on giving recognizances, he began a weekly attack on Buonaparte in the "Antigallican Monitor;" continued it till the time of his abdication; renewed it during the hundred days; and is said to have subsequently (in 1817) obtained a large sum and a pension from Louis XVIII.

GOLIUS, JAMES, an eminent oriental scholar, was born at the Hague, in 1596; educated at Leyden and in 1622 went as interpreter to the Dutch embassy in Morocco. On his return he was appointed professor of Arabic at Leyden, and afterwards also nominated professor of mathematics, and interpreter of the oriental languages to the United States. His principal works are, an "Arabic Lexicon;" a "Persian Dictionary;" "The History of the Saracens, translated from Elmacin;" and "The Life of Tamerlane." He died in 1667.—His brother PETER, who was also an excellent orientalist, became a catholic, and founded a Carmelite convent on Mount Libanus. He died, in 1673, at Surat, in the East Indies, whither he had proceeded as a missionary.

GOLTZIUS, HUBERT, an eminent antiquary, born at Venloo, in 1526. He was patronized by the emperor Ferdinand, and made several tours through the Low Countries, Germany, France, and Italy, in pursuit of his favourite study; in illustration of which he published some valuable works. Died, 1583.

GOMAR, or GOMARUS, FRANCIS, a protestant divine, born at Bruges, in 1563; educated at Oxford and Cambridge; and became theological professor at Leyden, in 1573; and afterwards professor of Hebrew and divinity at Groningen, where he died in 1641. He was the great opponent of his fellow-professor Arminius, and is chiefly remarkable for the intolerant bigotry he displayed while defending the points of election and predestination. His partisans in Holland were called Gomarites.

GONGORA, LOUIS, a celebrated Spanish poet, was born at Cordova, in 1562, and is called by his countrymen the prince of lyric poets. His style, however, is often difficult to comprehend, even to the Spaniards themselves, among whom he has had almost as many censors as admirers. Died, 1627.

GOMEZ DE CIVIDAD REAL, ALVAREZ, a Spanish poet, was born at Guadalajara, in 1486, and died in 1536. He was page of honour to Charles V., and wrote several Latin poems, the principal of which is on "The Order of the Golden Fleece."

GONSALVO OF CORDOVA, HERNANDEZ Y AVELLANA, a celebrated Spanish warrior, was born at Montilla, near Cordova, in 1543. He entered the army when only fifteen; distinguished himself against the

Moors, Turks, and Portuguese; was appointed viceroy of Naples, after having conquered that kingdom; and universally obtained the appellation of the Great Captain. Died, 1515.

GOOD, JOHN MASON, a physician, poet, and philologist, was the son of a dissenting minister, and born, 1764, at Epping, in Essex. Having been apprenticed to a surgeon, he first practised at Coggeshall; but in 1793 he settled in London, as a surgeon and apothecary; and having obtained a diploma from the university of Aberdeen, he commenced practice as a physician in 1820. Dr. Good exercised the most indefatigable perseverance in the attainment of knowledge, without allowing his literary studies to interfere with the duties of his profession. It is stated of him, that so incessant and multifarious were his labours in 1803, that he was finishing a translation of "Solomon's Song," carrying on his "Life of Dr. Geddes," walking from twelve to fourteen miles a day to see his patients, (his business as a surgeon then producing upwards of 1400*l.* per annum), editing the "Critical Review," and supplying a column of matter, weekly, for the Sunday Review; added to which he had, for a short period, the management of the British Press Newspaper. Yet such was the energy of Mr. Good's mind, and such his habits of activity and order, that none of these occupations were neglected, or inadequately executed. In the winter of 1810 Mr. Good commenced his lectures at the Surrey Institution, which were published in 1826, in 3 vols., entitled, "The Book of Nature." He produced many other valuable works, among which are "The Study of Medicine," 4 vols. He died in 1827.

GOODAL, WALTER, a Scotch antiquary, was born in Banffshire, in 1708; studied at King's college, Aberdeen; and afterwards became keeper of the Advocates' Library, at Edinburgh. His principal literary performance is "An Examination of the Letters said to be written by Mary, Queen of Scots, to James, Earl of Bothwell," 2 vols. 8vo.; in which he proves (to the satisfaction of many who have investigated the subject), that the whole are forgeries.

GOODRICH, THOMAS, an English prelate, was born in Lincolnshire, and educated at Bennet college, Cambridge. He was chosen bishop of Ely, in 1534, and proved a zealous promoter of the reformation. He was made lord-chancellor in 1531; and, though the seals were taken from him by queen Mary, he was suffered to retain his bishopric. Died, 1534.

GOODWIN, FRANCIS, an eminent architect, the chief of whose public works are to be seen in the churches erected of late years in various provincial towns. He was also the architect of many municipal buildings, of which the Manchester Town Hall may be termed his *chef d'aureur*. When public buildings were offered to competition, Mr. Goodwin frequently furnished plans, and in several instances he obtained premiums; and it was owing to his intense application, while engaged in producing plans for the erection of the new Houses of

WITHOUT FEETH THERE IS NO RELIANCE UPON LANGUAGE, NO CONFIDENCE IN FRIENDSHIP, NO SECURITY IN PROMISES OR OATHS.

AN IMPUDENT FRIEND OFFER DOUBT AS MUCH MISCHIEF BY HIS ZEAL, AS THE WORST ENEMY COULD EFFECT BY HIS MALICE.

[GORDON]

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[GORE]

Parliament, that he fell a victim to an attack of apoplexy, Aug. 30, 1835.

GORDIAN, MARCUS ANTONIUS, the elder, a Roman emperor, surnamed Africanus, was descended from the Gracchi, and the family of Trajan. He was born A.D. 157, and the early part of his life was spent in literary pursuits. After being edile, twice consul, and proconsul of Africa, he was, at the age of eighty, raised to the throne, in conjunction with his son; who being slain in battle six weeks after their accession, the father, in an agony of grief, put a period to his own existence.

GORDIAN, MARCUS ANTONIUS, grandson of the preceding, was called to the throne when he was only thirteen years of age. He became a renowned warrior, and was styled the Guardian of the Commonwealth. He died, near Circesus, in 244; and it is said he was treacherously assassinated by Philippos, the Arabian, who was one of his generals, and his successor in the empire.

GORDON, THOMAS, a political writer, was born at Kirkcubright, in Scotland. He received a liberal education in his own country, and settled in London as a classical teacher, but soon turned his attention to politics, and was employed by Harley, earl of Oxford. Mr. Trenchard next took him to live with him, and they wrote in conjunction "Cato's Letters," and the "Independent Whig." On the death of Trenchard, Gordon married his widow, and thus gained possession of a fine estate. They were both zealous whigs, and inveterate enemies of religion. Sir Robert Walpole employed Gordon to defend his administration, and made him a commissioner of wine-licences. He translated Tacitus and Sallust; and after his death, which happened in 1750, appeared "A Cordial for Low Spirits," and the "Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken."

GORDON, ALEXANDER, a Scotch antiquary, who lived many years in Italy, and other parts of the Continent, and, in 1736, was appointed secretary to the society for the encouragement of learning. In 1741, he went to Carolina, where he held several offices, and had some grants of land. He died in 1750. Among his works are the "Lives of Pope Alexander VI. and his son Caesar Borgia;" "A Complete History of Ancient Amphitheatres," &c.

GORDON, the Hon. GEORGE, usually called lord George Gordon, son of Cosmo George, duke of Gordon, was born in 1750. He entered when young into the navy, but left it during the American war, in consequence of a dispute with lord Sandwich, relative to promotion. He sat in parliament for Luggershall, and became conspicuous by his opposition to ministers; but, though eccentric, he displayed no deficiency of wit or argument. He soon, however, became an object of great notoriety; for, a bill having been introduced into the house, in 1780, for the relief of Roman Catholics from certain penalties and disabilities, he collected a mob, at the head of whom he marched to present a petition against the proposed measure. The dreadful riots which ensued, led to his lordship's arrest, and trial for high treason; but, no

evidence being adduced of such a design, he was acquitted. In the beginning of 1778, having been twice convicted of libelling the French ambassador, the queen of France, and the criminal justice of his country, he retired to Holland; but he was arrested, sent home, and committed to Newgate, where he died, in 1793.

GORDON, the Right Hon. GEORGE, duke of Gordon, marquis of Huntly, &c. &c., was born at Edinburgh, 1770; and at about the age of eighteen entered the army as an ensign in the 35th regiment. In 1791 he raised an independent company of foot, and was appointed to a company of the 42nd. In 1792 he was made capt.-lieutenant of the 3rd foot-guards; embarked with that regiment to Holland in the following year; and was present in the actions of St. Amand, Famars, Lannoi, and Dunkirk, and at the siege of Valenciennes. In 1794 he was appointed to the command of the 92nd regiment of foot, which he had previously raised, and went out with it to Gibraltar. During the Irish rebellion, the 92nd regiment was actively engaged, and its commander made a brigadier-general. In 1799 it formed a part of the expedition to Holland; and there, at the battle of Bergen, the marquis was severely wounded. He received the rank of major-general in 1801; became colonel of the 42nd, or Royal Highlanders, in 1806; a lieutenant-general in 1808; commanded a division of the army in the unfortunate expedition to the Scheldt; was appointed colonel of the first foot-guards in 1820; and removed to the third guards on the death of the duke of Gloucester, in 1834. He succeeded to the dukedom on his father's death, in 1827; and died, May 26, 1836. The duke was a large contributor to many of our charitable institutions, and endeared himself to his countrymen by an uninterrupted course of benevolent acts. He was generous, kind-hearted, and brave; an admirable chairman at festive meetings, and a conservative in politics.

GORE, Vice-admiral Sir JOHN, was the son of colonel Gore, lieutenant of the Tower, and entered the navy in 1781. His early years were passed in active service in the West Indies, having been present with Sir Samuel Hood, in his brilliant actions at St. Christopher's and at the engagements between Rodney and De Grasse. At the commencement of the French revolutionary war, he was lieutenant on board the Lowestoff, 32 guns, and in that frigate he accompanied lord Hood's fleet to the Mediterranean. He was afterwards removed to lord Hood's flag-ship, the Victory, and was often engaged with the enemy, both in floating-batteries and on shore. In this service he was on one occasion severely wounded, in the head; and, on another, blown out of his boat, and seriously burnt by the explosion of a fire-ship. He was afterwards employed to assist the British troops in Corica, where he remained until the surrender of Bastia, in 1794, when he was promoted to post-rank. He was next appointed in the Windsor Castle of 90 guns, afterwards to Le Censeur, 74; then to the Robust, 74; and in 1796, he was employed

IT IS THE PRIVILEGE OF GENIUS TO CONFER A MEASURE OF ITSELF UPON INFERIOR INTELLIGENCES.

THE HOURS OF A WISE MAN ARE LENGTHENED BY HIS IDEAS, AS THOSE OF A FOOL ARE BY HIS PASSIONS.

OBEDIENCE IS THE GREAT LESSON TO BE TAUGHT TO CHILDREN. IT IS WHAT THE AIL-WISE TEACHER WOULD BRING MANKIND TO.

in the Triton frigate, on Channel service, until the escape of the French fleet from Brest, April 25, 1799; when he was dispatched with the important information to Earl St. Vincent, commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean station. He was now sent with two frigates to reconnoitre the coasts of France and Spain, from Toulon to Cadiz, in which latter port he at length discovered the enemy's combined fleets, amounting to 25 sail of the line, besides frigates, corvettes, &c. Waiting till they set sail, he observed their destination round Cape St. Vincent, and then hastened to Plymouth, with the intelligence of their junction and movements, five days before they reached Brest. Upon this, Captain Gore was placed in command of a squadron of five frigates, to observe the enemy's movements; and, while cruising near Ferrol, he had the good fortune to assist at the capture of the Santa Brigada, Spanish treasure ship, his prize-money from which exceeded 40,000*l*. In 1801, when our government had good reason to expect Buonaparte's threatened invasion, Captain Gore commanded a light squadron, in watching Boulogne; and his vessel, the Medusa, a 32-gun frigate, to which he had been recently appointed, bore the flag of Nelson. No great result followed this, further than that it rendered the projected invasion still more impracticable, and it was ultimately abandoned. In 1804, he assisted at the capture of three valuable Spanish merchant-ships; in 1805, he received the honour of knighthood, and sailed to Bengal; and, on his return, he was removed into the Revenge, 74, and formed part of the squadron under Sir S. Hood. In 1807, Sir John Gore was sent to join Lord Collingwood, who gave him the command of the in-shore squadron off Cadiz, where he continued for about a year; but finding his health much impaired, when he arrived at Portsmouth, he obtained leave to retire for a time from the fatigues of active service. From 1810 to 1813, he was actively employed in various cruises, blockades, &c.; and at the close of the latter year, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. In 1816, he was nominated a K.C.B.; in 1826, he became a vice-admiral; and he died in August, 1836.

GORE, CHRISTOPHER, a governor of the state of Massachusetts, was born at Boston, in 1636; his father being an opulent mechanic there. In 1776, he graduated at Harvard university, studied the law, and soon acquired a lucrative practice. Before he was thirty, he was elected by the citizens of Boston, with Hancock and Samuel Adams, to the convention of the state, which adopted the federal constitution. In 1789, Washington appointed him the first United States' attorney for the district of Massachusetts; and in 1796, he was selected by the president as the colleague of the celebrated William Pinkney, to settle the American claims upon England for spoils. In this situation he evinced his wonted energy and talent, and recovered property to a very great amount for his fellow-citizens. In 1803, he was left in London as *charge d'affaires*, when Rufus King, the American minister, returned to America. In 1809, he was chosen governor of Massa-

chusetts, but retained this dignity only for one year. In 1814, he was called to the senate of the Union, and served in this capacity for three years; when he retired from public affairs, and died in 1827, aged 68. He was a good scholar, and had an excellent knowledge of the world; which qualities were set off to the best advantage by his fine person and graceful manners.

GORGAS, LEONTINUS, a celebrated orator, of the school of Empedocles, was a native of Leontium in Sicily, and flourished in the fifth century, B.C. A statue of gold was erected in his honour at Delphi; and Plato has given his name to one of his dialogues. He lived to the age of 106.

GOSSEC, FRANCIS JOSEPH, an eminent French musical composer, was born at Verguliers, in 1733; and died, at Pamy, in 1829. His compositions are numerous, and the character of his music is light, pleasing, and spirited. In 1770, he founded the Concert of Amateurs, at which the Chevalier de St. George, played the first violin. He composed the apotheosis of Voltaire and J. J. Rousseau, and the funeral hymn for Mirabeau.

GOSSELINI, JULIAN, an Italian writer, was born at Rome, in 1565. He became secretary to Ferdinand Gonzaga, viceroy of Sicily, (whose "Life" he wrote), and afterwards was in the service of Spain, where he was imprisoned on a charge of conspiracy, but soon obtained his liberty; on which he went to Milan, and there died in 1687.

GOSSELIN, PASCAL FRANCIS JOSEPH, an eminent French geographer, born at Lille, in the Netherlands, in 1751. He was engaged in a tour through Europe, for several years, and made many valuable researches concerning ancient geography. In 1789, he was admitted a member of the National Assembly, and, in 1791, nominated a member of the central administration of commerce. He was subsequently employed in the war department; became a member of the legion of honour; and was ultimately made keeper of the king's library, and cabinet of medals, &c. at Paris. His works relate to ancient geography, and possess much merit. Died, 1830.

GOSSON, STEPHEN, a divine and poet; born in Kent, in 1664; educated at Christchurch, Oxford; held the living of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and died in 1693. He wrote three dramatic pieces; notwithstanding which, he published "Play confuted in five several Actions," and "The School of Abuse," against poets and actors.

GOTHOFFRED, DENIS, an eminent French lawyer, born of an illustrious family at Paris, in 1549. France being involved in confusion by the leagues, he accepted of a professor's chair at Geneva, until he was employed by Henry IV.; but being afterwards deprived of his office, as a Huguenot, he retired to Heidelberg, and died in 1622. He wrote many books, the chief of which is the "*Corpus Juris Civilis*."

GOTHOFFRED, THEODORE, son of the preceding, was born at Geneva, in 1596. As soon as he had finished his studies, he went to Paris; where he conformed to the Romish religion, and applied with inde-

HE ONLY IS TRULY VIRTUOUS, WHO WOULD BE SO, IF HE HAD NO PROSPECT OF GAINING MORE HAPPINESS BY VIRTUE THAN BY VICE.

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fatigable industry to the study of history. In 1607, Louis XIII. made him one of his historiographers, with a stipend of 3000 livres; and, in 1626, he was sent to Cologne, and subsequently to Munster, to assist at the treaty of peace negotiating there. He died in 1643. His principal work is an "Account of the Ceremonial of the Kings of France."

GOTHOPFRED, DENIS, son of Theodore, was born at Paris, in 1615. He studied history, after his father's example; became as eminent in that department of knowledge; and obtained the reversion of his father's place of historiographer royal, from Louis XIII. when he was but twenty-five years of age. He finished the "Memoirs of Philip de Commines," began by his father; and was preparing a history of Charles VIII., when he died, in 1681.

GOTTSCHED, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a German writer, was born at Konigsberg, in 1700; and is considered to have contributed much towards the reformation of German literature. He was successively professor of the belles-lettres, philosophy, metaphysics, and poetry, in the university of Leipsic; and died in 1766. He was assisted in his dramatic writings by his wife, who was a woman of splendid talents.

GOTTER, FREDERIC WILLIAM, an eminent poet and dramatic writer, who held the office of archivist of Gotha, and died in 1797.

GOTTI, VINCENT LOUIS, a Dominican friar, who arrived at the cardinalate, and distinguished himself by his theological writings. Died, 1741.

GOUFFIER, MARIE GABRIEL AUGUSTE LAURENT, comte de Choiseul, was born in 1752. At the age of twenty-two he travelled through Greece and the neighbouring islands; and on his return to France he published a splendid work, entitled "Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece," beautifully illustrated. But he had completed only one volume of his work, which was published in parts, when, in 1784, he was appointed ambassador to Constantinople. Intending to prosecute his design of illustrating the antiquities of Asia and Greece, he took out with him several artists and literati, with types and other implements necessary for carrying it into execution on the spot. But the events of the French revolution having disarranged his plans, he went to Russia, where he was made a privy counsellor, director of the academy of arts, and superintendent of the imperial libraries. In 1802, his name being erased from the list of emigrants, he returned to France; and the year following was chosen a member of the National Institute. He now published a continuation of his work upon Greece; but became involved in disputes with Le Chevalier and Camas, who had, as he conceived, injured him, by sending to the press their works on the same subject, after having been employed under his auspices. On the return of Louis XVIII., he was made a peer of France; and died in 1817.

GOUGE, WILLIAM, an English divine, was born at Bow, in Middlesex, in 1575. He became fellow of King's college, Cambridge; and in 1608 obtained the living of

Blackfriars, London. He was a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster; officiated there as moderator; and was also one of the annotators on the Bible appointed by that body. He died in 1633.

GOULSTON, Theodore, an English physician, was born in Northamptonshire, and studied at Merton college, Ox.ord. He died in 1632, bequeathing 200l. for a pathological lecture to be read yearly in the college of physicians.

GOUGH, RICHARD, an eminent antiquary and topographer, the son of a London merchant, was born in 1733. He received a private education, and at the age of eleven years translated from the French, a History of the Bible, of which twenty-five copies were printed at the expense of his mother, who, with a pardonable fondness for his precocious talents, made presents of them to her friends. This was followed by a translation of Fleury's treatise on "The Customs of the Israelites," when he was only fifteen. In 1752, Mr. Gough became a student of Bennet college, Cambridge, but antiquities were his favourite study, and he left the university without taking a degree, and devoted the rest of his life to antiquarian researches. Besides many papers in the Archaeologia, the Bibliotheca Topographica, and the Gentleman's Magazine, he published "Anecdotes of British Topography," 2 vols. 4to.: "The Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," 2 vols. folio; an enlarged edition of Camden's Britannia, &c. Died, 1809.

GOUJON, JEAN, a French sculptor and architect in the sixteenth century, who, being a Protestant, fell in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572. He designed the fine facade of the old Louvre, and other works, which procured him the title of the French Phidias.

GOUVION St. CYR, General LAURENT, marquis de, an eminent French commander, commenced his military career during the revolution. In the campaign on the Rhine, in 1793, he repeatedly distinguished himself; and in the following year he attracted the particular attention of Moreau, who hesitated not to attribute to his skill and bravery, much of the success which attended the French arms. He was afterwards entrusted with some diplomatic missions; and when these were performed, he returned to the camp, and in 1800 commanded the centre of the army of the Rhine. In 1804 he was made colonel-general of the cuirassiers, and grand officer of the legion of honour. He continued to pursue a successful career, during the following campaigns in Italy and Germany; and when the French first invaded Spain he was employed in Catalonia, where he also displayed considerable ability. In the disastrous campaign of Buonaparte in Russia, he succeeded marshal Oudinot in the command of the central army; and for his services on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of marshal. He behaved with great judgment and bravery at the battle of Dresden, and was left there with a garrison of 34,000 men; but succeeding events rendered it impossible for him to maintain the place. On the restoration of the Bourbons he was

CRAPPY MEN CONTENTEN STUDIES, SIMPLY MEN ADMIRE THEM, AND WISE MEN USE THEM.

READING MAKES A FULL MAN, CONFERENCE A READY MAN, AND WRITING AN EXACT MAN.

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created a peer, and made a commander of the order of St. Louis. In 1817 he was appointed minister for naval affairs, and he subsequently filled the highest office in the war department. Died, 1830.

GOWER, JOHN, an English poet of the fourteenth century, supposed to have been born in Yorkshire about 1320. He was a member of the society of the Inner Temple; and some writers assert that he became chief justice of the Common Pleas; though the more general opinion is, that the judge was another person of the same name. He died in 1402, and was buried in the conventual church of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, to which he was a benefactor, and where his tomb is still to be seen. He was author of a tripartite work, entitled "Speculum Meditantis;" "Vox Clamantis," and "Confessio Amantis."

GOZON, DEODATI, grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was celebrated for his courage and other virtues. A fabulous story is told of his killing a dragon of a monstrous kind, that infested the island of Rhodes. Died, 1333.

GRABE, JOHN ERNEST, a learned divine and critic, was born in 1666, at Koenigsberg, Prussia. Being dissatisfied with Lutheranism, he was prevailed upon to go to England; here he received considerable patronage, king William III. allowing him an annual pension of 100*l.*, and the university of Oxford conferring on him the degree of D.D. He also entered into orders, and published several valuable works, the principal of which is, an edition of the Septuagint, from the Alexandrian MS. in the royal library. He died in 1713.

GOZZI, GASPAR, count, an Italian; author of "Dramatic Pieces;" "Poems;" "Familiar Letters;" and a work on the plan of the Spectator, called the "Venetian Observer." Born at Venice, 1713; died, 1786.

GOZZI, CHARLES, count, brother of the preceding, a dramatic writer, known as the persevering enemy and rival of Goldoni.

GOYEN, JOHN VAN, a painter of landscapes, cattle, and sea-pieces, was born at Leyden, in 1596; and was the pupil of Vanderwerfde. He possessed great facility and freedom; his works are consequently more general throughout Europe than those of any other master, but such as are finished and remain undamaged are highly valued.

GRACCHUS, TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS, was a celebrated Roman, of eminent talents and patriotism, who distinguished himself at the taking of Carthage, and was elected tribune of the people. Having, in their name, demanded of the senate the execution of the agrarian law, by which all persons possessing above 500 acres of land, were to be deprived of the surplus, for the benefit of the poor citizens, among whom an equal distribution of it was to be made, it met with violent opposition, and Tiberius fell a victim to his zeal and the fury of the offended patricians, B.C. 133.

GRACCHUS, CAIUS, a younger brother of the preceding, who possessed similar talents and principles, and pursued similar measures. He was twice tribune, and obtained the passing of various laws obnoxious

to the patricians; but, at length, he was slain in battle, when contending with the consul Opimius, B.C. 121.

GRACIAN, BALTHASAR, a Spanish Jesuit, and one of the most popular preachers and writers of his time, was born in 1584, and became rector of the college of Tarragona. He wrote several works; the chief of which are, "The Courtier;" "The Hero;" and "The Art of Prudence." Died, 1658.

GRÆME, JOHN, a Scotch poet was born at Carnwarth, in Lanarkshire, in 1749. He was the son of a poor farmer, but discovering a superior genius, obtained a liberal education, first at Edinburgh, and next at St. Andrew's. He was preparing for the ministry, when he died in 1772, leaving behind him a volume of elegiac and miscellaneous poetry, which was afterwards published.

GRÆFE, or GRÆVIUS, JOHN GEORGE, a learned classical scholar, born at Nannenburg, Saxony, in 1632. His avidity for study in his early years was astonishing. He succeeded Gronovius in the professorship of history at Deventer, and removed from thence to Utrecht, where he died in 1708. He published editions of several of the classics; but his greatest works are his "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum," 12 vols. folio, and "Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italice," 6 vols. folio.

GRAFFIGNY, FRANCES D'IMRENBURG D'HAFONCOURT DE, was born at Nancy in 1694. She was the wife of Graffigny, chamberlain to the duke of Lorraine, from whom she was legally separated on account of his brutal conduct. Her best literary productions are a sentimental work, entitled, "Lettres d'une Peruvienne," and the drama of "Cenit." She was an associate of the academy of Florence, and received a pension from the court of Vienna. Died, at Paris, in 1758.

GRAFTON, RICHARD, an English historian, who carried on an extensive business in London, as a printer, in the sixteenth century. He greatly assisted in the compilation of "Hall's Chronicle," and also produced another, entitled "A Chronicle at large of the Affaires of England from the Creation of the Worlde unto Queene Elizabeth." Grafton's Chronicle was republished, in 2 vols. 4to., in 1609.

GRAFTON, AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY, duke of, was born in 1736; succeeded his grandfather in the family honours in 1767; and in 1765 was appointed secretary of state; but the year following he relinquished that station, and soon after became first lord of the treasury, which he held till 1770. During his administration, he was virulently attacked by Junius, who seems to have been actuated quite as much by personal enmity, as by political hostility. In 1771 the duke was nominated lord privy seal, which office he resigned in 1776, and acted in opposition to the court till 1782, when he was again in place for a short time. After this, he was uniformly an opponent of ministers, till his death. In 1768 the duke was elected chancellor of Cambridge; an office, one would have imagined, quite incompatible with the Unitarian beliefs which he openly professed. He was the

PRIDE AND BOONHOURS MAY TURN ONE'S MUMBOUR, BUT SLATTERY TURNS ONE'S STOMACH.

LABOUR WAS THE SON OF NECESSITY, THE NURSING OF HOPE, AND THE PUPIL OF AWE.

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GOTTER, FREDERIC WILLIAM, an eminent poet and dramatic writer, who held the office of archivist of Gotha, and died in 1797.

GOTTI, VINCENT LOUIS, a Dominican friar, who arrived at the cardinalate, and distinguished himself by his theological writings. Died, 1741.

GOUFFIER, MARIE GABRIEL AUGUSTE LAURENT, count de Choiseul, was born in 1732. At the age of twenty-two he travelled through Greece and the neighbouring islands; and on his return to France he published a splendid work, entitled "Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece," beautifully illustrated. But he had completed only one volume of his work, which was published in Paris, when, in 1784, he was appointed ambassador to Constantinople. Intending to prosecute his design of illustrating the antiquities of Asia and Greece, he took out with him several artists and literati, with types and other implements necessary for carrying it into execution on the spot. But the events of the French revolution having disarranged his plans, he went to Russia, where he was made a privy counsellor, director of the academy of arts, and superintendent of the imperial libraries. In 1802, his name being erased from the list of emigrants, he returned to France; and the year following was chosen a member of the National Institute. He now published a continuation of his work upon Greece; but became involved in disputes with Le Chevalier and Camas, who had, as he conceived, injured him, by sending to the press their works on the same subject, after having been employed under his auspices. On the return of Louis XVIII., he was made a peer of France; and died in 1817.

GOUGE, WILLIAM, an English divine, was born at Bow, in Middlesex, in 1575. He became fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and in 1608 obtained the living of

Blackfriars, London. He was a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster; officiated there as moderator; and was also one of the annotators on the Bible appointed by that body. He died in 1653.

GOULSTON, Theodore, an English physician, was born in Northamptonshire, and studied at Merton college, Oxford. He died in 1632, bequeathing 200l. for a pathological lecture to be read yearly in the college of physicians.

GOUGH, RICHARD, an eminent antiquary and topographer, the son of a London merchant, was born in 1735. He received a private education, and at the age of eleven years translated from the French, a History of the Bible, of which twenty-five copies were printed at the expense of his mother, who, with a pardonable fondness for his precocious talents, made presents of them to her friends. This was followed by a translation of Fleury's treatise on "The Customs of the Israelites," when he was only fifteen. In 1752, Mr. Gough became a student of Bennet college, Cambridge, but antiquities were his favourite study, and he left the university without taking a degree, and devoted the rest of his life to antiquarian researches. Besides many papers in the Archaeologia, the Bibliotheca Topographica, and the Gentleman's Magazine, he published "Anecdotes of British Topography," 2 vols. 4to.; "The Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," 2 vols. folio; an enlarged edition of Camden's Britannia, &c. Died, 1809.

GOUJON, JEAN, a French sculptor and architect in the sixteenth century, who, being a Protestant, fell in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572. He designed the fine facade of the old Louvre, and other works, which procured him the title of the French Phidias.

GOUVION ST. CYR, General LAURENT, marquis de, an eminent French commander, commenced his military career during the revolution. In the campaign on the Rhine, in 1795, he repeatedly distinguished himself, and in the following year he attracted the particular attention of Moreau, who hesitated not to attribute to his skill and bravery, much of the success which attended the French arms. He was afterwards entrusted with some diplomatic missions; and when these were performed, he returned to the camp, and in 1800 commanded the centre of the army of the Rhine. In 1804 he was made colonel-general of the cuirassiers, and grand officer of the legion of honour. He continued to pursue a successful career, during the following campaigns in Italy and Germany; and when the French first invaded Spain; he was employed in Catalonia, where he also displayed considerable ability. In the disastrous campaign of Buonaparte in Russia, he succeeded marshal Oudinot in the command of the central army; and for his services on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of marshal. He behaved with great judgment and bravery at the battle of Dresden, and was left there with a garrison of 16,000 men; but succeeding events rendered it impossible for him to maintain the place. On the restoration of the Bourbons he was

CRAZY MEN CONTINUE STUDIES, SIMPLE MEN ADMIRE THEM, AND WISE MEN USE THEM.

READING MAKES A FULL MAN, CONFERRING A READY MIND, AND WRITING AN EXACT MAN.

erected a pier, and made a commander of the order of St. Louis. In 1817 he was appointed minister for naval affairs, and he subsequently filled the highest office in the war department. Died, 1830.

GOWER, JOHN, an English poet of the fourteenth century, supposed to have been born in Yorkshire about 1320. He was a member of the society of the Inner Temple; and some writers assert that he became chief justice of the Common Pleas; though the more general opinion is, that the judge was another person of the same name. He died in 1402, and was buried in the conventual church of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, to which he was a benefactor, and where his tomb is still to be seen. He was author of a tripartite work, entitled "Speculum Medientis;" "Vox Clamantis;" and "Confessio Amantis."

GOZON, DEODATI, grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was celebrated for his courage and other virtues. A fabulous story is told of his killing a dragon of a monstrous kind, that infested the island of Rhodes. Died, 1333.

GRABE, JOHN ERNEST, a learned divine and critic, was born in 1666, at Konigsberg, Prussia. Being dissatisfied with Lutheranism, he was prevailed upon to go to England; here he received considerable patronage, king William III. allowing him an annual pension of 100*l.*, and the university of Oxford conferring on him the degree of D.D. He also entered into orders, and published several valuable works, the principal of which is, an edition of the Septuagint, from the Alexandrian MS. in the royal library. He died in 1712.

GOZZI, GASPAR, count, an Italian; author of "Dramatic Pieces;" "Poems;" "Familiar Letters;" and a work on the plan of the Spectator, called the "Venetian Observer." Born at Venice, 1713; died, 1786.

GOZZI, CHARLES, count, brother of the preceding, a dramatic writer, known as the persevering enemy and rival of Goldoni.

GOYEN, JOHN VAN, a painter of landscapes, cattle, and sea-pieces, was born at Leyden, in 1596; and was the pupil of Vanderweide. He possessed great facility and freedom; his works are consequently more general throughout Europe than those of any other master, but such as are finished and remain undamaged are highly valued.

GRACCHUS, TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS, was a celebrated Roman, of eminent talents and patriotism, who distinguished himself at the taking of Carthage, and was elected tribune of the people. Having, in their name, demanded of the senate the execution of the agrarian law, by which all persons possessing above 500 acres of land, were to be deprived of the surplus, for the benefit of the poor citizens, among whom an equal distribution of it was to be made, it met with violent opposition, and Tiberius fell a victim to his zeal and the fury of the offended patricians, B.C. 133.

GRACCHUS, CATUS, a younger brother of the preceding, who possessed similar talents and principles, and pursued similar measures. He was twice tribune, and obtained the passing of various laws obnoxious

to the patricians; but, at length, he was slain in battle, when contending with the consul Opimius, B.C. 121.

GRACIAN, BALTHAZAR, a Spanish Jesuit, and one of the most popular preachers and writers of his time, was born in 1584, and became rector of the college of Tarragona. He wrote several works; the chief of which are, "The Courtier;" "The Hero;" and "The Art of Prudence." Died, 1658.

GRÆME, JOHN, a Scotch poet was born at Carnwarth, in Lanarkshire, in 1749. He was the son of a poor farmer, but discovering a superior genius, obtained a liberal education, first at Edinburgh, and next at St. Andrew's. He was preparing for the ministry, when he died in 1772, leaving behind him a volume of elegiac and miscellaneous poetry, which was afterwards published.

GRÆFE, or GRÆVIUS, JOHN GEORGE, a learned classical scholar, born at Naumburg, Saxony, in 1632. His avidity for study in his early years was astonishing. He succeeded Gronovius in the professorship of history at Deventer, and removed from thence to Utrecht, where he died in 1703. He published editions of several of the classics; but his greatest works are his "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum," 12 vols. folio, and "Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italice," 6 vols. folio.

GRAFFIGNY, FRANCES D'IMENBOURG D'HAPTONCOURT DE, was born at Nancy in 1694. She was the wife of Graffigny, chamberlain to the duke of Lorraine, from whom she was legally separated on account of his brutal conduct. Her best literary productions are a sentimental work, entitled, "Lettres d'une Peruvienne," and the drama of "Cenile." She was an associate of the academy of Florence, and received a pension from the court of Vienna. Died, at Paris, in 1758.

GRAFTON, RICHARD, an English historian, who carried on an extensive business in London, as a printer, in the sixteenth century. He greatly assisted in the compilation of "Hall's Chronicle," and also produced another, entitled "A Chronicle at large of the Affaires of England from the Creation of the Worlde unto Queene Elizabeth." Grafton's Chronicle was republished, in 2 vols. 4to., in 1800.

GRAFTON, AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY, duke of, was born in 1736; succeeded his grandfather in the family honours in 1767; and in 1765 was appointed secretary of state; but the year following he relinquished that station, and soon after became first lord of the treasury, which he held till 1770. During his administration, he was virulently attacked by Junius, who seems to have been actuated quite as much by personal enmity, as by political hostility. In 1771 the duke was nominated lord privy seal, which office he resigned in 1774, and acted in opposition to the court till 1782, when he was again in place for a short time. After this, he was uniformly an opponent of ministers, till his death. In 1768 the duke was elected chancellor of Cambridge; an office, one would have imagined, quite incompatible with the Unitarian tenets which he openly professed. He was the

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author of a volume of theological essays, &c. Died, 1811.

GRAHAM, GEORGE, an ingenious watch-maker, and a most accurate mechanician, was born at Kirkcaldy, Cumberland, in 1675. He came to London, and lived with Tompion the watch-maker, whom he succeeded in business, but far excelled in scientific attainments. He invented various astronomical instruments, by which the progress of science was considerably furthered. The great mural arch in the observatory of Greenwich was made for Dr. Halley, under his inspection, and divided by his own hand. He invented the sector with which Dr. Bradley discovered two new motions in the fixed stars. He furnished the members of the French academy, who were sent to the north to measure a degree of the meridian, with the instruments for that purpose; and he composed the whole planetary system, within the compass of a small cabinet, from which model all succeeding orreries have been formed. Mr. Graham was a member of the Royal Society, to which he communicated several useful discoveries. He died in 1751, and was interred in Westminster abbey.

GRAHAM, Sir JOHN, the faithful companion and fellow-patriot of Sir William Wallace. He fell at the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1296.

GRAHAM, Sir RICHARD, lord viscount Preston, was born in 1618. He was sent ambassador by Charles II. to Louis XIV., and was master of the wardrobe and secretary of state under James II. When the Revolution took place, he was tried and condemned, on an accusation of attempting the restoration of that prince, but, through the queen's intercession, he was pardoned. He spent the remainder of his days in retirement, and published an elegant translation of Boethius on the Consolations of Philosophy. Died, 1695.

GRAHAM, JAMES, a Scottish poet, was born, in 1765, at Glasgow, and educated at the university of that city. He was bred to the law, but relinquished forensic pursuits for clerical; and died in 1811, curate of Sedgfield, near Durham. His poetry is mostly of a religious character, solemn, yet animated, flowing, and descriptive. His principal pieces are "The Sabbath;" "The Bards of Scotland;" and "British Georgics."

GRAINGER, JAMES, a poet and physician, was born at Dunee, in Scotland, in 1723. After serving his time to a surgeon at Edinburgh, he became a regimental surgeon in the English army in Germany; but on the restoration of peace in 1748, he took his doctor's degree, and settled as a physician in London; where, however, he principally supported himself by writing for the press. An "Ode to Solitude," published in Dodley's collection, first procured him reputation; and, among others, the acquaintance of Shenstone and Dr. Percy. In 1799 he published his *Epistles of Tibullus*, which, owing to some severity of criticism, involved him in a paper war with Smollett. He then went to the West Indies as tutor to a young gentleman, and, during the voyage, formed an attachment to a

lady, whom he married on his arrival at the island of St. Christopher's, of which her father was governor. Here he successfully established himself as a medical practitioner, but did not lay aside his pen. He wrote a West Indian Geogic, or didactic poem, entitled "The Sugar Cane," and the ballad of "Brian and Peregrine." He died at Basseterre, St. Christopher's, in 1767.

GRAMAYE, JOHN BAPTIST, a Flemish traveller, poet, and historian; born at Antwerp; was made historiographer of the Netherlands, and became provost of Arnheim. He travelled through Germany and Italy; but as he was proceeding by sea to Spain, he was taken by an Algerine corsair, and carried to Barbary. On his liberty being obtained, he travelled into Moravia and Silesia; was made president of the college of Louvain; and died near Lubek, in 1635. His works chiefly relate to the history and antiquities of his native country; but he also published "Africa Illustrata;" "Diarium Algeriense," some Latin poems, &c.

GRAMMONT, PHILIBERT, count of, a celebrated wit of Charles the Second's court, was the son of Anthony, duke of Grammont. After serving in the army under Condé and Turenne, he came to England in the early part of the reign of Charles II., with whom, as well as his mistresses, he became a great favourite. He married the daughter of Sir George Hamilton, fourth son of the earl of Abercorn, and died in 1707. He is described as possessing, with a great turn for gallantry, much wit, politeness, and good-nature; but he was a great gamester, and seems to have been indebted for his support chiefly to his superior skill and success at play. His memoirs were written by his brother-in-law, Anthony, usually called count Hamilton, who followed the fortunes of James II., and ended his days in the service of France.

GRAMMONT, the duke of, father of the duke of Gracch and the countesses of Tankerville and Sebastiani, died at Paris, aged 81, Aug. 1836. Some years ago he instituted a suit in the French courts to establish his claim to the citadel of Blaye and its dependencies; and the court royale of Bordeaux decreed that, at the expiration of three years, the state should pay the duke an annuity of 100,000 francs, or reimburse him in the possession of the citadel. The present duchess of Grammont is sister to count Alfred d'Orsay.

GRANBY, JOHN MANNERS, marquis of, a famous English general, was the eldest son of the duke of Rutland, and commanded with honour during the seven years war in Germany. After the peace of 1763 he retired to private life, greatly beloved by all ranks for his many virtues. He died in 1770, aged 50.

GRANDIER, URBAN, curate and canon of Loudon, whose tragical end disgraced France in the seventeenth century, was born at Bouvere, near Sablé. On obtaining the living of Loudon, he became so very popular as a preacher, that the envy of the monks was excited against him. He was first accused of incontinency; but being acquitted, his enemies instigated some nuns

WE ARE ALWAYS CONSIDERING THAT OUR DAYS ARE FEW, AND ACTING AS THOUGH THERE WOULD BE NO END OF THEM.

READ NOT TO CONTRADICT AND CONFUTE, NOR TO BELIEVE AND TAKE FOR GRANTED, BUT TO WEIGH AND CONSIDER.

to play the part of persons possessed, and in their convulsions to charge Grandier with being the cause of their visitation. This horrible, though absurd charge, was countenanced by cardinal Richelieu, who had been persuaded that Grandier had satirised him; and he was tried, declared guilty, and burnt alive, April 18, 1634.

GRANDIUS or GRANDI, Guido, an Italian mathematician, was born in 1671, at Cremona. He became professor of philosophy at Florence, and zealously advocated the Cartesian doctrines; subsequently removed to Pisa; was appointed professor of mathematics in that university; and died in 1742. He corresponded with Newton, Leibnitz, and Bernoulli, and published several works, the chief of which is a Latin treatise "De Infinitis Infinitorum."

GRANDMAISON, MICHEL, born in 1771; a French terrorist, of infamous notoriety; member of the revolutionary committee of Nantes, and chief agent in Carrier's horrible Noyades and Fusillades. On the reaction of 1794, against his patrons, he was himself condemned to the guillotine. It was proved on his trial, that he armed himself with a sabre, and chopped off the hands and fingers of those who tried to save themselves from the Noyades by grasping the edges of the boats.

GRANET, FRANCIS, deacon of the church of Aix, and an able critic, was born in 1692, at Brignolles in Provence. He continued Desfontaines's "Nouvelles du Parnasse," till the work was suppressed; after which he published "Reflexions sur les Ouvrages de Literature," in 12 vols. He also translated Newton's Chronology, and edited Launoy's works. Died, 1741.

GRANGE, JOSEPH DE CHANCEL DE LA, a poet, was born in 1676, in Perigord. He wrote a comedy at nine years old, and a tragedy at sixteen; but the work which made him known, was a satire, entitled "Philippics," containing many infamous accusations against Philip duke of Orleans. For this he was seized, and ordered to be imprisoned in the Isle of St. Margaret; but he contrived to effect his escape, and on the regent's death returned to France, where he was allowed to live unmolested. His works, consisting of operas, tragedies, and miscellaneous poems, form 5 volumes. Died, 1738.

GRANGER, JAMES, an English divine, who published a valuable and highly interesting work, entitled, "The Biographical History of England," in 4 vols. 8vo. He was a native of Berkshire; received his education at Christ-church, Oxford; became vicar of Shipplake, in Oxfordshire; and his death was occasioned by a fit of apoplexy while administering the sacrament, in 1776.

GRANT, FRANCIS, lord Cullen, an eminent Scotch judge, was born about 1660. He studied at Leyden under Voet; and on his return home was admitted an advocate. He distinguished himself by his publications in favour of the Revolution, for which he was rewarded, first by a baronetcy, and soon after by being appointed one of the judges, or senators in the college of justice, when he took the title of lord Cullen. He continued to discharge the duties of his

office for twenty years, with the highest reputation; and died in 1726.

GRANT, CHARLES, an eminent and benevolent East India proprietor and director, was born in Scotland, in 1746. By the death of his father, who fell at the battle of Culloden, the care of his education devolved on his uncle, who sent him out to India. Here he soon found patronage in the civil service, and in 1770 returned to Scotland and married. In 1772 he went out to Bengal as a writer; and was shortly after appointed secretary to the board of trade. In this situation he became the patron of several Christian missions; and, in 1790, on his return to England, he obtained a seat in the East India direction. He was also a member of the House of Commons, where his opinion on Indian affairs obtained great attention. He now wrote his important "Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain;" which, in 1813, the House of Commons caused to be printed for the use of its members. Mr. Grant was also one of the commissioners appointed by Parliament to superintend the building of new churches; a member of the society for promoting Christian knowledge; and a vice-president of the Bible society. Died, 1822.

GRANT, Sir WILLIAM, late Master of the Rolls; an excellent equity Judge, the promptitude and wisdom of whose decisions were appreciated no less by the public than by the profession, of which he was a distinguished member. Born at Elchies, in Scotland, 1751; died, 1832.

GRANT, Sir COLQUHOUN, K.C.B., &c., a lieutenant-general, and colonel of the 15th hussars, entered the army in 1793, as an ensign in the 26th foot, then in the East Indies. He so exchanged into the 25th dragoons, served during the Mysore campaign, and was present at the capture of Seringapatam; after this he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 72d foot, and was at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, under Sir David Baird, in 1806. He exchanged into the 15th hussars in 1808, and was wounded at the battle of Sahagun, where the 15th greatly distinguished itself. In 1811 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the prince regent; embarked for Spain in 1813, and commanded the hussar brigade at the action of Morales; he was present also at the battle of Vittoria; and, as major-general, he commanded a brigade at Waterloo, where he had five horses killed or wounded during the battle. Died, 1835.

GRANT, JAMES, a Scotch barrister, and at the time of his death the father of the Scottish bar. He was early distinguished for his liberal political principles, and could number among his friends Henry Erskine, Sir James Mackintosh, and many others, eminent for their attainments and the lead they took in the politics of the day. He was the author of "Essays on the Origin of Society;" "Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gael," &c. Died, 1835, aged 92.

GRANVILLE, GEORGE, lord Lansdowne, a nobleman of very considerable talents, was grandson to Sir Bevil Granville (or Greenville) who fell in the royal cause at

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Lanedowne, in 1663, and descended from the family of Rollo, the first duke of Normandy. He was born in 1667; sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, when only eleven years of age; admitted M.A. at thirteen; having before he was twelve, spoken a poetical address of his own composition to the duchess of York, when she visited the university. He had a strong inclination for a military life; but this was checked by his friends, and he employed himself, during the various political changes that occurred, in cultivating his taste for literature. In 1696, his comedy, called "The Gallants," was performed at the theatre-royal in Lincoln's Inn Fields, as was his tragedy of "Heroic Love" in 1698. On the accession of queen Anne, he made his first appearance at court; took his seat in the House of Commons as member for Povey; became successively secretary of war, comptroller of the household, treasurer, and one of the privy council. On the queen's death he not only lost his post, but being suspected of disaffection to the Hanoverian succession, was arrested and sent to the Tower, where he remained upwards of a twelvemonth. He then retired to the Continent for ten years; and on his return passed his life as a country gentleman, amusing himself with the republication of his poems, and in writing a vindication of his uncle, Sir Richard, against the charges of Clarendon and Burnet. Died, 1735.

GRATIAN, a Roman emperor, was the son of Valentinian I. by his wife Severa, and born in 359. His father took him as his associate in the empire when he was only eight years old. In his 17th year he succeeded to the throne, on the death of his father. Gratian defeated the Goths, and exerted himself with energy and success in defending the empire, but was put to death in a revolt, in Gaul, A.D. 383.

GRATIAN, a Benedictine in the 12th century, was a native of Chiusi, in Tuscany. He employed twenty-four years in compiling an abridgment of the canon law, commonly called Gratian's Decretal.

GRATIUS, FALISCUS, a Latin poet, supposed to be contemporary with Ovid. He wrote a poem, entitled "Cynogeticon," or the Art of Hunting with Dogs.

GRATTAN, HENRY, an eminent Irish orator and statesman, was born about the year 1750, at Dublin, of which city his father was recorder. He finished his education at Trinity college, whence he removed to England, and became a student in the Middle Temple. He was called to the Irish bar in 1772, and brought into the parliament of Ireland in 1775, where he immediately became distinguished for his patriotic speeches, and that vigorous opposition to the statute of 6th Geo. I., which roused the whole island, and produced its repeal, in 1792. For his share in this transaction, Mr. Grattan received addresses from all parts of the country, and was rewarded with the sum of 50,000*l.* voted to him by the parliament of Ireland. In 1790, he was returned for the city of Dublin, principally for the purpose of opposing the union; but when that measure was carried, he did not refuse a seat in the united House

of Commons. The latter years of his parliamentary attendance were chiefly devoted to a warm and energetic support of Catholic emancipation; and it may be truly said, that he died in the service of this cause. Mr. Grattan was the zealous and unequivocal friend to Ireland, and to what he deemed her best interests, from first to last. There was nothing temporizing or uncertain about him: he was a warm friend, or a bitter enemy. As a public speaker, he had to contend with a defective voice; but his eloquence was at all times animated, combining strength with beauty, and energy with elegance. Died, 1820; aged 70.

GRAUN, KARL HEINRICH, an eminent German musician, chapel-master to Frederick the Great, was born in 1701, and died in 1759. He enjoyed a reputation in Germany scarcely inferior to that which Handel enjoyed in England; and was the author of an immense number of masses, oratorios, and other musical compositions.

GRAUNT, EDWARD, a scholar of the 16th century. He was appointed master of Westminster school in 1572; resigned the mastership in 1591; and died, rector of Toppersfield, in Essex, 1601. He was the author of "Graeca, Linguae, Spicilegium," &c.

GRAVES, RICHARD, a clergyman of the church of England, but better known as a novelist and poet than as a divine, was born at Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, in 1715. He was a student of Pembroke college, Oxford, and afterwards obtained a fellowship of All Souls. In 1750, he was presented to the rectory of Claverton, near Bath; and in that pleasant sequestered village he resided till the time of his death, in 1804. His various works are, "The Feastoon, or a Collection of Epigrams;" "Lucubrations in prose and rhyme;" "The Spiritual Quixote," a novel ridiculing the extravagancies of Methodism, as they appeared among the immediate followers of Whitfield and Wesley, and combining much shrewdness, wit and humour; "Columella, or the Distressed Anchorite;" a collection of political pieces under the title of "Euphrosyne;" "Eugenius, or Anecdotes of the Golden Vale;" "Plexippus, or the Aspiring Plebeian;" "The Reveries of Solitude;" "The Coalition," a dramatic piece; Sermons on various subjects; "The Farmer's Son," a moral tale; "The Invalid with the means of enjoying long Life;" and "Senilities." He also published the "Life of Commodus," from Herodian, and the "Meditations of Antonius."

GRAVESANDE, WILLIAM JAMES LEA, an eminent Dutch geometriean and philosopher, was born at Bois-le-Duc, in 1688. He was bred a civilian, and practised some time at the bar with reputation; but about 1715, he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Leyden, where he taught the Newtonian system. He died in 1742. His principal works are, "Physices Elementa Mathematica," &c. "Mathesis Universalis Elementa," &c. "Philosophiae Newtonianae Institutiones;" "Introductio ad Philosophiam Metaphysicam et Logicam continens."

GRAVINA, JOHN VINCENT, a celebrated jurist and literary character, was born in

HE WHO HAS IN HIMSELF WHEREWITH TO CORRECT HIS ERRORS, HAS NO REASON TO BE UNEASY AT FINDING THEM OUT; BUT THE CONTRARY.

A WOMAN MAY AS REASONABLY BE PROUD OF THE LILIES OF THE FIELD, OR THE TULIPS OF THE GARDEN, AS OF THE BEAUTY OF HER OWN FACE.

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Calabria, in 1664; became professor of civil and canon law at Rome; was one of the founders of the Arcadian Academy, and the early protector of Metastasio; and died in 1718. His works are numerous; and the principal one, "Origines Juris, Civilis," is said to be replete with learning.

GRAY, STEPHEN, a gentleman belonging to the Charter-house, who, early in the 18th century, distinguished himself as an experimental philosopher. He discovered the method of communicating electricity to bodies not naturally possessing it, by contact or contiguity with electrics; and he projected a kind of luminous orrery, or electrical planetarium; thus leading the way to future discoveries and improvements.

GRAY, THOMAS, a celebrated English poet, was born in London, in 1716; educated at Eton, and Peter-house, Cambridge; and entered himself at the Inner Temple, with a view of studying for the bar. Becoming intimate, however, with Horace Walpole, he was easily induced to accompany him in his tour of Europe; but they parted at Reggio, and Gray returned to England in 1741. Here he occupied himself several years in laying literary schemes and plans of magnitude, which he admirably commenced, but wanted energy to mature. So slow was he to publish, that it was not until 1747, that his "Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College" made its appearance; and it was only in consequence of the printing of a surreptitious copy, that, in 1751, he published his "Elegy, written in a Country Church-yard." He declined the office of laureate on Clibber's death, in 1757; and the same year published his two principal odes, "On the Progress of Poesy," and "The Bard." In 1768, the duke of Grafton presented him with the professorship of modern history at Cambridge. This place was valuable, the salary being 400*l.* a year; and was the more acceptable, in consequence of its being given to him without solicitation. But though Gray published little besides his poems, he was a man of extensive acquirements in natural history, the study of ancient architecture, &c.; his correspondence places him among our best epistolary writers; and some of his posthumous pieces afford proof of his profound and varied erudition. As a poet he is energetic and harmonious, and his lyrics, though few, have been rarely, if ever, surpassed. Died, 1771.

GRAGGINI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, an Italian poet of the 16th century. He was the originator of the Della Crusca Academy; and the author of poems and tales, the latter rivaling, in purity of style, those of Boccaccio. Born, at Florence, 1503; died, 1563.

GREATOREX. THOMAS, an eminent musician, was born at North Winfield, Derbyshire, in 1758. He was a pupil of Dr. Cook; and at the establishment of the ancient concerts in 1776, he assisted in the choruses, and continued to perform there till 1780, when he accepted the place of organist in Carlisle cathedral. In a few years after this, he went to Italy, where he studied vocal music under Santarelli, at Rome; and

having made himself acquainted with all the knowledge he could gather by a professional tour to the principal cities of Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, he returned to England in 1788, and established himself in London, as a teacher of music; in which he was eminently successful. In 1793, he succeeded Mr. Bates, as conductor of his majesty's concert of ancient music, and in 1819 he obtained the situation formerly held by Dr. Cooke, as organist, and master of the singing boys at Westminster Abbey. He harmonized various airs, adapted many of Handel's productions, and arranged parts for the grand orchestra with great ability. But he did not devote his attention wholly to music; mathematics, astronomy, botany, and chemistry, each occupied his mind by turns; and he was a fellow of the Royal Society. Died, 1831.

GREAVES, RICHARD, an orientalist and mathematician, was born at Colmore, Hants, in 1602; educated at Balliol college, Oxford; and chosen professor of geometry at Gresham college, in 1630. He next went to Leyden, where he studied the Arabic language under Golius; after which he travelled into the Levant, to purchase manuscripts for archbishop Laud. He also visited Egypt, and made a survey of the pyramids; and, in 1640, returned to England, when he was deprived of his Gresham professorship; but the king gave him that of astronomy, at Oxford, which he also lost on the ruin of the royal cause. While in Egypt, he had made an accurate measurement, &c. of the principal pyramids, which he gave to the world under the title of "Pyramidographia;" he also published an ingenious work, entitled "Epochæ Celebrariæ;" and a "Dissertation on the Roman Foot and Denarius." Died, 1682.—His brothers, THOMAS and EDWARD, were also men of learning; the former, a good orientalist; the latter, eminent as a physician, and created a baronet by Charles II.

GRECOURT, JEAN BAPTISTE-JOSEPH VILLART DE, a French ecclesiastic, famous as a wit and a poet, was born at Tours, in 1684. He was a general favorite in the fashionable circles of Paris, among which he threw off the restraints of his profession to reside. He excelled in epigrams, tales, sonnets, and fables, a collection of which was published in 4 vols. Died, 1743.

GREENE, MATTHEW, author of "The Spleen," a clever poem, was a native of London. He held a situation in the custom house, and is described as a man of great probity and suavity of manners. Died, 1737.

GREEN, JOHN, bishop of Lincoln, was born at Hull, in 1706; became a fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; was elected master of Corpus Christi, in 1750; vice-chancellor in 1756; and obtained the see of Lincoln, in 1764. He wrote a treatise "On Religious Enthusiasm;" &c.; and contributed to the "Athenian Letters." Died, 1779.

GREEN, VALENTINE, a celebrated engraver in mezzotint, was a native of Warwickshire, and intended for the legal profession; but he left it for the art in which

WHEN TWO THROW DIRT AGAINST EACH OTHER, HOW CAN EITHER EXPECT TO KEEP CLEAN?

BE IN PEACE WITH MANY, NEVERTHELESS, HAVE BUT ONE COUNSELLOR OF A THOUSAND.

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he afterwards excelled. He settled in London in 1765; was keeper of the Royal Institution, and associate of the Royal Academy; and produced many fine engravings from Reynolds, West, the Dusseldorf Gallery, &c. He was also known as the author of a "History of Worcester," and some other works. Died, 1813.

GREENE, ROBERT, a humorous poet in the reign of Elizabeth, was born at Norwich, about 1560. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; and after making "the grand tour," took orders. But he disgraced his profession by a life of libertinism, and died of a surfeit, in 1592. He wrote five plays, and various tracts in prose; among which is one, lately reprinted, with the quaint title of "A Groat's-worth of Wit bought with a Million of Repentance."

GREENE, DR. MAURICE, a musical composer, was a native of London, and brought up in the choir of St. Paul's, of which he became organist in 1718. He was afterwards appointed to the same situation in the Chapel-royal; and, in 1730, was chosen professor of music in the University of Cambridge, from which he had previously obtained his musical degree. Besides his Antheims, which are much esteemed, he produced several excellent catches, duets, &c. Died, 1753.

GREENVILLE, SIR RICHARD, was a native of Cornwall, born in 1540, and entered early into the military service, as a volunteer against the Turks. He afterwards, joined Sir Walter Raleigh in his expedition to America; and, in 1591, became vice-admiral under Sir Thomas Howard, who was sent out to the Azores to intercept the Plate fleet. The Spaniards, however, being apprised of the design, dispatched a powerful squadron, which succeeded in cutting off Greenville's ship from the rest; and in a desperate contest with them he was mortally wounded.

GREENVILLE, SIR BEVIL, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1596. At the commencement of the civil war, he raised a troop of horse at his own expense; and was killed at the battle of Lansdowne, in 1643.

GREGORY I., surnamed the Great, was born of a noble family at Rome, about the year 544. He discovered such abilities as a senator, that the emperor Justin appointed him prefect of Rome: after which he embraced the monastic life, in a society founded by himself. Pope Pelagius II. sent him as nuncio to Constantinople; and on his return made him apostolical secretary. He was elected successor to that pontiff in 590; and among other instances of his zeal, we may mention that of his being the means of converting the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, by sending over some monks, under the direction of St. Augustin. Pope Gregory was pious and charitable; had lofty notions of the papal authority; was a reformer of the clerical discipline; and after his death was canonized. He is, however, accused of destroying the noble monuments of Roman magnificence, and of burning a multitude of the works of ancient authors, lest the attention to heathen literature should su-

perede the monkish and ecclesiastical studies of the age. His works are comprised in 4 vols. Died, 604.

GREGORY VII. pope, who is said to have been the son of a carpenter, and his real name HILDEBRAND, is chiefly memorable for his extension of the usurped authority of the popes. This he carried so far as to depose Henry IV. emperor of Germany; and to send legates into all the kingdoms of Europe, to support his pretended rights. He died in 1085, and for ambition and want of principle he has never been exceeded.

GREGORY XIII. was a native of Bologna, and succeeded pope Pius V. in 1572. He was the most deeply versed in the canon and civil law of any in his time. He ornamented Rome with many fine buildings and fountains; but his pontificate is chiefly memorable for the reformation of the calendar, which took place under his auspices, and bore his name. Died, 1585.

GREGORY XV. the last pope who used this name, was also a native of Bologna, and descended of an ancient family; but his real name was ALEXANDER LUDOVISI. He was elected to the papal dignity in 1621; and was the author of several works, one of which, entitled, "Epistola ad Regem Persarum, Schah Abbas," particularly deserves mention.

GREGORY, NARIANZEN, St. eminent for his piety and extensive learning, was born in 324, at Nazianzum, in Cappadocia, of which place his father was bishop. He received an excellent education, which he improved at Athens, where he formed an acquaintance with St. Basil. On his return home he was ordained; and having displayed great theological and classical talents, he was chosen bishop of Constantinople, which appointment was confirmed by Theodosius in 380. After filling the archiepiscopal throne for several years, he resigned it, and returned to his native place, where he died in 390. He far excelled all his contemporaries; and, indeed, his style has been compared to that of the most celebrated orators of ancient Greece.

GREGORY, king of Scotland, contemporary with Alfred, succeeded to the throne in 883. He delivered his country from the Danes; acquired the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland; performed many brilliant exploits in Ireland; and built the city of Aberdeen. Died, 904.

GREGORY, GEORGE FLORENCE, commonly called Gregory of Tours, a Romish saint, was born in 544, in Auvergne. He died in 593. He was the author of a "History of the Franks," in ten books; and other works.

GREGORY, bishop of Neocæsaria, in the third century, was surnamed THAUMATURGOS, or the Wonder-worker, on account of the miracles which he is said to have performed. The church flourished under his care until the Dacian persecution, in 250, when he thought it prudent to retire for a time. He was a pupil of the celebrated Origen, and appears to have been a man of learning. Died, 265.

GREGORY OF NYSSA, St. was ordained

HE WHO IN HIS YOUTH WILL LAUGH AWAY HALF-PENCE, WILL WHEN HE ARRIVES AT MANHOOD SQUANDER AWAY POUNDS.

THE FIRST POINT OF WISDOM IS TO DISCERN THAT WHICH IS FALSE; THE SECOND, TO KNOW THAT WHICH IS TRUE.

SUCH AS WILL NOT SERVE THEMSELVES, OUGHT TO BE COMPELLED TO SERVE OTHERS.

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bishop of Nyssa, in 372. The zeal he displayed against the Arians excited the resentment of the emperor Valens, who belonged to that sect, and he was banished; but, on the accession of Gratian, he was restored to his see. He drew up the Nicene creed at the council of Constantinople; and died in 396.

GREGORY, JAMES, an eminent mathematician and philosopher, was born at Aberdeen, in 1638. He received his education in the Marischal college of his native place, where he published, in 1663, his "Treatise on Optics," in which he imparted his invention of the reflecting telescope. About 1685, he went to Padua, where he printed a work on the "Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbola." On his return from his travels, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society of London; and merit procured him the mathematical chair at St. Andrew's. In 1674, he removed to Edinburgh, on being appointed to the mathematical professorship; but he held the situation only for a short time, for while showing the satellites of Jupiter to some pupils, in October 1675, he was suddenly struck blind, and died a few days after.

GREGORY, DAVID, nephew of the preceding, and the inheritor of his abilities and his fame, was born at Aberdeen, in 1661; studied at Edinburgh; and became professor of mathematics in that university. He was afterwards elected Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, carrying his election against Halley, who was also a candidate for that situation. In 1695, he published his "Catoptrice et Dioptrice Sphæricæ Elementa." His demonstration of the curve, called the *catenarian*, appeared, in 1697, in the Philosophical Transactions; but his greatest work was published in 1702, and entitled "Astronomiæ Physicæ, et Geometricæ Elementa." It was afterwards translated into English, in 2 vols 8vo. Dr. Gregory died while engaged in superintending an edition of Apollonius's Conics, in 1710.

GREGORY, JOHN, M. D. a physician and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1724, at Aberdeen; studied at Edinburgh and Leyden; became professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, and afterwards professor of physic at Edinburgh; and was appointed first physician to the king for Scotland. His works are, "A Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man, with those of the Animal World;" "Observations on the Duties and Offices of a Physician;" "Elements of the Practice of Physic;" and "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters." Died, 1773.

GREGORY, GEORGE, D. D., a divine and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Ireland, and born in 1754. With an intention of following mercantile pursuits, he was placed in a counting-house at Liverpool; and it was not till 1776, that he took orders. In 1782, he settled in London, where he obtained the curacy of Cripple-gate and was chosen evening preacher at the Foundling. Having written in defence of the Addington administration, lord Sidmouth, in 1804, procured for him the living of Westham, in Essex, which he held till

his decease. Among Dr. Gregory's works are "Essays, Historical and Moral," 2 vols.; "Church History," 2 vols.; "The Life of Chatterton;" "The Economy of Nature," 3 vols.; "Sermons;" "Letters on Philosophy," 2 vols.; and a Translation of "Lowth's Lectures on Hebrew Poetry," 2 vols. Died, 1808.

GREGORY, JAMES M.D. and F.R.S. was born at Aberdeen, in 1733. He was the author of "Philosophical and Literary Essays," 2 vols.; "Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic, with Notes," 2 vols.; and "Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ," 2 vols. Died, 1821.

GREGORIE, HENRY, count, bishop of Blois, a French prelate, distinguished by his love of democracy, no less than by his inflexible integrity and active philanthropy, was born in 1750, at Vatro, near Luneville. In 1780, he was nominated by the clergy of his province a member of the states-general; and in the constituent assembly he distinguished himself by the boldness of his opinions relative to civil and religious liberty. He was among the first of the clergy who swore fidelity to the constitution; but during the reign of terror, when the bishop of Paris abdicated his office, and several of the clergy abjured Christianity, the bishop of Blois stood forward as the supporter of the religion of his country, undaunted by the execrations of infidel regicides, and the horrors of the blood-stained guillotine. He also opposed the accession of the first consul to the throne of France; and he, alone, objected to the obsequious address of the senate to the new sovereign. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he was excluded from the institute, and deprived of his bishopric. He spent the remainder of his life in retirement, and died at Paris, in 1831. As a literary character, the constitutional bishop of Blois was also distinguished; among his writings are, "Essai sur l'Amélioration Politique, Physique, et Morale des Juifs;" "Mémoires en faveur des Gens de Couleur, ou Sang-mêlés de St. Domingue;" "Essai Historique sur les Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane;" "Les Ruines de Port Royal," &c.

GREIG, SAMUEL CARLOWITZ, an eminent naval officer in the Russian service, was a native of Scotland, and first served in the navy of Great Britain; distinguishing himself at the defeat of Colliens, by admiral Hawke, the taking of the Havana, and several other engagements. After the peace of 1763, he entered into the Russian service; and, at the battle of Chio, contributed greatly, by his advice and exertions, to the destruction of the whole of the Turkish fleet. Sensible of his great professional merit, the empress promoted him to the chief command of the Russian navy, gave him an estate in Livonia, and honoured him with many other marks of her favour. Died, 1788.

GRENVILLE, GEORGE, an English statesman in the reigns of George II. and III. was younger brother of Richard Grenville, earl Temple, and the father of lord Grenville, a sketch of whose life follows the present article. He entered parliament as member for Buckinghamshire, and was dis-

REMEMBER, YOUR BOTTLE-COMPANIONS WILL NOT BEAR YOU COMPANY AT YOUR DEATH; NOR WORTEN YOUR SENTENCE AT THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

REMEMBER, YOUR BOTTLE-COMPANIONS WILL NOT BEAR YOU COMPANY AT YOUR DEATH; NOR WORTEN YOUR SENTENCE AT THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

HE WHO IS ALWAYS HIS OWN COUNSELLOR, WILL OFTEN HAVE A FOOL FOR HIS CLIENT.

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distinguished for his eloquence. He successively filled the situations of treasurer of the navy, first lord of the admiralty, and first lord of the treasury. In 1763, he became chancellor of the exchequer, but, in 1765, he resigned his post to the marquis of Rockingham. His administration having been violently attacked by the press, he published "Considerations on the Commerce and Finances of England, and on the Measures taken by the Ministers," &c. in its defence. He died in 1770.

GRENVILLE, Rt. Hon. WILLIAM WYNDHAM, lord, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1759. On completing his studies at Oxford, he entered one of the Inns of Court, with an intention of studying for the bar; but forming an early acquaintance with Mr. Pitt, it caused him to abandon all thoughts of the law, and seek distinction in the senate. In 1782 he accompanied earl Temple to Ireland as his secretary, and after a stay of only one year, he succeeded Mr. Burke in the office of paymaster-general of the army. He began his parliamentary career as the representative for Buckinghamshire; filled the speaker's chair six months; and then succeeded lord Sidney, as secretary for the home department. In 1790 he was raised to the peerage, and in the following year made secretary of state for foreign affairs. The revolutionary principles of that period were making rapid progress, and it appeared to Lord Grenville that a war with France was inevitable. Acting on this opinion, he refused to admit the visits of the ambassadors from the French Directory, which being contrary to the opinion of Mr. Pitt, his lordship resigned, and was succeeded in his office by Lord Dundas. He signalled himself as a powerful orator, on the debate following the bill for "providing for the better security of his Majesty's person," which had been introduced in consequence of the king having been grossly treated by the mob on his way to the Parliament-house. Lord Grenville took an active part in promoting the union with Ireland, and joined with Mr. Pitt in favourable intimations to the Catholics; and when afterwards, ministers found that there were strong reasons why those intimations could not be fulfilled, they resigned. Lord Grenville then took part with the opposition, and adhered to that party till the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806. In the cabinet which followed that event, he was made first lord of the treasury, which office he held but for a short period; and he lost his popularity by filling, at the same time, the office of auditor. On the dissolution of the ministry, his lordship principally confined his senatorial exertions to the cause of Catholic emancipation, for which he was always a steady and consistent advocate. He was distinguished for his general literary attainments, as well as for his political knowledge, and he held the office of chancellor of the university of Oxford; to which, on his death, in 1834, the duke of Wellington was elected.

GREPPI, CHARLES, an Italian dramatist, was born at Bologna, in 1751. He quitted the profession of an advocate to write for the stage; became a zealous liberal; and held considerable offices under the Cisal-

pine republic. He wrote several comedies and tragedies, besides poems. Died, 1811.

GRESHAM, Sir THOMAS, a patriotic merchant and citizen of London, the son of Sir Richard Gresham, a merchant and lord-mayor of London, was born in 1519, and educated at Cambridge. On leaving the university he was placed under his uncle, Sir John Gresham; and being designed for a mercantile life, was enrolled a member of the mercer's company. His father had been the king's agent at Antwerp; and the person who succeeded him having mismanaged the royal affairs there, Sir Thomas was sent over, in 1552, to retrieve them. This he did so effectually, that in two years he paid off a heavy loan, and raised the king's credit considerably. Elizabeth, on her accession, removed him from his office, but soon restored it, and knighted him. He now planned and erected a bourse or exchange for the merchants of London, in imitation of that of Antwerp; and in 1570 it was opened by the queen in person, who dined with the founder, and named it the Royal Exchange. Sir Thomas was also anxious to promote the interests of science; for which purpose he determined on founding a college. Having built a mansion in Bishopsgate-street, for his town residence, he directed by his will that it should be converted into habitations and lecture-rooms for seven professors or lecturers on the seven liberal sciences, who were to receive a salary out of the revenues of the Royal Exchange; but Gresham college has since been converted into the general exchange office, and the lectures are now given in a room over the Exchange. This munificent patron of commerce and science also founded various alms-houses, and made many charitable bequests; and his liberality, together with the situation he held, universally procured for him the name of "the royal merchant." He died in 1579.

GRESSET, JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS, a French poet and dramatist, born in 1709; entered the society of jesuits, but withdrew from them at the age of twenty-six. For a long time he excited the admiration of Parisian circles, wrote some elegant poems, became a member of the Academy, and was the companion of the wits and literati of the French capital; but at length he renounced his favourite pursuits, and retired from the gay world, to enjoy the tranquillity of retirement. Died, 1777. His literary fame rests principally on his "Ver Vert;" his "Chartreuse;" and "Le Mechant."

GRETREY, ANDRE ERNESTE MODESTE, an eminent musical composer, was born, in 1744, at Leige; and such was the precocity of his talents and the sweetness of his voice, that his future fame was very early predicted. He first studied under Moreau, then went to Rome, and finally settled at Paris in 1768. He produced upwards of forty operas, of which about twenty retain possession of the stage, and two of them, "Zemire et Azor," and "Richard Cœur de Lion," have been translated, and played in London with success. Died, 1813.

GREVILLE, FULKE, lord Brooke, a patron of letters and an ingenious writer,

TO ABUSE THOSE WHO DARE NOT REPLY, IS AS SURE A MARK OF COWARDICE, AS IT WOULD BE TO ATTACK WITH A DRAWN SWORD A DEFENCELESS CHILD.

FORTITUDE WITHOUT JUSTICE IS BUT CHAFTINESS; JUSTICE WITHOUT TEMPERANCE IS BUT CRUELTY.

FORTITUDE IS THE FAIREST BLOSSOM THAT SPRINGS FROM A NOBLE MIND.

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was born in 1554, and descended from the noble families of Neville, Beauchamp, and Willoughby de Brooke. He was in great favour with Elizabeth, and was created lord Brooke by James I., who gave him Warwick castle. In 1614 he was made under-treasurer, chancellor of the exchequer, and one of the privy council. He founded a history lecture at Cambridge. This accomplished nobleman was stabbed by a servant, named Haywood, whom he had reprimanded for an insolent expression; after which the assassin committed suicide with the same weapon. This was in 1628. After his lordship's death appeared several of his poetical works, and the life of his friend Sir Philip Sidney, written by him.

GREW, NHEMIAH, a learned physician and botanist, born at Coventry, in 1628. He was one of the first who illustrated the doctrine of the sexes of plants. Died, 1711.

GREY, Lady JANE, an illustrious female, whose accomplishments and misfortunes have rendered her an especial object of interest, was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, (afterwards duke of Suffolk) by the lady Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII. She was born in 1537, at Bradgate, her father's seat in Leicestershire; and early in life gave proofs of talents of a superior order. She wrote an incomparable hand; played well on different instruments; and acquired a knowledge of the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, as well as of the French and Italian languages. Roger Ascham has given a beautiful and affecting narrative of his interview with her at Bradgate, where he found her reading Plato's Phædon, in Greek, while the family were amusing themselves in the park. In 1551 her father was created duke of Suffolk; and at this time lady Jane Grey was much at court; where the ambitious duke of Northumberland projected a marriage between her and his son, lord Guildford Dudley, which took place at the end of May, 1553. Soon after this Edward VI. died, having been prevailed upon in his last illness to settle the crown upon the lady Jane, who reluctantly accepted the crown, and was proclaimed with great pomp. This gleam of royalty, however, was of short duration; for the pageant reign lasted but nine days. The kingdom was dissatisfied, and the nobility indignant at the presumption of Northumberland; so that Mary soon overcame her enemies, and was not backward in taking ample revenge. The duke of Northumberland was beheaded; and lady Jane and her husband were arraigned, convicted of treason, and sent to the Tower. After being confined some time, the council resolved to put these innocent victims of a parent's unprincipled ambition to death. Lord Guildford suffered first; and as he passed her window, his lady gave him her last adieu. Immediately afterwards she was executed on the same scaffold; suffering with calm resignation, and a firm attachment to the protestant religion, Feb. 12, 1554.

GREY, Dr. ZACHARY, an English divine, well known for his edition of Hudibras. He also published "Notes on Shakspeare,"

2 vols.; and an "Answer to Neale's History of the Puritans," in 3 vols. Died, 1766, aged 79.

GREY, Dr. RICHARD, a learned English divine, was born in 1693. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford. He obtained successively the livings of Kilnecote, Leicester, and Hinton in Northamptonshire; and a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral. His principal works are "Memoria Technica, or a new Method of Artificial Memory;" "A System of English Ecclesiastical Law;" "A new and easy Method of learning Hebrew, without Points," &c. Died, 1771.

GRIESBACH, JOHN JAMES, an eminent German theologian, born in 1745, at Butzbach, in the duchy of Hesse Darmstadt. He studied successively at Frankfurt, Tübingen, Halle, and Leipzig; became rector of the university of Jena; and ecclesiastical privy councillor to the duke of Saxe-Weimar; and died in 1812. His works, which are too numerous to particularize here, possess great erudition; but the most valuable is an edition of the Greek Testament, with various readings.

GRIFFIER, JOHN, known by the appellation of old Griffier, an eminent painter was born at Amsterdam in 1658, and died at London in 1718. He succeeded chiefly in landscapes, and painted several views on the Thames. He also etched prints of birds and beasts. His son Robert, called the younger Griffier, was born in England, and was a good landscape painter, though not equal to his father.

GRIFFITH, ELIZABETH, a native of Wales, who jointly with her husband wrote two novels, entitled "Delicate Distress," and "The Gordian Knot," and "the Letters of Henry and Frances." She also produced several works of her sole composition, among which are, "Lady Juliana Harley;" "The Morality of Shakspeare's Drama illustrated;" and some plays. Died, 1793.

GRIMALDI. The Grimaldi family have ever been of great importance in Genoa, and many of its members are conspicuous in the history of that republic.—1. RANIERI GRIMALDI was the first Genoese who conducted the naval forces of the republic beyond the straits of Gibraltar. In the service of Philip the Fair of France, Grimaldi sailed to Zealand, in 1304, with sixteen Genoese galleys and twenty French ships under his command; and defeated and made prisoner the count Guy of Flanders, who commanded the enemy's fleet of eighty sail.—2. ANTONIO GRIMALDI was also a distinguished naval commander. His victories over the Catalonians and Arragonese, who had committed aggressions on the Genoese, for a long time gave the latter a decided maritime ascendancy; but at length, in 1353, the Catalonians, assisted by the Venetians, under the command of Nicholas Pisani, gave him battle, and nearly destroyed his whole fleet.—3. GIOVANNI GRIMALDI is celebrated for the victory he gained over the Venetian admiral Trevesani, on the Po, in 1431; when, in sight of Carmagnola's army, he succeeded in taking twenty-eight galleys and a great number of transports, with immense spoils.—4. DOMENICO GRIMALDI, cardinal, archbishop,

THERE IS NO CIRCUMSTANCE IN LIFE TOO TRIVIAL TO BE WHOLLY UNWORTHY OF THE REGARD OF A PERSON WHO WOULD BE GENERALLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

NOBILITY IS A TITLE QUICKLY LOST; FOR IF RICHES FORSAKE IT, OR VIRTUE ABANDON IT, IT SOON BECOMETH AS A THING THAT HAD NEVER BEEN.

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HE THAT GIVES HIS MIND TO OBSERVE, WILL MEET WITH MANY THINGS, EVEN IN VULGAR MATTERS, WORTHY OF OBSERVATION.

and vice-legate of Avignon, was eminent both as a naval commander and as a zealous extirpator of heresy from the Romish church. At the battle of Lepanto, in 1571, though a bishop at the time, he is said to have distinguished himself by his skill and courage.—6. GERONIMO GRIMALDI, born in 1597, was sent by Urban VIII. as nuncio to Germany and France; and the services he rendered the Roman court were rewarded, in 1613, by a cardinal's hat. His whole career was highly honourable. He was bishop of Aix, and endeavoured to reform the manners of the clergy in his diocese, by establishing an ecclesiastical seminary; he also founded an hospital for the poor, and annually distributed 100,000 livres of his vast property in alms. He died at Aix, in 1685, aged 89.

GRIMALDI, GIOVANNI, an eminent painter, also called Bolognese, was born at Bologna, in 1608. He studied under Annibal Caracci, to whom he was related; and became distinguished chiefly as a landscape painter, though he was also employed on historical subjects, particularly in the Vatican. Nor was he merely a painter; as an architect he was greatly distinguished, and as an engraver also his merit was conspicuous. Cardinal Mazarin invited him to Paris, where he enjoyed a pension, and was much noticed by Louis XIII. He died at Rome in 1680.

GRIMALDI, FRANCESCO MARIA, a learned Jesuit and an eminent mathematician, was born at Bologna, in 1613. He assisted Riccioli in his scientific labours; and was the author of "Physico-mathesis de Lumine Coloribus et Iride, aliisque annexis," &c. Died, 1683.

GRIMALDI, WILLIAM, (marquis GRIMALDI, of Genoa), was born, in 1785, in Westminster, and in early life entered into the service of the East India company, but afterwards held a situation in the War-office at the Horse-guards. In 1828 he travelled in search of his hereditary rights, and discovered that he was sole heir of the late marquis of Grimaldi; but he never enjoyed any advantage from it, being attacked by a fit of apoplexy while at his prayers.

GRIMALDI, JOSEPH, an unrivalled pantomimic clown, born in 1779, was the son of Signior Grimaldi, an *artiste*, noted for his humour and eccentricities, who by day followed the profession of a dentist, and by night that of ballet-master at Drury-lane. For a period of forty years "Grimaldi the clown" delighted the laughter-loving audiences of Drury-lane, Covent-garden, and Sadler's Wells, with a rich and (paradoxical as the term may seem) *intellectual* species of buffoonery, peculiarly his own—pourtraying to the life all that is grotesque in manners, or droll in human action.—Died, 1837.

GRIMANI, DOMINICK, a cardinal, was born, in 1460, at Venice, of which city his father was doge. The son was, in consequence, employed in many negotiations; and in 1493 was raised to the cardinal dignity, by Alexander VI., as a reward for his filial piety in offering to become a prisoner instead of his father, who had fallen under

popular displeasure, by having been defeated in an action with the Turks. Died, 1523.

GRIMBALD, ST., a learned ecclesiastic of the 9th century, who was invited over from Flanders by Alfred the Great. He brought with him several learned associates, and settled at Oxford; but disputes arising between the strangers and the students before placed there, he retired to a monastery, founded by Alfred, at Winchester. It is supposed that he was skilful as an architect, and that the crypt of St. Peter's church, Oxford, is his work.

GRIMM, FREDERIC MELCHIOR, baron de, counsellor of state of the Russian empire, and a man of letters, was born, in 1723, at Ratisbon. Going to Paris, he became principal secretary to the duke of Orleans, and acquainted with Rousseau and other Parisian philosophers; an account of whose writings, friendships, disputes, &c., has been preserved in his "Correspondence," which extraordinary medley, after a lapse of thirty years, was published in 16 vols. In 1776, being appointed envoy from the duke of Saxe-Gotha to the French court, he was honoured with the title of baron, and invested with several orders. On the revolution breaking out, he retired to the court of Gotha, where he found a safe asylum. In 1795, the empress of Russia made him her minister plenipotentiary to the states of Lower Saxony; and he was confirmed in that post by Paul I., and retained it till ill health obliged him to relinquish it. He then returned to Gotha, where he died, in 1807.

GRIMOARD, count PHILIP DE, a French diplomatist, general, and author, descended from an ancient family, one of whose members was pope Urban V. Louis XVI. entrusted him with a negotiation in Holland; and on his return he formed the plans, offensive and defensive, for the campaign of 1792. The fall of the king interrupted his career, and he retired to private life, devoting himself to literature. He wrote "Essai Theorique et Pratique sur les Batailles;" "Recherches sur la Force de l'Armée Française," &c.; and "Tableau Historique de la Guerre de la Revolution de France," 1808, in conjunction with general Servan; of which work only 3 vols. were published, when it was suppressed by order of Buonaparte. Died, 1815.

GRIMSTON, Sir HARBOTTLE, an eminent English lawyer in the time of Cromwell, was born in Essex, about 1594. He studied in Lincoln's Inn; and in 1638 became recorder of Colchester; for which place he was also returned to parliament in 1640. He acted for some time in opposition to the king, but disapproved of the violent measures to which his party had recourse, and after the king's death he went abroad. In 1660 he was chosen speaker of what was called "The healing parliament;" and he was one of the commissioners who waited on Charles II. at Breda; on whose restoration he was made master of the rolls. He published the Reports of Sir George Croke, and died in 1663.

GRINDAL, EDMUND, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Hensingham, in Cumbria,

IF A TEMPTATION SOLICITS, THINK WHETHER YOU WOULD YIELD TO IT, IF YOU KNEW YOU SHOULD DIE THE NEXT DAY.

[GRO]

A New Universal Biography.

[GRO]

THE WORTH OF A NATION IS AUGMENTED WHEN VALUABLE COMMODITIES ARE INCREASED AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

herland, in 1519. In 1539 he was chosen master of Pembroke-hall, and the same year preferred to the see of London; in 1550 he was translated to York; and in 1573 to Canterbury. Two years afterwards he was suspended from his archiepiscopal functions, for refusing to obey queen Elizabeth's order to suppress prophesyings, or associations of the clergy to expound the scriptures. At length his sequestration was taken off, though he never completely recovered the royal favour. He contributed to Fox's Acts and Monuments, and founded the celebrated school of St. Bee's, in Cumberland. He was a man of great learning, piety, and moderation, and an ornament to the church of which he was a prelate. Died, 1563.

GRISAUNT, WILLIAM, an English physician, astronomer, and mathematician, in the 14th century. He was suspected of magic, and retired to France, where he dedicated himself to the study of medicine. His son became pope Urban V.

GROCYN, WILLIAM, a distinguished classical scholar, born at Bristol, in 1442, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. He was the friend of desm Colet, the tutor of Erasmus, and god-father to Lilly the grammarian. A Latin epistle of his to Aldus Manutius is prefixed to Linacre's translation of Proclus de Sphæra.

GROHMANN, JOHN GODFREY, a native of Upper Loosatia, and a lecturer on philosophy at the university of Leipzig. As a compiler and translator, particularly of works relating to the fine arts, he was both able and industrious. Among his labours are—"A new Historico-Biographical Dictionary," 9 vols.; "An abridged Dictionary of the Fine Arts," 3 vols.; "Vestiges of Egyptian Architecture;" "A Dictionary of Civil Architecture," &c. Died, 1693.

GROLLIER, JOHN, a patron of learned men, was born at Lyons, in 1479. He was grand treasurer to Francis I., who sent him on an embassy to Rome, where he employed the Alduses to print some classics for him. He also made a large collection of valuable books; and settled pensions on many eminent scholars. Died, 1565.

GRONOV, or GRONOVIVS, JOHN FREDERIC, an erudite writer, born at Hamburg, in 1611. He studied at Leipzig and Jena; travelled through France, Holland, and England; and became professor of belles-lettres at Leyden, where he died in 1671. With extensive knowledge he combined indefatigable industry, a modest opinion of his own merit, and amiable manners. He published a number of classics, with valuable notes and improved readings; of which "Commentarius de Sestercis;" and his edition of Hugo Grotius's work, "De Jure Belli et Pacis," will serve as instances.

GRONOVIVS, JACQUES, son of the preceding, was born at Deventer, in 1645. He was educated entirely under his father, whom he surpassed in learning, though he fell short of him in modesty and liberality. After studying the civil law, he visited England, where he resided some months in both universities, and on his return to Leyden,

published an edition of Macrobius, and another of Polybius. In 1672 he went to France, and from thence to Italy, where the grand duke of Tuscany gave him a pension, and obtained for him a professorship at Pisa. This he held two years, and then returned to Leyden; and was appointed to the professorship of belles-lettres and geography in that university. His acquisitions in criticism and philology were very extensive; he compiled the valuable "Thesaurus Antiquarum Græcorum," 13 vols. folio; and edited a variety of classics. Died, 1710.

GROSE, FRANCIS, an eminent English antiquary, was born in 1731, at Richmond, in Surrey. His father was a jeweller, and left him a good fortune, which he soon spent, and became adjutant and pay-master in the Surrey militia. He was remarkable for his wit and humour, and of a generous disposition; but his imprudences involved him in great difficulties; to clear himself from which he published his "Views of Antiquities in England and Wales," 8 vols. 4to. The success of this elegant work induced him to make a tour of Scotland with the same object; and before he had completed this publication, he went to Ireland, with the design of surveying and sketching the antiquities of that kingdom, but while thus employed he died, at Dublin, in 1791. Besides his "Antiquities," he published a "Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons;" "Military Antiquities," and other works.

GROSSETESTE, or GROSTHEAD, ROBERT, an English prelate, was born at Stradbroke, in Suffolk, about 1176, and died in 1253. His "Opuscula Varia" were published at Venice in 1514, and his "Compendium Sphære Mundi" in 1508. Some of his discourses and letters are extant.

GROSLEY, PIERRE JEAN, a French writer, born at Troyes, in 1718. He was educated for the legal profession, but declined it for the belles-lettres. He was the author of many works; among which are, "Essais Historiques sur la Champagne," and "Observations sur l'Angleterre," 2 vols. Died, 1786.

GROSSMANN, GUSTAVUS FREDERIC WILLIAM, a celebrated actor and dramatist, born at Berlin, in 1746. He was originally employed in some subordinate diplomatic situations at Warsaw and Berlin; but having become acquainted with Lessing at the latter place, an accidental hint from that celebrated writer induced him to try his fortune as a dramatist; and he wrote several successful plays. He afterwards became an actor and manager; manifesting considerable talents, and effecting many reformations in the German stage; but his bad success as a manager led to habits of intemperance, and involved him in great distress. Died, 1796.

GROTIVS, or DE GROOT, HOOO, an eminent scholar and statesman, was born at Delft, in Holland, in 1583. He was descended from a noble family, received an excellent education, and gave early manifestations of surprising talents. In 1599 he commenced his career as a legal advocate, and also as an author; and he was success-

THE SMALLER THE BOOKS, THE MORE THEY ARE ENCOURAGED, TEND TO PROMOTE UNIVERSAL CONFUSION AND MISERY.

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[GUY]

sively appointed historiographer, advocate-general of Holland and Zealand, a member of the states-general, and envoy to England. Hitherto his life had been marked by splendour, but now it began to be clouded by the part which he took in the Arminian controversy. In 1613 he became syndic, or pensioner, of Rotterdam; and, declaring himself on the side of Barneveldt, he supported him, and the cause of the Arminians, by his pen and influence. But he narrowly escaped the fate of Barneveldt, who suffered on the scaffold, and received sentence of imprisonment for life in the fortress of Lovestein. From this, however, at the expiration of eighteen months, which he had employed in writing his celebrated "Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion," he succeeded in escaping. This was effected by the management of his wife, who contrived to have him carried out of the castle in a chest that had been used for the conveyance of books and linen. Grotius at first sought an asylum in France; and it was during his residence there that he composed his great work, "De Jure Belli et Pacis." After an absence of twelve years, he returned to his native country, relying on the favour of Frederic Henry, prince of Orange, who had written him a sympathizing letter. But, by the influence of his enemies, he was condemned to perpetual banishment. He passed the remnant of his life in the diplomatic service of Sweden, and died, at Rostock, in 1645. With the talents of the most able statesman, Hugo Grotius united deep and extensive learning. He was a profound theologian; a distinguished scholar; an acute philosopher; a profound jurist, and an erudite historian. Among his works not mentioned above, may be noticed, "De Antiquitate Reipublice Bataviae;" "Institutions of the Laws of Holland;" a "History of the Goths," &c.

GROTO, Lewis, an Italian poet, surnamed *Il Cieco*, was born at Adria, in 1541. He was blind from his infancy; notwithstanding which he displayed an uncommon facility for learning, and at the age of fourteen delivered public orations at Venice. He died in 1585, having a short time before performed the part of *Oedipus* in a play at Vicenza, with great reputation.

GROVE, HENRY, a dissenting minister, born at Taunton, Somersetshire, in 1683. He was the author of several religious works; among which are "An Essay towards a Demonstration of the Soul's Immortality;" "The Evidence of Our Saviour's Resurrection;" "Wisdom the first spring of Action in the Deity," &c. Died, 1738.

GRUBENMANN, JOHN ULRIC, and JOHN, two Swiss mechanics, who having been brought up as carpenters, devoted their entire attention to the construction of wooden bridges without the support of piers. The most extraordinary of these was at Reichenau, Weitingen, and Schaffhausen; the latter, over the Rhine, being nearly 400 feet long. During the campaign of 1799 they were all destroyed by the French. The ingenious builders died about the end of the 18th century.

GRYPHIUS, SEBASTIAN, a printer in the 16th century, who settled at Lyons, and was

distinguished for the beauty of his Greek and Hebrew types. Died, 1656.

GRYPHIUS, ANDREW, a celebrated German dramatist, was born at Glogau, in 1676. He was called the *Cornucopia* of Germany, and his tragedies acquired great popularity. He also wrote a keen satire on the old comedies of his countrymen, and produced some smart epigrams. Died, 1684.

GRYPHIUS, CHRISTIAN, son of the preceding, was born in 1649; became professor of rhetoric at Breslaw, principal of Magdalen college, and librarian of the university. Died, 1706.

GUA, JOHN PAUL DE, a French ecclesiastic, was born in Languedoc, in 1712. He became prior of St. George de Vignou, a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society of London. He laid the plan of the Encyclopedia, and wrote a number of mathematical papers in the Memoirs of the Academy; besides which he translated some English works into French. Died, 1785.

GUALDO PRIORATO, GALEASSO, an Italian historian, born at Vicenza, in 1606; author of a "History of the Troubles in France;" an "Account of the Administration of Cardinal Mazarin;" and his "Life;" a "History of the Wars of the Emperors Ferdinand II. and III." &c. Died, 1678.

GUARINI, GUARINO, a native of Verona, descended of an illustrious family, and celebrated as having been the first who taught Greek after the restoration of letters in Europe. Died, 1460.

GUARINI, BATTISTA, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Ferrara, in 1537. He was secretary to Alphonso, duke of Ferrara; next, to Ferdinand de Medicis, grand duke of Tuscany; and, subsequently, to the duke of Urbino. He was well acquainted with polite literature; wrote several admired poems; but his chief composition is his pastoral drama, entitled "Il Pastor Fido." Died, 1612.

GUAY-TROUIN, RENÉ DU, a French naval officer, was born at St. Maloes, in 1673. He commanded a ship at the age of eighteen, and had great success on the coast of Ireland, but at last fell into the hands of some English cruisers, and was carried into Plymouth; from whence he made his escape, and in a short time renewed his depredations in the British Channel, and also on the coast of Spain. In 1709 he was ennobled, and two years afterwards he made himself master of Rio Janeiro. Died, 1736.

GUDIN DE LA BRENELLERIE, PAUL PHILIP, a French dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, born in 1738. Among his works are "Observations on Good Manners;" "On the Progress of the Arts under Louis XV.;" "The Conquest of Naples," 3 vols.; several tragedies, poems, &c. Died, 1812.

GUELFS, or GUELPHS (from the Italian *Guelfi* and the German *Welfen*), the name of a celebrated family, which, in the 11th century, was transplanted from Italy to Germany, where it became the ruling race of several countries. The family still continues in the two lines of Brunswick—the

WEALTH SHOULD BE PRIZED IN PROPORTION AS IT IS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE HAPPINESS OF THE HUMAN RACE.

TRUTH MAY BE COMPARED TO GOLD OR DIAMONDS IN THE MINE, THE SMALLEST FRAGMENT OF WHICH IS VALUABLE.

TAKE CARE NOT TO GO TO THE BRINK OF VICE, LEST YOU FALL DOWN THE PRECIPICE.

[GUE]

A New Universal Biography.

[GUI]

royal in England, and the ducal in Germany. The memory of this ancient name has lately been revived by the foundation of the Hanoverian Guelph order.

GUERCINO (properly **GIANFRANCESCO BARBERI**, but surnamed *Guercino da Cento* from his squinting), was a celebrated painter, born at Cento, near Bologna, in 1590. He studied under Cremonini and Gennari; but adopted two or three styles in succession, and afterwards perfected himself in the school of Lodovico Caracci. He executed 106 altar-pieces for churches, and 144 historical pieces, besides numerous performances in fresco; in short, such was the uncommon rapidity of his pencil, that, having been requested by some monks, on the eve of a festival, to paint Jehovah for the grand altar, he finished the picture in one night by torch light. The duke of Mantua conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and several sovereigns endeavoured, in vain, to draw him into their service. He died in 1666, very rich, notwithstanding he had expended large sums in building chapels, founding hospitals, and other acts of charity and devotion.

GUERICKE, OTTO VON, a distinguished experimental philosopher, was born, 1602; studied at Leipzig, Jena, and Leyden; travelled in France and England; and settled at Magdeburgh, where he eventually became burgomaster. He invented the air-pump, and in 1654 made the first public experiments with his machine, at the diet at Ratisbon, before the emperor Ferdinand III., several electors, and other estates of the empire. The pressure of the atmosphere he exhibited by means of two large hollow hemispheres of copper and brass, an ell in diameter. These being fitted closely together, the air contained in the hollow sphere thus formed was exhausted by means of an air-pump. Guericke then harnessed horses to strong rings, attached to the hemispheres, and they attempted in vain to separate them. The number of the horses was increased to thirty without success; but an additional number at length made them separate with a loud report. His electrical and astronomical knowledge also was considerable. Died, 1686.

GUERRERO, VICENTE, elected president of the United Mexican States, in 1829, was by birth a Creole. At the very commencement of the revolution in Mexico he took arms against the royalists, and never ceased to occupy a prominent position in the affairs of that country. On repeated occasions, from 1819 to 1828, general Guerrero became the rallying point of the liberal or popular party, the Yorkinos, and was repeatedly called into active service in his military capacity. Having been successful in various contests with the aristocratical party, he at length, in 1829, was elected to the presidency. The expedition of Barradas soon gave employment to the new government; and the better to enable the president to meet the exigency, he was invested with extraordinary powers; but after the victory over the Spanish troops, and when the invading expedition was destroyed, Guerrero evinced an unwillingness to relinquish the dictatorship, which became the

pretext of another revolution; and Bustamante, the vice-president, assumed the reins of government. Guerrero, however, was not long idle: in September, 1830, he collected a large force at Valladolid, and established a form of government in opposition to that of Bustamante, and the whole country was agitated by troops in arms. But his career was almost run. In February, 1831, he was taken, and shot.

GUEVARA, ANTHONY DE, a Spanish writer, and prelate, was born at Alaba; and appointed preacher and historiographer to Charles V. He was also made bishop of Guadix, and afterwards of Mondoneo in Galicia. He wrote "The Dial of Princes; or the Life of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus;" a kind of moral romance.

GUEVARA, LOUIS VELAZ DE LAS DUENAS Y, a Spanish dramatist and romance writer, was born, in 1574, at Ecija, in Andalusia. He was an advocate, and by his flashes of wit often drew forth peals of laughter from the court. He was a great favourite of Philip IV., who, knowing his peculiar talent, encouraged him to write for the stage. Several of his comedies are excellent; but the work which especially established the fame of Guevara was his "Diablo Cojuno," an admirable romance, which afforded the idea of Le Sage's famous "Diablo Boiteux." Many of his witty sayings have become familiar to the people, and to this day are often heard as proverbs in Spain. Died, 1640.

GUIBERT, JACQUES ANTOINE HYPOLITE, count de, a celebrated French tactician, was born at Montauban, in 1743. He studied the military art under his father, with whom he served in the German war; and in the expedition to Corsica, he was made a colonel, with the cross of St. Louis. On his return to France, he published his "Essai Générale de Tactique," which work being diametrically opposed to Folaud's, excited a vehement controversy. He was also the author of some tragedies; historical eulogies on marshal Cadogan, the chancellor de l'Hopital, and Frederic the Great; "Travels in Germany;" and "Travels in Switzerland." Died, 1790.

GUICCIARDINI, FRANCIS, an Italian historian, was born at Florence, in 1462. He was bred to the law, and appointed professor of jurisprudence in his native city. Politics, however, occupied the rest of his life. In 1512 he was sent ambassador, on the part of the republic, to the Spanish court at Bruges; for his services in which mission he was received with great honour by his countrymen; and Leo X. constituted him advocate of the consistory. In 1518, he was made governor of Modena and Reggio, and next of Parma, where he drove out the French, and confirmed the inhabitants in their obedience. He was afterwards re-appointed to the government of Modena, and the presidency of the Romagna; and in 1531, he was made governor of Bologna, where he assisted at the coronation of Charles V. After a life of great activity, he returned to his native city, and there began his great work on the "History of Italy during his own Time," which he had nearly completed at the time of his death.

CONCEAL YOUR GAMES WHEN YOU ARE NOT CERTAIN OF FINDING RELIEF BY DISGUISED THEM.

WE OUGHT TO ENJOY SUCH PLEASURES AS FOLLOW LABOUR, NOT AT THOSE WHICH PRECEDE IT.

in 1540. He was a man of great gravity of temper and demeanour, and displayed much political sagacity and love of justice. When the courtiers of Charles V. once complained of the preference he gave to Guicciardini and other Florentines, he replied, "I can make a hundred Spanish grandees in a minute, but I cannot make one Guicciardini in a hundred years."

GUEROUULT, PIERRE CLAUDE BERNARD, a learned Frenchman, born at Rouen, in 1745. He was the author of "La Journée de Marathon;" "Histoire Naturelle des Animaux de Pline," &c. He was director of the Normal school at Paris, from which he retired in 1813, and died in 1821.

GUIDI, ALESSANDRO, an Italian lyric poet, was born at Pavia, about 1650; and died in 1712. He was patronized by Christina, the abdicated queen of Sweden, who allowed him apartments in her palace.

GUIDO RENI, one of the most eminent among the Italian painters, was born at Bologna, in 1575. Combining the beauties of Albert Durer and Caravaggio with the school of Caracci, he soon gave his teachers occasion to admire his talents, and is even said to have excited the jealousy of Annibal Caracci. He was honoured, caressed, and elevated by the great, and might have accumulated great wealth; but, to satisfy an unfortunate passion for gambling, he often sold his paintings at any price, and became involved in pecuniary embarrassments, so that, in 1642, he died in a state of poverty and dejection. Guido imitated the beautiful in nature, and was pre-eminently the painter of youth and female loveliness.

GUIDO, CAGNACCI, an historical painter, born at Bologna in 1600, and a disciple of Guido Reni. He died in 1680.

GUIGNES, JOSEPH DE, born at Pontoise, in 1721, was distinguished for his knowledge of the Oriental languages, and obtained the appointment of royal interpreter in 1745. He was the author of "Histoire Générale des Huns, des Turcs, des Moguls, et des autres Tartares Occidentaux," 5 vols. 4to., and many other able works, but was reduced to poverty by the revolution, and died at Paris, in 1800.

GUILIM, JOHN, the reputed author of the celebrated work, entitled, "The Display of Hierarchy," which was in reality written by Dr. Barkham, was born about 1565, and died in 1621. He was rouge croix pursuivant at arms.

GUILLEMEAU, JAMES, an eminent French surgeon, who became the professional attendant of Charles IX. and Henry IV., and died at Paris, in 1609.

GUILLEMINOT, a native of Belgium, an able military officer, who fought in the insurgent army against the Austrians, in 1790; but, at the defection of Dumouriez, having been made prisoner, he found an asylum in the ranks of the French army, and became a valuable officer under Bonaparte. In 1814, the king made him a knight of St. Louis, and an officer of the legion of honour.

GUILLOTIN, JOSEPH IGNATIUS, a French physician who, during the revolution, proposed the use of the guillotine, an instru-

ment made after the fashion of the scissars; which was used on the Scottish borders in the 16th century. M. de Guillotin practised medicine in Paris many years, and was much respected for his general conduct. He was a member of the National Assembly, where his political principles were marked by moderation; and his introduction of this instrument of death was from a humane motive;—that of rendering capital punishment less painful, by decapitation. He was not, as has been reported, the victim of his own contrivance, though greatly annoyed by its being called by his name. He died, in peaceful retirement, in 1814.

GUISCHARD, CHARLES GOTTLIEB, an able writer on military tactics, was a native of Magdeburg. He entered into the service of Holland, from which he removed into that of Prussia, where Frederic the Great honoured him with the appellation of *Quintus Icelius*, the commander of Cæsar's tenth legion, in compliment to his military knowledge. His works are "Mémoires Militaires, sur les Grecs, et les Romains," and "Mémoires critiques et historiques sur plusieurs points d'Antiquités Militaires." Died, 1775.

GUIRAN, GALLIARD, counselor of state to the prince of Orange in the 17th century; author of an "Historical and Chronological Register of the Seneschals of Nismes and Beaucaire." Died, 1680.

GUISE, FRANCIS OF LORRAINE, duke of, an illustrious warrior of France, but as ambitious and bigotted as he was brave. He was born in 1519; distinguished himself by his bravery at the siege of Boulogne, the defence of Metz, the conquest of Calais, &c.; and lost his life by assassination, in 1563.

GUISE, CHARLES OF, usually called the CARDINAL OF LORRAINE, was the minister of Francis II. and Charles IX. He is notorious for his violent and intolerant spirit, and his memory will ever be held in execration for the furious persecution he promoted against the Protestants of France. Born, 1526; died 1574.

GUISE, HENRY OF LORRAINE, eldest son of Francis, duke of Guise, was born in 1550. He is memorable in the history of France for his bravery; but he was of a turbulent, ambitious, and cruel disposition. After having distinguished himself in Hungary, by his valour against the Turks, he placed himself at the head of an armed band, which he called the League, under the pretext of defending the Roman Catholic religion, Henry III. the king, and the state, against the designs of the Huguenots, or French Protestants. This plan was formed by his brother, the cardinal; and the Huguenots were massacred by thousands. But their violence did not stop here. Guise now became an open rebel; he entered Paris against the king's express order, and put to the sword all who opposed him; and the streets being barricaded to prevent his progress, this fatal day is called in French history, "the day of the barricades." The king escaped to Blois, and convened an assembly of the states; and the duke of Guise had the boldness to appear there to a summons sent him for that purpose. A forced reconciliation then took place between

them, by the advice of this assembly; but it being afterwards discovered that Guise had formed a plan to dethrone the king, the latter, wading the resolution to bring him to a trial, procured his assassination as he was entering the council chamber, Dec. 23, 1558.

GUISE, HENRY II. duke of LORRAINE, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1614. He is described as prodigal and brave, addicted equally to love and war. After having joined in the rebellion of the count de Soissons, and received a pardon, he was induced to join the revolted Neapolitans; and, at their head, displayed great gallantry; but he at length fell into the hands of the Spaniards. Died, 1664.

GUISE, WILLIAM, an English divine, was born near Gloucester, in 1653, and educated at Oriel and All Souls's colleges, Oxford. He published, with a commentary, Dr. Bernard's work, entitled, "Migne pars ordinis primi Zeram, Tituli septem," &c.; and a tract "De Victimis Humanis." Died, 1684. His son was the celebrated general Guise, who left his collection of paintings to Christ-church, Oxford. He died in 1765.

GUITON, JOHN, a citizen of Rochelle, who was chosen mayor of the town when it was besieged by Cardinal Richelieu, in 1637. He refused the post, unless permitted to have a poulard to stab the first who should offer to surrender. Being told that famine had carried off many of the inhabitants, he answered, "It matters not, provided there is one left to shut the gates."

GUIZOT, ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE PAULINE, a French lady, whose works written for the instruction of youth have given her a deserved celebrity, was born at Paris, in 1773. Her father died when she was a child, and her family having been brought to distress by the revolutionary changes, she was induced to attempt authorship, in order to provide for their exigencies. She accordingly produced the novels, entitled "Les Contradictions," and "La Chapelle d'Ayton;" she also wrote in the public journals; and her articles on manners, the drama, &c., attracted considerable attention. At length she became acquainted with M. Guizot, a gentleman of superior talent, and since distinguished also as a statesman; in 1812 they were married; and she subsequently acquired no small share of literary distinction for her "L'Ecolier ou Raoul et Victor," 4 vols.; "Nouveaux Contes;" and "Lettres de Famille sur l'Education Domestique." Died, 1827.

GULDENSTÆDT, JOHN ANTHONY, a native of Riga, who became professor of natural history at St. Petersburg. He spent three years in travelling through Tartary, on a scientific tour, and on his return published the result of his researches. Died, 1781.

GUNDLING, NICHOLAS JEROME, a German philosopher, born in 1671. He became successively professor of philosophy, of rhetoric, and of the law of nature and nations, at Halle; he was also privy counsellor to the king of Prussia. Among his numerous works are "The Road to Truth," 3 vols.; "A History of Moral Philosophy;" "Otia;"

a miscellaneous collection of essays, &c. Died, 1729.

GUNDULF, bishop of Rochester, was one of the Norman ecclesiastics brought over by William the Conqueror. He was a celebrated architect; and built that part of the Tower of London called the White Tower. He also erected Rochester castle, and rebuilt the cathedral. Died, 1108.

GUNNER, JOHN ERNEST, bishop of Drontheim, was born at Christiansa, in Norway, in 1718. He founded the Royal Norwegian Society, in the Transactions of which he published several valuable papers on natural history. On account of his zeal for botany, Linnæus gave his name to a plant in his system. He published "Flora Norvegica;" and died in 1773.

GUNNING, PETER, a learned and munificent English prelate, was born at Hoo, in Kent, in 1613. He was a principal manager on the side of episcopacy in the Savoy conference; and, in 1670, was made bishop of Chichester; from which see he was translated, in 1674, to Ely, where he died in 1684.

GUNTER, EDMUND, a mathematician, was born in Herefordshire, in 1581. He was educated at Westminster school; from whence he went to Christ-church, Oxford. He was promoted to the professorship of astronomy in Gresham college, where he died in 1626. He invented a portable quadrant, for astronomical purposes; and the famous "rule of proportion," which, in its mechanical form is styled "Gunter's scale." He also discovered the variation of the magnetic needle. His works were collected into one volume, and have been repeatedly published. Died, 1626.

GUSTAVUS I., king of Sweden, known by the name of **GUSTAVUS VASA,** was born in 1496. Having delivered Sweden from the Danish yoke, he was, in 1523, elected king of that country; reigned gloriously for thirty-seven years; and died in 1560.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, king of Sweden, the grandson of Gustavus Vasa, was born at Stockholm in 1595, and ascended the throne in 1611. He brought the war in which his country was then involved with Denmark, Russia, and Poland, to a successful issue; and afterwards led an army of sixty thousand men into Germany, for the noble purpose of rescuing the protestants from the tyranny of the house of Austria. He penetrated from the Vistula to the Danube, and twice defeated the celebrated Tilly. This great prince fell in the battle fought on the plains of Lutzen, in 1632. He was humane, pious, and charitable; unostentatious in his manners, moderate in his conduct, and possessed a vigorous understanding.

GUSTAVUS III., king of Sweden, was the son of Adolphus Frederic, and Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederic II., king of Prussia. He was born in 1746, and succeeded his father in 1771. He abolished the practice of torture, and introduced other good regulations in the administration of justice. He also formed a college of commerce, and reformed his army and navy. In 1788 he was involved in a war with Russia, which power was assisted by Denmark. Gustavus headed his army himself, and stormed the defences

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of Frederickshall, where he took and destroyed a great number of vessels. On the breaking out of the French revolution, a coalition was formed between the northern powers and Spain, by which it was agreed that Gustavus should march against France at the head of a considerable army; but while preparations were making, he was shot at a masquerade by Ankarstroem, a disbanded officer of the army, March 15, 1792, and died on the 20th.

GUTTEMBERG, or GUTTENBERG, JOHN, usually called the inventor of printing, was born at Mentz, in 1400. In 1427 he resided at Strasburg, as a merchant; but returned to Mentz in 1430. About 1438, Guttenberg made use of moveable types of wood; and, in 1450, formed a co-partnership with John Faust, or Fust, a rich goldsmith, who furnished money to establish a press, in which the Latin Bible was first printed. Guttenberg, whose printing-office remained in Mentz till 1463, died in 1468.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, an indefatigable writer, was born at Brechin, Scotland, in 1708; and after receiving his education at King's college, Aberdeen, settled in London as an author. Among the various works which bear this author's name, are, a "History of England," 3 vols., folio; a "History of Scotland," 10 vols.; an "Universal History," 13 vols.; the "Geographical Grammar;" "The Friends," a novel; "Remarks on English Tragedy;" also a translation of Quintilian, 2 vols., and Cicero's Offices. Died, 1770.

GUTCH, JOHN, an antiquarian writer, who was registrar of the university of Oxford, rector of St. Clement's, and chaplain of All Souls' college. He published "Collectanea Curiosa," from the MSS. of archbishop Sacerdot, 2 vols.; "The History and Antiquities of the Colleges, &c., from MSS. in the Bodleian library, written by Anthony Wood;" "The Antiquities and Annals of the University," &c. Died, 1831, aged 86.

GUY, THOMAS, the founder of Guy's hospital, was the son of a lighterman of Horsleydown, and born in 1644. He was brought up to the business of a bookseller, and had a lucrative trade by dealing largely in the importation of Bibles from Holland, and afterwards contracting with Oxford for those printed at that university; but his principal gains arose from the disreputable purchase of seaman's prize tickets, and jobbing in South sea stock. By these means, joined to most penurious habits, he amassed a fortune of nearly half a million sterling, of which he spent about 200,000*l.* in building and endowing the hospital, in Southwark, which bears his name. He also erected almshouses at Farnworth, and made bequests to Christ's hospital and various other charities; besides leaving 50,000*l.* to be divided among those who could prove any degree of relationship to him. He died in 1724, aged 80.

GUYON, JEAN MARIE BOUVIERE DE LA MOTHE, a French lady, celebrated as a religious enthusiast, was born at Montargis, in 1648, and became a widow, with three children, at the age of twenty-eight. Having a strong predilection for the practice of a

kind of mystical devotion, she relinquished the care of her children to others, and gave up a part of her fortune for their maintenance, while she professed to be wholly guided by "divine impulses," thereby implying a complete renunciation of self, the silence of the soul, and the annihilation of all earthly cares and emotions—which has since obtained the name of *quietism*. Misled by the ardour of her zeal and a heated imagination, she imagined that heaven destined her for an extraordinary mission. Thus for several years she wandered from place to place, preaching her doctrines, and making converts; till her fame reaching Paris, and calumny having been busy with her character, she was by the king's order shut up in a convent. Through the intercession of madame de Maintenon, however, she soon obtained her liberty; and such were the attractions of her eloquence, and the tenderness and apparent fervour of her piety, that she not only made proselytes of many ladies of the court, but enlisted the illustrious Fencelon in her cause. Her doctrines and conduct at length excited the resentment of Bossuet and other rigid ecclesiastics, and she was compelled to sign a recantation. But, again pursuing the same career in Paris, she was confined in the Bastille. On being liberated, in 1702, she retired to Blois, and there passed the remainder of her life in the private exercise of "quietism." Her works, which are very voluminous, are now scarcely remembered, except the one entitled "The Song of Songs interpreted according to its mystical sense." Died, 1719.

GUYON, MARIE CLAUDE, a priest of the Oratory at Paris; author of a "History of the Amazons;" a "History of Empires and Republics," 12 vols.; a "History of the Indies," 3 vols., &c. Born, 1701; died, 1771.

GUY, PIERRE AUGUSTINE, a French merchant, born at Marseilles, in 1730; whose love of letters induced him, when trading to the Levant, to make frequent excursions into Greece, with Homer in his hand, for the purpose of making his comments on the spot, and tracing the vestiges of its ancient glories. The fruit of his researches appeared in a work, entitled, "Voyage Littéraire de la Grèce." He also wrote "Relation Abrégée de les Voyages en Italie et dans le Nord."

GUYTON DE MORVEAU, LOUIS BERNARD, an eminent French chemist, was the son of a lawyer at Dijon, where he was born in 1737. He was bred to the bar, and became advocate-general to the parliament of his native city; but he applied chiefly to natural philosophy and chemistry, in which latter science he made many discoveries. In 1777 he was appointed to examine the coal-mines of Burgundy, on which he made a mineralogical tour of that province; and in the course of these enquiries he discovered a rich lead-mine. Soon after this he was engaged in writing the articles on chemistry in the Encyclopédie Méthodique; in 1782 he published his new Chemical Nomenclature; paid great attention for a time to the science of aerostation; and by various discoveries materially promoted the advance of science. He figured among

THE TRUE NOBILITY OF MAN CONSISTS NOT IN LINEAGE OR POSSESSIONS, BUT IN WISDOM, KNOWLEDGE, AND VIRTUE; THESE BRING MAN TO DIGNITY.

AS IT BELONGS TO THE SUN TO ENLIGHTEN THE EARTH WITH HIS BEAMS, SO IT PERTAINS TO A PRINCE TO BE KIND AND COURTEOUS TO THE MISERABLE.

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the earliest and most violent of the revolutionists; bore a decided enmity to the kingly authority and the priesthood; became successively a member of the Legislative Assembly, the Convention, the Committee of Public Safety, and the Council of Five Hundred; was made a member of the legion of honour, and a baron of the empire, by Buonaparte; and was director of the Polytechnic school, and administrator of the mint. Besides his share in the "Encyclopedie Methodique," he was one of the principal editors of the "Annals of Chemistry," and wrote some other chemical works. Died, 1816.

GWILYM, DAVID AP, a British bard, known by the name of David of Glamorgan, and styled the Welch Ovid, was born in 1346, in the county of Cardigan. He was one of the itinerant bards, and became steward and tutor in the family of Ivor Rael, where he died, in 1400. His poems

were published in 1792, and are said, by those who profess to be judges, to be unsurpassed by any of his bardic successors.

GWINNE, MATTHEW, was a physician, of Welsh descent, but born in London. After taking his degrees at Oxford, he commenced practice there; but on the settlement of Gresham college, he was chosen professor of physic, and in 1605 appointed physician to the Tower. Dr. Gwinne seems to have known and practised the courtier's art pretty well; for, knowing the mortal antipathy James I. had to tobacco, he took occasion, when the sapient monarch visited Oxford, to make an oration against that "filthy weed." He also wrote a comedy called "Vertumnus," which was performed before the king at St. John's college. His other works consist of "Orations," "Letters on Chemical and Magical Secrets," &c. Died, 1637.

H.

HAACK, THEODORE, a German writer, born at Newhausen, in 1605. He studied at Oxford; translated the Dutch "Annotations of the Bible," 2 vols.; was one of the founders of the Royal Society; and died in 1690.

HAAREN, WILLIAM VAN, a Dutch statesman and poet; author of "Leonidas," a poem; and an epic, entitled "The Adventures of Friso." Born, 1700; died, 1763.

HAAREN, ONNO ZWEEER VAN, a member of the same family as the preceding, and also a statesman and poet. Though he filled several situations with integrity and honour, yet he was subject to the most virulent accusations, and expelled from the assembly of the states-general. He was the author of some tragedies, &c. Born, 1713; died, 1779.

HAAS, WILLIAM, a letter-founder at Basel, who improved the art of printing by the invention of a balance-press, &c. D. 1800.

HABERLIN, FRANCIS DOMINIC, a German historian and antiquary; author of the "History of the German Empire," 20 vols., but which, owing to his death, in 1767, was left incomplete. He was a native of Suabia, and professor of history at Helmstadt.

HABERLIN, CHARLES FREDERIC, son of the preceding, was professor of jurisprudence in the university of Helmstadt, and the author of various legal works. D. 1808.

HABERT, GERMAIN, a French poet, was abbot of Notre Dame de Cerisai, and one of the first members of the academy. He died in 1655. His principal poem is entitled "Metamorphose des Yeux d'Iris changées en Asirres." He also wrote "The Life of Cardinal de Berulle."

HABERT, ISAAC, bishop of Vabres, in France; distinguished himself as a controversialist against Jansenius; and left a

translation of the pontifical of the Greek church, some Latin poems, and other works. Died, 1668.

HABERT, LOUIS, a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Blois, in 1636, and died in 1718. His works are, "A complete System of Divinity," 7 vols., and "La Pratique de la Penitence."

HABINGTON, THOMAS, a gentleman of landed property, at Henlip, in Worcestershire, who was implicated in various treasonable practices, but who had the good fortune, though detected, to escape from the full penalty of them. He was found guilty of engaging in a conspiracy to release Mary, queen of Scots; for which he was imprisoned six years. And he was afterwards convicted of concealing some of the agents in the gunpowder-plot, and received sentence of death; but obtained a pardon, owing, as some assert, to his having been the godson of queen Elizabeth; though, more probably, to the circumstance of his daughter being the wife of lord Montague, and the supposed writer of the mysterious letter that led to its discovery. He was, however, restrained from ever leaving Worcestershire: in consequence of this, he employed the rest of his life in collecting a mass of topographical materials, which subsequently formed the foundation of Dr. Nash's history of that county. Born, 1560; died, 1647.

HABINGTON, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, was born at Henlip, Worcestershire, in 1605; and was both a poet and an historian. He was educated at St. Omer's and Paris; married the daughter of the first lord Powis; and published a volume of poems, under the title of "Castara;" which, according to the judgment of modern critics, possess much fancy, elegance, and moral feeling. His other works are, "The Queen of Arragon," a tragedy; and

THOSE ONLY PURSUE THE PROPER END OF PHILOSOPHY, WHO "LOOK THROUGH NATURE UP TO NATURE'S GOD."

WHEN ONCE A MAN HAS INVOLVED HIMSELF DEEPLY IN GUILT, HE HAS NO SAFE GROUND TO STAND UPON.

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"Observations upon History;" and "A History of Edward IV." Died, 1645.

HACKET, Dr. JOHN, bishop of Lichfield, was born in 1592; received his education at Westminster, and Trinity college, Cambridge; and became chaplain to James I. This appointment soon led to other church preferment. In 1622 he was presented to a stall in Lincoln cathedral, and, shortly after, to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, with that of Cheam, in Surrey. In 1631 he was made archdeacon of Bedford; and in 1641 he exchanged his prebend at Lincoln for a residentiaryship at St. Paul's. At the restoration he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and in that situation he exhibited a degree of munificence worthy of his station, by expending 20,000*l.* in repairing his cathedral, and by being a liberal benefactor to the college of which he had been a member. He was the author of "A Century of Sermons;" "Loyola," a Latin play, twice performed at the university before James I.; and the "Life of Bishop Williams." Died, 1679.

HACKSPAN, THEODORE, a Lutheran divine, and professor of divinity at Altdorf, was born at Weimar, in 1607, and died in 1659. He wrote several works, in Latin, of a theological character.

HACQUET, BALTHAZAR, an eminent naturalist, born at Conquet, in Brittany, in 1740. After making a scientific tour, he settled at Laybach, in Carniola; became professor of surgery at the Lyceum there; and in 1788 the emperor of Germany gave him a professorship at the university of Lemberg, and made him a member of the council of mines at Vienna. He produced several works illustrative of the natural history and state of the countries he explored; and died in 1815.

HADDICK, ANDREW, count de, a German field-marshal, who distinguished himself in the seven years' war, and who, in 1789, had the chief command of the Austrian forces against the Turks. He was alike renowned for his bravery and skill, and, as a commander of cavalry, he has rarely been equalled. Died, 1790, aged 80.

HADDON, WALTER, an eminent English lawyer, who, on the deprivation of Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, from the mastership of Trinity-hall, was selected to fill the vacant situation. He was afterwards president of Magdalen college, Oxford; but during the reign of Mary he was compelled to seek obscurity. Under Elizabeth he became judge of the Prerogative Court; and he was one of the three commissioners who met at Bruges in 1566, to arrange a treaty of commerce between England and the Netherlands. He was otherwise much employed for the government; particularly in drawing up the celebrated code, "Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum;" and he wrote various poems and treatises in Latin, the purity and elegance of which are highly commended. Died, 1572.

HADLEY, JOHN, an English philosopher, who lived in the early part of the 18th century. He invented the quadrant which bears his name, and also a reflecting telescope; was vice-president of the Royal

Society; and contributed several papers to the Philosophical Transactions.

HAEN, ANTHONY DE, or VAN HAEN, a celebrated physician, was born at Leyden, where he studied under Boerhaave. He first settled as a physician at the Hague; but after twenty years' residence, he removed to Vienna, where he obtained a professorship, and died in 1776. He was a man of great learning and professional experience; and his works are all valuable, except the one called "De Magia," in which he attempts to prove the reality of incantations and other supernatural arts.

HAFAZ, or HAFEZ, MOHAMMED SCHEMSEDDIN, the most popular of the Persian poets, was born at Shiraz, and flourished in the 14th century. Like Anacreon, his muse is dedicated to love and wine, and, it is said, he practised what he preached. If we may judge of their general merit from the odes which have been translated by Sir W. Jones and others, we must admit that the fame of Hafiz has never been over-rated. He died in 1389; and his countrymen erected a monument to his memory, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1825.

HAGEDORN, FREDERIC, a celebrated German poet, was born at Hamburg, in 1708. He was educated in the college of his native city; came to London in the suite of the Danish ambassador; and in 1733 was appointed secretary to the English factory at Hamburg. He was the author of Fables, Songs, Tales, and Moral Poems; in all of which there is considerable originality, and many of them are extremely graceful. Died, 1764.

HAGEDORN, CHRISTIAN LEWIS, brother of the preceding, held the rank of counsellor of legation, and was eminent as a connoisseur of the fine arts. He wrote "Remarks on Painting," 2 vols., &c. Born, 1717; died, 1780.

HAGER, JOSEPH VON, professor of the oriental languages in the university of Pavia, was born at Milan, in 1750; studied at Vienna; and devoted himself to the acquisition of a critical knowledge of the Chinese tongue. He resided some time in London, where he published several works explanatory of the Chinese language; but meeting with little success, he went to Paris, and there published many more. Among his works are, "The Chinese Pantheon;" "An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chinese Language;" "A Dissertation on the newly-discovered Babylonian inscriptions," &c. Died, at Milan, 1820.

HAGUE, Dr. CHARLES, an eminent musician, born at Tadcaster, Yorkshire, in 1769. Manifesting a talent for music at a very early age, he was sent to Cambridge, where he received lessons from Manlin and the elder Hellendaal. He was indebted for his subsequent instructions to Salomon and Dr. Cooke; and in 1799 he succeeded Dr. Randall in the professorship of music at Cambridge. He composed a variety of excellent glees and other pieces, all remarkable for purity and good taste. Died, 1821.

HAHN, SIMON FREDERIC, was born at Bergen, in Hanover, in 1692. At ten years of age he was versed in history, mathema-

LAWS ARE LIKE SPIDERS' WEBS, WHICH CATCH THE SMALL FLIES, AND LET THE GREAT BREAK THROUGH.

LISTEN TO CONSCIENCE, AND IT WILL BE SURE TO TELL YOU WHETHER YOU DO AS YOU WOULD BE DONE BY.

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tics, and the ancient languages; and at fourteen he pronounced before the university of Halle a Latin oration, on the origin of the monastery of Bergen, which was printed, with some other pieces. In 1708 he published a continuation of the "Chronicon Bergense;" and in 1711 two dissertations, one on "Henry the Fowler," and the other on the kingdom of Arles. At the age of twenty-four he was appointed professor of history at Helmstadt. He was also counsellor, historiographer, and librarian, to the elector of Hanover. Died, 1729.

HAHN, PHILIP MATTHEW, a celebrated mechanical genius, born in 1739, at Scharnhansen. While at the university of Tubingen, he spent his leisure hours in making sundials and speaking-trumpets, grinding glasses, &c. He continued his labours with unremitting assiduity, and eventually produced works of great ingenuity; as, a clock showing the course of the earth and other planets, as well as that of the moon and other satellites, and their eccentricities; a calculating machine; and many other ingenious inventions. Died, 1790.

HAILLAN, BERNARD DE GIRARD, Sieur D', a French historian, born at Bourdeaux, in 1635. He was originally a protestant, but changed his religion for interest at court, where he was appointed historiographer of France. Besides some poems and translations, he published a curious work, entitled, "Of the State and Success of the Affairs of France," which went through several editions. He also wrote a History of France, from Pharamond to Charles VII.; and some other works. Died, 1610.

HAKEM-BAMRILLAH, caliph of Egypt, a sovereign remarkable for the impious extravagance of his conduct, succeeded his father Aziz, in 996, at the age of eleven. At first he was a zealous Mahometan, founding mosques, colleges, &c.; but after a time he took a fancy to establish a religion of his own. He styled himself the visible image of God upon earth; and claimed the honours of adoration. He persecuted the Jews and Christians; and having gained many followers, he attempted to reform Mahometanism, by suppressing the pilgrimages to Mecca, &c.; but this proved his destruction, and he perished in a conspiracy of his subjects, in 1020. The Druses of Mount Lebanon, to the present day, believe in the divinity of the caliph Hakem.

HAKEWILL, GEORGE, an English divine, was born at Exeter, in 1579. He studied at Alban-hall, Oxford, after which he became fellow of Exeter-college. Having taken his degree of D.D. he was made chaplain to prince Charles, and archdeacon of Surrey; but never rose higher in the church, owing to his writing a tract against the proposed marriage of his patron with the infant of Spain. For this he not only lost his chaplaincy, but was sent to prison, though he soon obtained his release. Some time after, he was elected rector of Exeter-college, which he held with the living of Heanton, in Devonshire, where he died in 1649. His greatest work is entitled "An Apology or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World."

HAKLUYT, RICHARD, a naval historian, was born at Eytton, in Herefordshire, in 1553. He received his education at Westminster-school, and at Christchurch, Oxford, where he made cosmography his favourite study, and read lectures on it. About 1584 he went to Paris as chaplain to the English ambassador, and, during his absence, was made prebendary of Bristol. On his return to England he published several works, particularly, a translation from the Spanish of "Leo's Geographical History of Africa," and Peter Martyr's "History of the West Indies." In 1605, he was promoted to a prebend of Westminster, and the rectory of Wetheringset, in Suffolk. His principal work is a valuable collection of the "Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation," in 3 vols. folio.

HALDE, JOHN BAPTIST DU, a French Jesuit, was born at Paris in 1674, and died there in 1743. He published some Latin poems, and other works; but is best known by his "Description Historique, Geographique, Chronologique, et Physique de l'Empire de la Chine, et de la Tartarie Chinoise," 4 vols. folio.

HALE, SIR MATTHEW, an eminent English judge, was born at Aldersley, in Gloucestershire, in 1600; educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford; and removed to Lincoln's-inn, where he studied the law with great application. He acted as counsel for Strafford, Laud, Hamilton, and even for Charles himself; yet, by dint of importunity, Cromwell prevailed upon him to become one of the justices of the Bench; but, refusing to warp the laws, he offended the Protector, and refused to try any more criminal causes. In the parliament which recalled the king, he sat for his native county; and, soon after the restoration, was made chief baron of the Exchequer; from which he was advanced to the chief-justiceship of the King's Bench. He resigned his office in 1675, and died the following year. He was a learned man, an upright judge, and an exemplary Christian. His writings are numerous on theological, philosophical, and legal subjects. The principal are, "The Primitive Origination of Mankind considered and explained according to the Light of Nature;" "The History of the Pleas of the Crown;" and "Contemplations, Moral and Divine;" 3 vols. 8vo. He also wrote various mathematical and philosophical works; and left a very valuable collection of manuscripts relating to history and jurisprudence, which are preserved in the library of Lincoln's-inn.

HALES, JOHN, commonly called "the ever-memorable," was born at Bath, in 1584. He suffered great hardships in the rebellion, and died in 1656. He was a man of learning and skill in argument, as appears from his works, which were collected after his death, and published under the title of "Golden Remains of the ever-memorable Mr. John Hales, of Eton college," 3 vols.

HALES, STEPHEN, a divine and philosopher, was born in Kent, in 1677, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1703. He invented a machine for demonstrating the

GIVE TO A GOOD MAN, AND HE WILL REQUIRE IT; BUT IF THOU GIVE TO AN EVIL MAN, HE WILL ABUSE MORE.

HE WHO FRIENDS TO EXTRAORDINARY SHREWDSNESS, INVITES DECEIVERS TO TRY THEIR TALENT UPON HIM.

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motions of the planets, nearly similar to the orrery, and in 1741 published his invention of ventilators. He contented himself with the rectory of Teddington, near Hampton-court, refusing higher dignities; and died in 1761. He was indefatigable in his scientific researches, particularly in those which relate to vegetable physiology; and his communications to the Philosophical Transactions were very numerous; besides which he published four volumes of Statical Essays, &c.

HALHED, NATHANIEL BRASSEY, an eminent orientalist, was educated at Harrow-school, and afterwards became a civil officer in the East India Company's service. He published "A Code of Gentoo Laws on Ordinations of the Pandits, from a Persian translation;" "A Grammar of the Bengal Language;" and "A Narrative of the Events which have happened in Bombay and Bengal, relative to the Mahratta Empire since July, 1777." After this he returned to England, and obtained a seat in parliament as a member for Lymington; but it appears that he laboured under a species of mental delusion, or he never could have patronized and defended the lunatic prophet Brothers, whose confinement in Bedlam he denounced in parliament as an instance of tyranny and oppression. Born, 1751; died, 1830.

HALIFAX, GEORGE SAVILE, marquis of, an eminent statesman, was born in 1630; contributed to the restoration of Charles II.; who made him a privy councillor, and rewarded him with a coronet. On the accession of James he was appointed president of the council, from which he was dismissed for refusing his consent to a repeal of the tests. In the convention parliament he was chosen speaker of the House of Lords, and at the accession of William and Mary was made lord privy seal. He died in 1695. His lordship wrote an excellent piece, entitled, "Advice to a Daughter," and various political tracts.

HALIFAX, SAMUEL, bishop of St. Asaph, was born at Mansfield, Derbyshire, in 1733; received his education at Cambridge; graduated as LL.D., and obtained the professorship of Arabic, which he resigned soon after for that of civil law. In 1775 he was presented to the rectory of Worksoop, Nottinghamshire, and made king's chaplain. In 1781 he was raised to the see of Gloucester; from which he was translated to the more valuable diocese of St. Asaph, in 1789. He was a prelate of deep erudition, and much beloved for his benevolent disposition and amiable manners. His writings are select rather than numerous, and consist of Sermons, a volume on the Prophecies, and an Analysis of Butler's Analogy. Died, 1790.

HALKET, Lady ANNE, the wife of Sir James Halket. She was the daughter of Mr. Robert Murray, of the Tullibardin family, and born in 1622. Her father was preceptor to Charles I., and afterwards provost of Exon college; and her mother was sub-governess to the duke of Gloucester and the princess Elizabeth. Anne received a liberal education; but theology and physic were her favourite studies. Her skill in the latter was

so great, that persons came from Holland, and other countries, to benefit by her advice and treatment. Died, 1699.

HALL, RICHARD, an English divine of the Romish church, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, went to Flanders, and became professor of divinity at Douay, and canon of St. Omer. He published, among other works, a "History of the Troubles of his Time;" and is very severe on the protestants. Died, 1604.

HALL, JOSEPH, an eminent and learned English prelate. He was born, in 1574, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch; was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge; and became dean of Worcester. In 1624 he refused the bishopric of Gloucester; but, three years afterwards, he accepted that of Exeter; from which see he was removed, in 1641, to that of Norwich. In a few weeks after his translation, he was sent to the Tower, with twelve other prelates, for protesting against any laws passed in parliament during their forced absence from the house. In June, 1642, he obtained his release; but the next year he suffered much persecution from the puritans, who plundered his house, and despoiled the cathedral. His estate also was sequestered; and thus, in his old age, he was reduced to poverty, which he endured with fortitude, and continued still to preach occasionally. His "Meditations" are well known; and his poetical talents, chiefly exercised in satire, were very respectable. He is universally allowed to have been a man of great wit and learning, and of as great meekness, modesty, and piety. His works have gained him the appellation of the "Christian Seneca." Died, 1656.

HALL, JOHN, an English lawyer and poet, was born at Durham, in 1637; educated at Cambridge; removed to Gray's Inn, and in due course was called to the bar. He died in 1697. He published a volume of poems in 1646, and translated Longinus into English.

HALL, EDWARD, an old English chronicler, whose works rank with those of Hollingshed and Stow. He was a native of London, and being a lawyer by profession, attained the rank of a judge in the sheriff's court. His death took place in 1547. As affording delineations of the manners, dress, and customs of the age, his "Chronicle," which Grafton completed, is very curious.

HALL, ROBERT, a celebrated Baptist preacher, and a distinguished theological writer, was born at Arnsby, in Leicestershire, in 1764. His father, who was also a Baptist minister, early remarked his precocity of talent, and in 1773 placed him under the instruction of the learned and pious John Ryland, of Northampton. At fifteen he became a student in the Baptist college at Bristol; and at eighteen he entered King's college, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. He then was chosen as colleague with Dr. Caleb Evans, in the ministry at Bristol, and adjunct professor in the institution. Here he attained great popularity; but he was obliged to retire from this situation, in consequence of approaching symptoms of mental derangement. By judicious treatment, during a

TRUTH SHOULD NEVER STRIKE HER TOPKAIL IN COMPLIMENT TO IGNORANCE OR ROPESTRY.

THE ART OF GROWING OLD WITH A GOOD GRACE IS NONE OF THE LEAST CONSIDERABLE IN LIFE.

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long seclusion from the world, his powerful mind regained its former vigour; and, in 1791, he removed to Cambridge, being chosen successor to the celebrated Robert Robinson. He now appeared as the author of a pamphlet, entitled, "Christianity not inconsistent with the Love of Freedom." This was shortly after followed by his "Vindication of the Freedom of the Press," which passed through several editions, and is still regarded as a standard work. But it was his Sermon on Modern Infidelity, that established his fame as a divine. In 1802, Mr. Hall's mind again received a shock, which obliged him to suspend his pulpit labours; and on his recovery he removed to Leicester, where he remained as pastor of the Baptist congregation upwards of twenty years. On the death of Dr. Ryland, in 1826, he succeeded to the presidency of the Bristol academy, and the pastorate of Broadmead chapel; and there he continued till his death, which took place in 1831. Mr. Hall was gifted with a powerful and persuasive eloquence; and to great talents and learning he united a benevolent disposition and a truly liberal mind. Dr. Parr, who was his intimate friend, says of him, in his last will and testament, "Mr. Hall has, like Jeremy Taylor, the eloquence of an orator, the fancy of a poet, the subtlety of a schoolman, the profoundness of a philosopher, and the piety of a saint." His works have been collected and published since his death, in 6 vols. 8vo.

HALL, SIR JAMES, BART., F.R.S. and S.A., Edinburgh, was the eldest son of Sir John Hall, the third baronet of Douglass, and born in 1760. He was the author of "An Essay on the Origin, Principles, and History of Gothic Architecture," and of many papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He devoted much of his time to scientific pursuits, and made some ingenious researches and discoveries in mineralogy and geology, particularly by his experiments in the fusion of stony substances—tending to establish the truth of the Huttonian theory of a central fire, against the Wernerian or aqueous system. Died, at Edinburgh, 1832.

HALL, JOHN, an English surgeon in the reign of queen Elizabeth; author of "A Compendium of Anatomy," &c.

HALLE, PETER, professor of canon law in the university of Paris; born, 1611; died, 1669.

HALLE, ANTHONY, professor of eloquence at Caen; author of a Latin grammar, and poems in the same language. He died in 1675, aged 83.

HALLE, JEAN NOEL, a French physician and natural philosopher, born in 1754. He succeeded Corvisart.

HALLER, ALBERT VON, an eminent Swiss physician, was born at Berne, in 1708. The early display of his abilities was most extraordinary; and when in his thirteenth year, he was not only distinguished for his knowledge in Greek and Latin, but also for his poetical genius. In his sixteenth year he began to study medicine at Tubingen, but the fame of Boerhaave induced him to remove to Leyden, where, animated by the example of the great geniuses around him,

he spent his days and nights with the least possible intermission, in the most intense study. In 1727 he visited England, and formed an acquaintance with Sir Hans Sloane, Cheselden, and other eminent men. He received the title of physician and counsellor to king George II., at whose request Francis I. gave him a patent of nobility, as a baron. After seventeen years' absence at Gottingen, the fame of whose medical school he had greatly extended, he returned, in 1753, to Berne, where his countrymen received him with the respect due to his great fame and talents. Having been elected a member of the sovereign council of the state, he soon obtained one of its magistracies; and his various duties as a statesman, a physician, and a medical teacher, occupied his attention till his death. His "Elementa Physiologie," and "Bibliotheca Medicinæ," afford ample proofs of his penetrating genius and solid judgment; and his philosophical and descriptive poems display great depth of thought and richness of imagination. He was, in short, a profound philosopher, an admirable poet, and a first-rate physician and botanist; yet not more eminent for his various scientific knowledge, than for his piety and active benevolence. He died in 1777.

HALLEY, EDMUND, an eminent English astronomer and mathematician, was born, in 1656, at Haggerston, near London. He received his education at St. Paul's school, and Queen's-college, Oxford, where he made so great a proficiency in his mathematical studies, that in 1676 he published observations on a spot in the sun, by which the motion of that body on its axis was determined. The same year he went to St. Helena, where he determined the position of 350 stars, which procured him the name of the Southern Tycho. On his return to England he was created master of arts, and chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; which learned body deputed him to go to Dantzic, to adjust a dispute between Hooke and Hevelius, respecting the proper glasses for astronomical purposes. In 1680 he made the tour of Europe with Mr. Nelson; and on the passage to Calais was the first to observe the great comet—the same erratic body which visited our hemisphere again in 1835, and was visible in England, to the naked eye, about the middle of October, as a tolerably bright star, just above the constellation of the Great Bear. After his return, he turned his attention to the theory of the planetary motions, which brought him acquainted with Isaac Newton, who entrusted to him the publication of his Principia. To ascertain exactly the cause of the variation of the compass, he was made commander of a ship in 1698, and sent to the Western Ocean; but his crew being mutinous, he was obliged to return. The year following he sailed again, and proceeded as far south as the ice would permit; the result of which observations he published in a general chart. Soon after this he was employed to observe the course of the tides in the Channel; and to make a correct chart of the same. Having accomplished this object, he went to make a survey of the coast of Dalmatia, for the emperor. In 1703 he was appointed Savilian

THE ADMIRATION BESTOWED ON FORMER TIMES, IS THE BIAS OF ALL TIMES: THE GOLDEN AGE NEVER WAS THE PRESENT AGE.

HE THAT HARBOURS REVENGE, KEEPS HIS WOUNDS OPEN, WHICH OTHERWISE WOULD CLOSE OF THEMSELVES.

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IF THE LEAGUE OF FRIENDSHIP BE ONCE BROKEN, THEN IS THE CABINET OF SECRETS UNLOCKED, AND THEY FLY ABOUT LIKE UNCAGED BIRDS.

professor of geometry at Oxford; in 1705 he made public his valuable researches on the orbits of comets; in 1713 he became secretary to the Royal Society; and in 1719 he succeeded Flamsteed as astronomer royal. The remainder of his life was chiefly spent in the sedulous performance of his duties in that situation, especially in completing the theory of the motion of the moon. He died, at Greenwich, Jan. 14, 1741-2. Fontenelle thus speaks of Halley: "To his great extent of knowledge was added constant presence of mind, and a freedom of expression, at once pertinent, judicious, and sincere. He was naturally of an ardent temper and a generous disposition, open and punctual in his transactions, candid in his judgment, simple and blameless in his manners, affable, communicative, and disinterested." His principal works are "Catalogus Stellarum Australium," "Tabulæ Astronomiæ," "An Abridgment of the History of Comets," &c.

HALLORAN, SYLVESTER O', an Irish antiquary. He was born in 1728; was brought up and practised as a surgeon, and wrote several medical treatises. But it is as an antiquary and historian that he is now principally known. In 1772 he published an "Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland," 4to., which was followed by a "General History of Ireland," 2 vols., 4to. Died, 1807.

HALMA, NICHOLAS, born in 1760; a French poet and dramatist. His best work is the tragedy of "Asyana."

HALS, FRANCIS, an eminent portrait painter, born at Mechlin, in 1584, who was considered as ranking next to Vandyke. Died, 1666.—His brother, **DIRK HALS**, was famous for painting merry-makings and subjects of drollery. Died, 1656.

HAMBERGER, GEORGE ALBERT, a mathematician, was born at Beyerberg, in Franconia, in 1622. He studied first at Heilbron, next at Altorf, and lastly at Jena, where he took his degrees, and became professor of natural philosophy and mathematics. He wrote several books on hydraulics, optics, and other subjects. Died, 1726. His son, **GEORGE EDWARD HAMBERGER**, succeeded him, but quitted the professorship of mathematics for that of physic, which he held to his death, in 1755. Among his works are two on Medical Physiology; treatises on Venesection, Respiration, and the Secretions; "The Elements of Physic;" "The Art of Healing," &c.

HAMANN, JOHN GEORGE, the *soi-disant* "Northern Magian," was born at Königsberg, in 1730. He travelled about in different parts of his native country; was private tutor in several places; received an office in the customs at Königsberg, in 1777; and died, at Munster, in 1788. He published several humorous works, which were little noticed at the time; but since Herder, Goethe, Richter, and others, have spoken of them with approbation, they have been considered worthy of republication.

HAMARSKIÖLD, LORENZ, a Swedish philosopher; author of a "History of Philosophy," in 4 vols. Died, 1827.

HAMEL, JOHN BAPTISTE DU, a French ecclesiastic and a philosopher, was born at Vire, in Lower Normandy, in 1624. He studied at Caen and Paris; became a member of the congregation of the Oratory, but left it for the living of Neuilli upon the Marne; and when the Royal Academy of Sciences was established, he was appointed secretary. In 1678 appeared his "Philosophia Vetus et Nova," 4 vols., to which were afterwards added two more volumes. In 1697 he resigned his situation in the academy, to devote himself to theology. His chief works, besides the one mentioned above, are, "Regiæ Scientiarum Academiæ Historia," 4to., and an edition of the Vulgate Bible, with notes, and tables, chronological and geographical. He died in 1706.

HAMEL DU MONCEAU, HENRY LOUIS DU, an eminent French philosopher, and writer on agriculture, born at Paris, in 1700. His whole life was dedicated to the cultivation of useful science; and besides largely contributing to the transactions of different learned societies, of which he was a member, the following are among his separate works:—"Traité de la Culture des Terres," 6 vols. "Elements of Agriculture," 2 vols. "Traité des Arbres et Arbustes qui se cultivent en France en pleine terre," 2 vols. 4to. "Physique des Arbres," 2 vols. 4to. "De l'exploitation des Bois," 2 vols. 4to. "Traité des Arbres Fruitières," 2 vols. 4to. "Elémens de l'Architecture Navale;" besides many other treatises on various arts and manufactures. Died, 1782.

HAMILTON, ANTHONY, count, a poet, courtier, and man of letters in the seventeenth century. He was descended from an ancient Scotch family, but born, in 1646, in Ireland; from whence he was taken to France, when a child, by his parents, who were attached to Charles the Second. When James II. was obliged to contend for his crown in Ireland, he gave count Hamilton a regiment of infantry, and made him governor of Limerick; but on the ruin of the royal cause, he accompanied James to France, where he passed the rest of his life. His wit and talents secured him admission into the first circles; and he died at St. Germain, in 1720. Count Hamilton is chiefly known as an author by his "Memoirs of Count Grammont," a lively and spirited production, exhibiting a free and faithful delineation of the voluptuous court of Charles II. His other works are "Poems and Fairy Tales," which, as well as the Memoirs, are in French, and display elegance of style with fertility of invention.

HAMILTON, GAVIN, an historical painter, and connoisseur of ancient art, was born at Lanark, in Scotland. Having discovered an early genius for painting, he was sent to Italy, and placed under Augustine Massuchi, by whose instructions he profited considerably; after which he applied with great diligence to the study of the antique, which has given his paintings of ancient subjects that propriety with regard to costume, which distinguished them at the time from the generality of modern compositions. One of his greatest works was his Homer, consisting of a series of pictures, representing scenes taken from the Iliad. The latter

INJURIES ARE NEVER CANCELLED WITH NEW FAVOURS, ESPECIALLY WHEN THE NEW FAVOURS ARE OF LESS VALUE THAN THE WRONGS DONE.

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part of his life was employed in making excavations, at Tivoli, among the ruins of Adrian's villa, and in various other places in Italy; by which he was enabled to bring to light many of the long buried treasures of antiquity; so that the success which crowned his researches made ample amends for the loss which painting may have suffered by the intermission of his practice. He died at Rome, in 1796.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, an historical painter, was born in 1750. He went to Italy when very young, and was there placed under the instruction of Zucchi, the painter of arabesque ornaments, at Rome. On his return to England he acquired considerable employment; and, in 1789, was admitted a royal academician. Died, 1801.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, a Scotch poet, was born at Bangour, in Ayrshire, in 1704. He joined the Pretender in 1745, and narrowly escaped being taken after the battle of Culloden. Died, 1754. Among his songs and ballads is the well known "Braes of Yarrow."

HAMILTON, JAMES, duke of, was born in Scotland, in 1666; became a favourite at court; and when the troubles broke out in Scotland, had the command of the fleet. In 1643 he was created a duke; but soon afterwards his loyalty became suspected, and he was sent prisoner to Pendennis-castle, and next to that of St. Michael's-mount, in Cornwall. There he remained till 1646, when he regained his liberty and went to Scotland; where he was accused of having betrayed the king, and received a share of the money. To wipe off this disgrace he raised some forces, and entered England; but was defeated at Preston, in Lancashire, August 17, 1646, and sent to Windsor castle. After a summary trial before Bradshaw, he was sentenced to be beheaded, which was put in execution March 9, 1648-9.—His brother, WILLIAM, who succeeded him in the title, was mortally wounded at the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651.

HAMILTON, PATRICK, the first Scotch reformer, was nephew to James, earl of Arran, and born in 1503. He was educated at St. Andrew's; after which he went abroad, where he imbibed the opinions of Luther. On his return home he was made abbot of Ferne, in the shire of Ross, where he promulgated the new doctrines with so much zeal as to excite the wrath of the clergy, who caused him to be apprehended and sent to Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrew's. After a long examination he was declared contumacious, and burnt at a stake opposite St. Salvador's college, March 1, 1527.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM GERARD, a statesman who obtained the appellation of "Single Speech Hamilton," from the extraordinary impression produced by the first and almost only speech he ever made in the British parliament, was the son of a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, where he was born in 1729. He was educated at Winchester school and Oriel college, Oxford. In 1754 he was elected into parliament for Petersfield, and the year following delivered the speech alluded to. In 1761 he went to Ire-

land as secretary to lord Halifax, and in the parliament of that kingdom he confirmed the reputation which he had gained in England by his oratory. He was above twenty years chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland, but retired from public life in 1784. His works, consisting of "Parliamentary Logic," "Speeches," &c. were printed in 1808, with the life of the author prefixed. Among the many to whom the Letters of Junius were once ascribed, Mr. Hamilton was one; but there was scarcely the shadow of an argument to support the conjecture. Died, 1796.

HAMILTON, ELIZABETH, a lady of great literary attainments, was born at Belfast, in Ireland, in 1758. She wrote the "Letters of a Hindoo Rajah," 2 vols.; "The Life of Agrippina," 3 vols.; "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers;" "Popular Essays," 2 vols.; "On the Elementary Principles of Education;" "Letters on the Formation of the Religious and Moral Principle;" and other works, replete with sound sense and information. Died, 1816.

HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM, bart. was a native of Scotland, born in 1730. His mother having been the nurse of George III. young Hamilton very naturally obtained that prince's patronage. Sir William was generally distinguished for his taste in the polite arts; employed a large portion of his life in the study of natural history, and supplied the Philosophical Transactions and the Archaeologia, with many learned articles. During his residence as ambassador from England to the court of Naples, he published his "Campi Phlegrei," from his observations of Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna, and other volcanoes. He presented many books, manuscripts, and geological curiosities to the British Museum; and, after his death, his superb collection of antique vases was purchased by parliament for that institution. Died, 1803.

HAMILTON, Lady EMMA, wife of the above-mentioned Sir William, was (according to the memoirs which appeared in her name in 1815), the daughter of a female servant, who had no means but her wages to support herself and child. At the age of thirteen, she obtained a situation for her daughter, called Emma Harte, in the house of Mr. Thomas, of Howarden, Flintshire, to nurse and wait on his children. Emma, it seems, thought the situation dull, and left it. At sixteen, she went to London; got a place in the house of a shopkeeper in St. James's Market; and soon after was hired to wait upon a lady of rank, where, having only the duty of dressing her mistress, she passed her leisure time in reading novels and plays. She soon acquired a taste for the drama; and employed herself in imitating the attitudes and manners of persons on the stage, from a desire to become an actress. She thus laid the foundation of her extraordinary skill in pantomimic representations. But she neglected her business, was dismissed, and went to serve in a low tavern, frequented by actors, painters, musicians, &c. In this service, she formed an acquaintance with a Welsh youth, who, being pressed upon the river, she hastened to the captain and obtained the boy his

SOME RUN HEADLONG INTO DANGER, BECAUSE THEY HAVE NOT COURAGE TO WAIT FOR IT.

THE IRRESOLUTE NEVER PROSECUTE THEIR VIEWS, SO LONG AS THEY HAVE ANY EXCUSE LEFT FOR DELAYING.

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WITHOUT SOMETHING TO DESIRE, THE MIND LANGUISES; WITH FEAR, IT NEVER CAN BE SERENE.

liberty. The captain loaded her with presents, and with him she remained for some time; at length she quitted him for a gentleman of large fortune, who kept her in great affluence for a short period; but disgusted by her extravagance, and induced by domestic considerations, he dismissed her. Reduced to the greatest poverty, she became one of the most common of degraded females. From this state she was relieved by the infamous Dr. Graham, who, perceiving the beautiful symmetry of her person, took her to his house, and there exhibited her, covered only with a transparent veil, under the name of the goddess Hygeia. Painters, sculptors, and others, paid their tribute of admiration at the shrine of this new goddess. The artful quack had her bust modelled; numbers purchased it, and a greater number came to admire the original. She was an adept in deceit; with a violent and impassioned temper, she assumed the appearance of candour, innocence, and simplicity. Charles Greville, (of the Warwick family), became enamoured with, and would have married her, but for the interference of his uncle, Sir W. Hamilton, who, according to some accounts, made an agreement with Greville to pay his debts, on condition that he should give up his mistress; or as others state the circumstance, in his endeavours to save his nephew, fell into the snare himself, and became the victim of her arts. He made her his wife in 1791; introduced her at the court of Naples, where the queen became so infatuated with the new ambassadress, as frequently to keep her a visitor at the palace. It was there that she feigned a violent passion for England's naval hero, then commanding the *Agamemnon*; and from that period, she became the companion of Nelson, to whom she was sometimes useful as a political agent. After the victory of Aboukir, when the conqueror was received in Naples with extravagant rejoicings, Lady Hamilton was the heroine of the crowd, and accompanied the slave of her charms wherever he went. But such were the degrading properties of her mind, that she influenced her benefactors to acts of vengeance, which entailed upon them the hatred of their subjects. To the advice of Lady Hamilton is attributed the ignominious death of prince Caracciolo, the oldest and the best officer in the Neapolitan navy. The life of this female terminated in 1816, in the neighbourhood of Calais. She had dissipated all the fortune which had been lavished upon her, and, with the daughter she had by Lord Nelson, supported a miserable existence on the small pension that had been settled on her.

HAMILTON, ROBERT, LL.D. and F.R.S., a political economist and an able mathematician, was fifty years professor in the university at Edinburgh, and died at Aberdeen, in 1829. He published, in 1777, "An Introduction to Merchandize;" in 1788, "A System of Arithmetic and Book-keeping;" and, in 1813, "An Inquiry into the Rise and Progress, the Redemption and present state of management of the National Debt of Great Britain."

HAMILTON, JAMES, inventor of the

Hamiltonian system of teaching languages, died at Dublin, where he had gone for the purpose of giving lectures, Sept. 16, 1829.

HAMILTON, Sir JOHN, bart., a lieutenant-general in the army, was born in 1755, and entered the military service in 1771 as a cadet in the Bengal army. At the escalade of the fortress of Gualior he greatly distinguished himself in leading the storming party. After remaining some years in India, and receiving promotion till he obtained a majority, he purchased the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 81st regiment. In 1805 he was appointed a brigadier-general on the staff in Ireland, and in 1809 was made inspector-general of the Portuguese army. During the whole peninsular war he maintained a high character for skill and valour; and for his spirited repulse of Soult, under the disadvantage of a very unequal force, at Albu de Tormes, he was created a baronet. Died, 1833.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, a distinguished American officer and legislator, in the war of independence, was born in 1757. While a student of Columbia college, at the age of seventeen, he published several essays concerning the rights of the colonies, which were marked by vigour and maturity of style, as well as by soundness of argument. Before he was nineteen he entered the American army, with the rank of captain of artillery; and by the time he was twenty, the commander-in-chief had made him his aid-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. From this time he continued the inseparable companion of Washington during the war, and was always consulted by him on the most important occasions. After the war, colonel Hamilton, then about twenty-four, commenced the study of the law, and was soon admitted at the bar. In 1792 he was chosen a member of congress from the state of New York, where he quickly acquired the greatest influence and distinction. He contributed greatly to the favourable reception of the constitution, by the essays he wrote, in conjunction with Madison and Jay, in the "Federalist." On the organization of the federal government, in 1789, he was appointed secretary of the Treasury; and during his continuance in that office, about five years, he raised the public credit from the lowest state of depression to a height altogether unprecedented in the history of the country. In 1798, when an invasion was apprehended from the French, and a provisional army had been called into the field, his public services were again required; and on the death of Washington, in 1799, he succeeded to the chief command. When the army was disbanded, Hamilton again returned to the bar, and continued to practise, with increased reputation and success, until 1804. A quarrel having taken place between him and colonel Burr, the latter challenged him, and they met at Hoboken on the 11th of July. At the first fire Hamilton fell, mortally wounded, on the same spot where, a short time previously, his eldest son had been killed in a duel. The sensation which this occurrence produced throughout the United States, was very great; for, of all the American statesmen, he displayed the most comprehen-

HE WHO KEEPS MORE SLAVES THAN ARE NECESSARY, SPREADS HIS TABLE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SPIES.

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live understanding and the most varied ability.

HAMMOND, ANTHONY, an ingenious writer, was born at the family seat of Somersham-place, Huntingdonshire, in 1668. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and became a member of parliament, where his eloquence procured him the name of "Silver Tongue." He was also a commissioner of the navy; but died a prisoner in the Fleet, in 1738. He was the author of a "Miscellany of Original Poems."

HAMMOND, JAMES, an elegiac poet, was born in 1710; received his education at Westminster school; was appointed equity to Frederic, prince of Wales; and sat in parliament for Truro. He died in 1741, his health, if not his intellects, having been disordered by an unfortunate attachment to a young lady who rejected his addresses. After his death, a small volume of his "Love Elegies" was published, which, though chiefly imitations of Tibullus, are obviously the fruits of a cultivated taste, and possess much warmth and tenderness.

HAMOLSWOLD, a Dutch orientalist, of great erudition, born in 1743; died in 1812. He is distinguished by his speeches, as a conventionalist, and by his works, as an author in favour of the Jews.

HAMPDEN, JOHN, a political character of great notoriety in the reign of Charles I., was descended of an ancient family in Buckinghamshire, and born in London, in 1594. In 1636 he distinguished himself by his spirited opposition to the payment of ship-money, by which he acquired great popularity. He became a leading man in the House of Commons; and at the commencement of the civil war he took up arms against the king, and accepted the command of a regiment in the parliamentary army, under the earl of Essex. Prince Rupert having beaten up the quarters of the parliamentary troops near Thame, in Oxfordshire, Hampden eagerly joined a few cavalry that were rallied in haste, and, in the skirmish that ensued, received a wound, which in a few days proved fatal. His character and conduct, throughout his contest with the crown, showed great firmness and moderation; and his name has become a sort of watch-word to many who, lacking his stern republican virtues, exult in displaying their patriotism by resisting not merely taxation by prerogative, but the law of the land. Died, 1643.

HAMPER, WILLIAM, an antiquarian and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Birmingham. His principal publication is "The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale." He was a contributor to several archaeological works, and furnished the Gentleman's Magazine with numerous sketches and descriptions. Died, 1831.

HANDEL, GEORGE FREDERIC, an illustrious musician, was born at Halle, in Saxony, in 1684. His father, who intended him for the law, perceiving his propensity to music, discouraged it as much as possible, and especially forbade him to touch an instrument. The boy, however, contrived to have a small clavichord concealed in the

garret, where he used to amuse himself when the family were asleep. At the age of seven he went with his father to the court of the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, to whom Handel's brother-in-law was valet. While there, it was impossible to keep the child from the harpsichords, and he sometimes went into the organ-loft at church, and played after service was over. On one of these occasions, the duke going into the church, was surprised at hearing some person playing on the organ; and more so at finding that it was a child of seven years old, the brother of his own valet. Upon this he reasoned in strong terms with the father, who agreed to place his son under Zuckau, the organist of the cathedral at Halle, a man equally capable and disposed to do justice to so promising a pupil. At the age of nine, Handel composed the church service, for voices and instruments; and when he was fourteen he far excelled his master, and was sent to Berlin, where the sovereign made him liberal presents. On the death of his father, in 1703, he proceeded to Hamburg, then celebrated for the excellence of its musical performances, and procured an engagement there, in the orchestra at the opera. In 1704 he brought out his first opera, "Almira." Soon after this he visited Italy, and at Florence produced the opera of "Rodrigo." He subsequently went to Venice, Naples, and Rome; and having altogether remained in Italy about six years, he accepted the pressing invitations he had received from many of the British nobility to visit London, and set out for England, where he arrived in the latter end of 1710. The flattering reception he experienced induced him to perpetuate his stay, and he rose, during the fifty years which followed, to the height of professional honour. In 1741 he brought out his chief *d'œuvre*, the oratorio of the "Messiah"; and although this sublime composition was not at first duly appreciated, yet its vast merits were soon made known, and it increased constantly in reputation. Some time previous to his decease, he was afflicted by total blindness; but this misfortune had little effect on his spirits, and he continued not only to perform in public, but even to compose, till within a week of his death, which took place in London, in 1759. Handel's manners were rough, and his temper even violent; but his heart was humane, and his disposition liberal. His musical powers can hardly be estimated too highly. In boldness and strength of style, and in the combination of vigor, spirit, invention, grandeur, and sublimity, he has never been surpassed. "Conceive," said Arbutnot to Pope, "the highest you can of his abilities, and they are much beyond any thing you can conceive." This great composer was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory.

HANNMER, Sir THOMAS, an English statesman and writer, was born in 1676, and succeeded his uncle in his title and the family estate of Hannmer. He was elected M.P. for Suffolk, and, in 1713, chosen speaker of the House of Commons, an office which he discharged with great impartiality. Towards the close of his life he

NE THAT WILL LIVE HAPPILY, MUST NEITHER TRUST TO GOOD FORTUNE, NOR SUBMIT TO BAD; HE MUST BE PREPARED AGAINST ALL ABUSERS.

IF YOU GET ENTANGLED AMONG THE BRAMBLES OF THE WORLD, CREEP THROUGH THOSE BRUSHES WHICH HAVE THE FEWEST THorns.

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withdrew altogether from public business, and occupied himself in elegant literature; the fruits of which appeared in a corrected and illustrated edition of Shakspeare's dramatic works, in 6 vols. 4to. Died, 1746.

HANNEMAN, ADRIAN, an eminent historical and portrait painter, was born at the Hague, in 1611. He imitated Vandyke so closely, that his portraits are not often to be distinguished from those of that great master. He came to England in the reign of Charles I., and continued here several years. Died, 1680.

HANNIBAL, general of the Carthaginians, was the son of Amilcar, who caused him, at the age of eight years, to swear before the altar eternal enmity to the Romans. In the year of Rome 534, and B.C. 220, he took the command of the army, on the death of his brother Asdrubal. After achieving several conquests in Spain, he turned his arms against the Romans, and crossed the Alps by a new road. Having defeated Scipio and other commanders, in separate actions, he marched towards Rome, and gained the victory of Cannæ, B.C. 216. Instead of following up this advantage, Hannibal rested at Capua, which enabled the Romans to recover from their fright, so that when the Carthaginians encamped before the city, their appearance created no alarm. Hannibal, finding it hopeless to make any attempt upon the capital, retreated. Two years afterwards he defeated Marcellus; but notwithstanding this, finding his affairs growing desperate in Italy, where he had now been sixteen years, he made overtures of peace, which terminated without effect. The battle of Zama, in which he lost twenty thousand men, completely ruined Hannibal, and he retired to Asia, where he took refuge with Prusias, king of Bithynia; but being apprehensive that he should be delivered up to the Romans, he took poison, at the age of 64, B.C. 183.

HANNO. There were several Carthaginian generals of this name.—One of them made a voyage on the western coast of Africa, of which he has left a description, called the "Periplus of Hanno." The purpose of this voyage was to make discoveries for the benefit of commerce, and to settle colonies, of which he established several.—Two Carthaginian generals, of the name of Hanno, commanded in Sicily, successively, during the first Punic war.—Another Hanno was one of the commanders under Hannibal in Italy, and was successful on several occasions.

HANRIOT, or HENRIOT, FRANÇOIS, one of the most infamous wretches that ever soiled the annals of any people, was born at Nanterre, in 1761. Having robbed his master, an attorney in Paris, he was driven on the town without resource, and became a spy of the police. He first appeared in his revolutionary character the day after the taking of the Tuilleries, in 1792. A few months after, he was one of the most sanguinary of the Septembrizers; and presided at the massacre of the prisoners of Orleans. The execrable commune of Paris then made him chief of the sans-culottes section; their object being to organize a system of terror

and sanguinary predominance over the national representatives. With these banditti, armed with bayonets and cannon, he marched to the Convention, and demanded the proscription of the Girondists. Under terror, the assembly consented to give up twenty-nine of their most talented and trustworthy members to the guillotine. He afterwards became the willing and blood-thirsty satellite of Robespierre. When that wretch was outlawed, and condemned to death by the Convention, Henriot and Coffinhal, the vice-presidents of the revolutionary tribunal, made an effort to raise the Jacobin factions in his favour; and might have succeeded, but his courage failed just as the brigands were pointing their cannons against the Convention, and the moment was lost: some of the sections, and a body of *gens-d'armes*, rallied in favour of the latter, and Henriot was outlawed, and arrested in a state of powerless intoxication, produced by drinking large draughts of brandy, in order to sustain his courage. His colleague, Coffinhal, was so maddened by the loss of the day, that, rushing upon him in the upper room of the Hotel de Ville, where both were confined, he threw him out of the window. He fell into a drain, and tried to hide himself, but his groans discovered his hiding-place; he was dragged out, and sent next day to the scaffold, with Robespierre and his colleagues. This monster was only thirty-five when he suffered. It was he that made a motion for burning all the public libraries and books in France.

HANSARD, LUKE, an industrious and successful printer, was born at Norwich, in 1752. He served his apprenticeship in his native city; and, at its expiration, he started for London, with a good character, and one solitary guinea in his pocket. His first situation in London was that of a compositor in the printing-office of Mr. Hughes, printer to the House of Commons; in which he acquired the full confidence of his employer, and by his indefatigable attention, extended the business. In 1774 Mr. Hansard became a partner in the concern; and when the whole of the business devolved upon him, by the death of Mr. Hughes, he spared no cost nor personal labour in performing the important duties entrusted to him. He amassed a very considerable property, and finished his useful and laborious life in 1828, aged 76.

HANWAY, JONAS, an eminent philanthropist, was born at Portsmouth, in 1712, and being bred a merchant, formed a connexion with a commercial house at St. Petersburg, in consequence of which he travelled into Persia, of which country he published an account, in 2 vols. 4to. He was the chief founder of the Marine Society and the Magdalen hospital; and contributed to the establishment of Sunday schools. He wrote several religious books; the best of which is entitled "Domestic Happiness promoted." But it is by his numerous acts of benevolence, more than by his writings, that Mr. Hanway will be remembered. He died in 1786, and a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster abbey.

HANS SACHS, a German poet of the 16th

IF YOU LIVE ACCORDING TO NATURE, YOU WILL SELDOM BE POOR; IF ACCORDING TO OPINION, NEVER RICH.

THOSE WHO ARE THE MOST IN LOVE WITH THE WORLD, ARE THE MOST EARLY JILTED BY IT.

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century. Prolific as German writers in general are, honest Hans must ever be regarded as an extraordinary instance of poetical fertility, if what his countrymen assert be true, namely, that he wrote no less than ten thousand eight hundred and forty compositions in verse, among which are two hundred and eighteen comedies and tragedies! To this we are bound to add, as an additional proof of his industry, that he was a shoemaker, and worked all his life at the trade.

HARDENBERG, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, (baron, afterwards prince of); a famous Prussian statesman, born in 1750; became cabinet minister in 1793; and his signature will be found to most of the treaties of coalition against Napoleon, with Russia and Austria, till the battle of Austerlitz, in 1805; after which he retired (having been accused by the French party of wishing to preserve Hanover to England) for some time from public affairs; but returned to his post soon after, and in 1810 he was made chancellor of state. He was one of the Russian plenipotentiaries signing the treaty of Paris in 1814; was created prince; accompanied the allied sovereigns to London; was one of the most prominent actors at the congress of Vienna; and afterwards made president of the council of state. He was present, in 1818, at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle; in 1819, at Carlsbad; in 1820, at Vienna, at Troppau, and Verona. He died at Genoa, in 1822.

HARDER, JOHN JAMES, a physician of Basel, born in 1656, and died in 1711. He was professor of medicine, anatomy, and botany, at his native place, and for his merit was created a count of the empire. He wrote "*Prodromus Physiologicus*" and several other medical works.

HARDI, ALEXANDER, a French dramatist, who died at Paris in 1630. He wrote above six hundred plays, of which thirty-four were published, in 6 vols. 8vo., 1628. He has been reckoned the father of the stage, and, previous to Corneille's appearance, he ranked as their first tragic writer.

HARDICANUTE, king of England and Denmark, was the son of Canute, and succeeded his father on the Danish throne in 1038; and at the same time laid claim to that of England, which had devolved to his half-brother, Harold. A compromise was effected, by which he governed the southern part of the kingdom during Harold's life, and succeeded to the whole on his death. His conduct was violent and tyrannical; he revived the odious tax called *danegelt*; and his subjects rejoiced at his early death, which happened in 1041.

HARCOURT, Right Hon. WILLIAM, earl of, was born in 1743, and entered as ensign in the 1st foot guards, in 1759. He accompanied his father in 1761, when the earl was sent to conduct the destined consort of George III. from the court of Strelitz; and at his return received an appointment in the queen's household. While on duty in America he performed a singular service, by going in one day 70 miles, on the same horse, through an enemy's country, with only a patrol of thirty men, and bringing back general Lee, who had deserted from

the British army; and whom he took out of his quarters when surrounded by 2000 of the American troops. On his return he was made *aid-de-camp* to the king, and had the command of the queen's regiment of light dragoons, which he held from 1779 till his death. In 1809 he succeeded to the family title and estates, and was made master of the horse to the queen. He was assistant to the chief mourner at the funeral of George III., bore the union standard in the coronation procession of George IV., and carried the baton of the commander-in-chief at the funeral of the duke of York. Died, 1830.

HARDING, THOMAS, an English divine, born at Combe-Martin, Devonshire, in 1512. He was educated in the Romish faith at Winchester, and New-college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1542 he was chosen Hebrew professor, and conformed to the established religion during that reign and the next. He was also tutor to lady Jane Grey, whom he instructed in the protestant faith. But on the accession of Mary he apostatized; for which his excellent pupil remonstrated with him, as appears by an admirable letter of hers preserved by Fox. In 1554 he took his doctor's degree, and was made prebendary of Winchester and treasurer of Salisbury. When Elizabeth came to the crown, Harding went to Louvain, where he carried on a long polemical controversy with bishop Jewel. Died, 1572.

HARDINGE, GEORGE, son of Nicholas Hardinge, who held the office of clerk to the House of Commons, was born in 1744. He was educated at Eton, and Trinity college, Cambridge, studied the law, and was called to the bar in 1769; attained the rank of a serjeant-at-law; and was subsequently appointed solicitor-general to queen Charlotte. In 1787 he was made a Welsh judge, and two years after, the queen's attorney-general. He died on the circuit, at Prestelgn, Radnorshire, in 1816. He was a man of cultivated talents, possessing a rich flow of convivial humour, joined to good sense and an acute judgment. Several of his parliamentary speeches and his contributions to miscellaneous literature have been published.

HARDION, JAMES, a French writer, was born at Tours, in 1646. He became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and was appointed keeper of the library and antiquities in the royal cabinet. He had also the honour to instruct the princesses in history and geography, and for their use wrote his "*Histoire Poétique*," 3 vols. 12mo; and his *Universal History*, 18 vols. 12mo. Died, 1765.

HARDOUIN, JOHN, a learned French Jesuit, the author of several works, but remarkable as the author of one in particular, (which excited equal interest and animadversion at the time), the object of which was to show that almost all the writings under the names of the Greek and Roman poets and historians are the apurified productions of the 13th century. Born, 1647; died, 1729.

HARDOUIN, JOHN STEPHEN, a French writer; the translator of Young's Night

THE GREAT AND THE LITTLE ARE MORE UPON A LEVEL THAN THEY THEMSELVES ARE AWARE OF.

LET US IDOLIZE THE TALENTS OF THE MIND HOW WE MAY, WHAT ARE THEY TO THE VIRTUES OF THE HEART!

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Thoughts, and Fenelon's Telemachus, into rhyme. Born, 1735; died, 1817.

HARDT, HERMAN VON DER, a German writer of great merit, born in 1660, at Meile, in Westphalia. He was librarian to the duke of Brunswick, and professor of the Oriental languages in the university of Helmstadt. He was afterwards rector of the gymnasium of Marienburg. Among his works are "Magnum Consilium Constantiense de universali Ecclesiæ Reformatione, unione, et fide," and "Historia literaria Reformationis." Died, 1746.

HARDWICKE, PHILIP YORKE, earl, an eminent English lawyer, was born at Dover in Kent, in 1690. After serving the offices of solicitor and attorney general, he was in 1733 appointed chief justice of the king's bench, and created a peer. In 1736 he was made lord chancellor, which situation he held twenty years. In 1754 he was created earl of Hardwicke. Died, 1764.

HARDWICKE, PHILIP YORKE, earl of, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1720. In 1738 he was appointed one of the tellers of the exchequer; and in 1764 succeeded his father in the earldom. He died in 1790. Lord Hardwicke wrote a poem on the death of queen Caroline; and with his brother, the honourable Charles Yorke, projected the "Athenian Letters, or the Epistolary Correspondence of an Agent of the King of Persia, residing at Athens during the Peloponnesian War." A few copies only of this work were at first printed for private circulation; but in 1798 an elegant edition, in 2 vols. 4to., was published. Lord Hardwicke also printed "The Correspondence of Sir Dudley Carleton, in the Reign of James I." and "Miscellaneous State Papers from 1501 to 1726."

HARDWICKE, PHILIP YORKE, the third earl of, was the eldest son of the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, lord chancellor of England, and was born in 1757. From 1801 to 1805 he filled the office of lord lieutenant of Ireland, and his viceroyalty was distinguished by wisdom and moderation, combined with firmness, courtesy, and hospitality. His lordship was through life, in fact, considered as a model of an English gentleman, munificent, accomplished, and public-spirited. He was high steward of the university of Cambridge, registrar of the court of Admiralty, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. Died, 1834.

HARDY, SIR CHARLES, an English admiral, and the grandson of an eminent naval commander of the same name, in the reign of queen Anne. He had the command of the channel fleet in 1779, but died the same year at Spithead.

HARE, DR. FRANCIS, bishop of Chichester, and author of some celebrated polemic tracts, particularly those relating to the Bangorian controversy, in which he was an opponent of Hoadley. Died, 1740.

HARGRAVE, FRANCIS, an eminent legal writer and barrister, born in 1741. He was less distinguished at the bar than as a chamber counsel, and the author of numerous professional works. Among his publications are, "State Trials," 11 vols. folio; and "Juridical Arguments and Collections," 2 vols. 4to. Died, 1821.

HARIOT, THOMAS, an English mathematician, was born at Oxford, in 1560, and educated at St. Mary hall. He accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh to America, and published an account of the discovery of Virginia. He lived some time in Sion college, and died in 1621. His "Artis Analyticæ Praxis" was printed after his death, and there is great reason to believe that Descartes drew from it all his pretended discoveries in algebra.

HARLEY, ROBERT, earl of Oxford and Mortimer, a distinguished English statesman, was born in 1661. At the Revolution he was returned to the House of Commons for Tregony, in Cornwall; and in 1702 he was chosen speaker, which office he held while secretary of state, but resigned the latter place in 1706. In 1710 he again came into office, as a commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. Shortly after, he was stabbed by the marquis of Guiscard, a Frenchman, when under examination at the council-board; but he recovered from his wound, and the assassin died in prison. He was then advanced to the peerage, and made lord high treasurer; which office he resigned a few days before the death of queen Anne, in 1714. On the accession of George I. he was impeached by the House of Commons, and committed to the Tower, where he was kept two years, and then, after a public trial, he was acquitted. After this, he retired wholly from public business, and died in 1724. Lord Oxford was a liberal encourager of literature, a decided patron of Pope and Swift, the author of some few pamphlets himself, and a great collector of books.

HARLOW, GEORGE HENRY, an English painter, was born in 1787; studied under Drummond and Sir Thomas Lawrence; and died in 1819. He produced several good pictures; among which is the well-known scene from Shakspeare's Henry the Eighth, containing portraits of the Kemble family and other distinguished actors.

HARMAR, JOHN, a learned divine, was the son of Dr. John Harmar, warden of Winchester, and born in 1594. He was educated at Winchester school, and Magdalen college, Oxford; he afterwards became master of the school at St. Alban's; and, in 1650, was made Greek professor at Oxford. In 1659 he was presented to the rectory of Ewhurst, in Hampshire, but was deprived of that and his professorship at the Restoration. His chief publications are, "Præxia Grammaticæ;" "Janua Linguarum;" and "Lexicon Etymologicum Græcum." He wrote Latin and Greek panegyrics on Oliver Cromwell, Richard his son, and Charles II. Died, 1670.

HARMER, THOMAS, a dissenting minister at Walthersfield, in Suffolk, was born in 1715, and became eminent as an oriental scholar. His chief work is entitled, "Observations on divers Passages of Scripture, illustrated by Accounts of Travellers in the East." Died, 1788.

HAROLD I., surnamed Harefoot, king of England, succeeded his father, Canute, in 1035. He reigned four years, and died in 1040.

HAROLD II., king of England, was the

RIDICULE IS SO SEVERE A MODE OF INFLICTING PAIN, THAT IT SHOULD BE SPARINGLY USED, AND NEVER AS AN AMUSEMENT.

THE HAPPIEST STATION IS THAT WHICH NEITHER TOTALLY SUBJECTS A MAN TO LABOUR, NOR TOTALLY EXEMPTS HIM FROM IT.

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second son of Godwin, earl of Kent. Upon the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1066, he took possession of the throne, without attending to the more legal claim of Edgar Atheling, or the asserted bequest of Edward in favour of William, duke of Normandy. The latter accordingly invaded England with a large army, and Harold fell at the memorable battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066; by which the conquest of the kingdom was effected, and the Norman rule began.

HAROUN, or AARON AL RASCHID, a celebrated caliph of the Saracens, ascended the throne in 786, and was the most potent prince of his race, ruling over territories extending from Egypt to Khorassan. He gained many splendid victories over the Greek emperors, and obtained immense renown for his bravery, magnificence, and love of letters; but he was cruel and tyrannical. Died, 808.

HARPALUS, an ancient Greek astronomer, who flourished about 480 B. C.

HARPE, JOHN FRANCIS DE LA, a French dramatic poet, was born in 1739. His father was an officer in the army, and, dying in indigence, the son was taken into the college of Harcourt by the president, M. Asselin; but lost the favour of his patron, by a satire, of which he was suspected to be the author. After a confinement of some time he was set at liberty; but it disgusted him with his situation, and he resolved to trust to his talents as an author for support. In 1763 he wrote his tragedy of "Warwick," which met with great success. This was followed by "Timoleon," "Pharamond," and some others, not equally successful. But when his series of *Eloges* appeared, they gained him great credit, particularly one on Henri Quatre. During the fury of the revolution, though he embraced the principles of republicanism, the moderation of his views rendered him an object of suspicion, and he was thrown into prison in 1793. Though sentenced to deportation, he regained his liberty, and lived in retirement till the time of his death, in 1800. His principal work is "Lyceum, or a complete course of Literature," 12 vols. 8vo.

HARRINGTON, JOHN, lord, was the eldest son of lord and lady Harrington, to whose care James I. committed his daughter Elizabeth, afterwards the wife of Frederick, elector palatine and king of Bohemia. He died at the age of 22, in 1613. His lordship was the intimate companion and correspondent of Henry prince of Wales, and the letters which passed between them, in Latin, are extant.

HARRINGTON, Right Hon. CHARLES, earl of, G.C.B. was born in 1753, and entered the army as an ensign in 1769, and served first in America. After that campaign, he purchased a company in the foot guards; and then, having received the command of the 85th, he proceeded to the West Indies, and on his return was made one of his majesty's aides-de-camp. In 1783, the king, who honoured him with his personal friendship, presented him with the colonelcy of the 65th; and in 1792, he became colonel of the 1st regiment of life guards. Died, 1829.

HARRINGTON, JAMES, a celebrated political writer, was born, in 1611, in Northamptonshire. His chief work is entitled "Oceana," a political romance, in which he defended republicanism. In 1661, he was, on a charge of treason, sent to the Tower, from whence he was removed to St. Nicholas's island, near Plymouth, but was afterwards released on bail. He died, debarred in his intellects, in 1677.

HARRIS, JOHN, an English divine and mathematician, who was secretary to the Royal Society, and died in 1719. He published a translation of Pardie's Elements of Geometry, a "History of the County of Kent," &c.; but he is best known by having been the first projector of a Cyclopaedia, or Dictionary of Sciences. This work was entitled, "Lexicon Technicum," in 3 vols. folio.

HARRIS, JAMES, a philological writer, was born at Salisbury, in 1709. In 1774 he was made secretary and comptroller to the queen; and died in 1780. He wrote "Three Treatises; the first concerning Art; the second concerning Music, Painting, and Poetry; and the third concerning Happiness;" "Hermes, or a Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar," "Philological Enquiries," &c. His "Hermes" displays much ingenuity, and an extensive acquaintance with the writings of the Greek poets and philosophers.

HARRIS, WALTER, a physician, was born in 1647, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He embraced the Roman catholic religion, and went to France; but afterwards returned to London; renounced popery; and at the Revolution was appointed physician to the king.

HARRIS, WILLIAM, a Baptist minister at Honiton, in Devonshire. He wrote the Lives of James I., Charles I. and II., Oliver Cromwell, and Hugh Peters, in the manner of Bayle, in 5 vols. folio. Died, 1770.

HARRIS, General Lord GEORGE, colonel of the 73d foot, and governor of Dumbarton castle, entered the army as a cadet in the royal artillery, before he was 13 years of age, in 1759. He served during the campaign in America, and received a wound in the head at the battle of Bunker's Hill, which obliged him to be trepanned and to be sent home; but he returned in time to take the field previously to the army landing on Long Island. He subsequently distinguished himself in India, and continued in active service until the capture of Seringapatam; when his services were rewarded with the honours of the Bath, and a British peerage. Died, 1829.

HARRISON, JOHN, celebrated as the inventor of the time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea, was born at Fouilly, near Pontefract, Yorkshire, in 1693. His father, a carpenter or builder, brought him up to the same occupation; but by dint of his own ingenuity and perseverance, he learned to make clocks and watches; and having turned his attention to the improvement of pocket watches, he was induced to make a time-keeper, in that form, which he finished in 1759. This chronometer, in

THE SON OF TRAFFIC MAY BE RICHER FOR THE PAST: THE CHILD OF SCIENCE IS BETTER FOR IT.

THE FURILE AMBITION OF DOING THINGS QUICKLY, IS THE PARENT OF IMPROPRIETY AND ERROR.

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two voyages, having been found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament, Harrison applied for the proposed reward of 20,000*l.* which he received. Died, 1776.

HARRISON, THOMAS, an architect, was born, in 1744, at Richmond, in Yorkshire; and having studied in Italy, returned to England, and attained considerable eminence in his profession. Died, 1829.

HARRISON, JOHN, one of the regicide judges who sat upon the trial of Charles I., was the son of a butcher, and became a general in the parliamentary army. He was one of the ten who were executed for that act, after the Restoration.

HART, Lieut.-general GEORGE VAUGHAN, entered the army in 1775, as an ensign in the 46th foot, and immediately embarked with his regiment for North America. He was present at many actions and dangerous enterprises during the difficult and disastrous campaigns of Sir William Howe; in which he acquitted himself with great credit, and was promoted to a lieutenancy. He was next employed in expeditions to St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and other places in the West Indies; and, being raised to the command of a company, in 1781, he returned for a short time to England. He next accompanied major-general Meadows, as his aid-de-camp, on an expedition to Buenos Ayres; but this design being abandoned, they were destined for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. This also was frustrated, in consequence of their being attacked and disabled by a French squadron, under admiral Suffren, at Praya Bay; but having captured a Dutch East India ship, in which authentic accounts were found of *Madras being in imminent danger from the invasion of Hyder Ally*, major-general Meadows instantly proceeded thither with his troops. Captain Hart had been promoted to the majority of the 75th; and was now employed in the several capacities of aid-de-camp, military secretary, and deputy-adjutant-general. He was present at the siege and capture of Bangalore; at the assault of the hill forte of Nundy Droog, and Seven Droog; the first and second sieges of Seringapatam; and with lord Cornwallis's army until the conclusion of that war. In 1795, he became lieutenant-colonel of the 75th; and, in 1798, was promoted to the rank of colonel. He was afterwards personally present at the assault and capture of Seringapatam, where, with a detachment of the Bombay army, to which he then belonged, he took and maintained the advanced post of Argum, where all the enfilading batteries were erected. He was then placed in command of the newly-conquered province of Canara, and resided chiefly at Mangalore, the great naval arsenal of Tippoo Sultan, until his third and final departure from the East Indies. On his return home he was placed on the staff in Ireland; appointed major-general in 1805; and lieutenant-general in 1811; and subsequently, to the command of the northern district. He represented, for many years, the county of Donegal, in parliament; and was governor of Londonderry and Culmore. When the gallant general Sir W. Meadows died, in 1813, he bequeathed

his sword, a silver cup, and one thousand pounds to his old friend and brother officer, by whom he had been so closely accompanied during many years of his active and valuable life. General Hart died at his seat, Kildare, Ireland, in 1832, aged 80.

HARTE, WALTER, an English poet and historian, was born and educated at Marlborough in Wiltshire. He published a poetical collection, called the "*Anamant*;" a History of Gustavus Adolphus, 2 vols. 4to.; and *Essays on Husbandry*. Died, 1773.

HARTLEY, DAVID, an English physician, was born at Armley, in Yorkshire, in 1705, and died at Bath, in 1757. He wrote an excellent work, entitled, "*Observations on Man*," 2 vols. 8vo.

HARTLEY, DAVID, son of the preceding, was born in 1730; educated at Merton college, Oxford; became M.P. for Hull; was distinguished by his strenuous opposition to the American war; and was appointed one of the negotiators to treat with Dr. Franklin. He had the merit of several ingenious inventions, one of which is a mode of securing buildings from fire. Died, 1813.

HARTMANN, PHILIP JAMES, an eminent German physician, distinguished for his researches concerning natural history and comparative anatomy. He wrote some valuable papers which are extant in the *Miscellanea Curiosorum Naturæ*.

HARTSOEKER, NICHOLAS, a Dutch metaphysician and natural philosopher, was born at Gouda, in 1656. He became professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, and mathematician to the elector palatine. He died in 1725. He wrote a "*Course of Natural Philosophy*," "*Physical Conjectures*," and other scientific works. He was very successful in the construction of telescopes; and to his discovery of the spermiatic animalcules, physiologists are indebted for a new theory of generation.

HARTZHEIM, JOSEPH, a learned jesuit, was born at Cologne, in 1694. He became professor of Greek and Hebrew at Milan, but afterwards returned to Cologne, where he held the chair of philosophy and divinity. Among his works are "*Summa Historiæ omnium ab Exordio Rerum ad Ann. à Christo nato*;" "*Bibliotheca Scriptorum Colonienium*;" "*Dissertationes historico-critice in Sacram Scripturam*," &c. He also edited and published the *Councils of Germany*, 4 vols. folio. Died, 1764.

HARVARD, JOHN, a non-conformist divine, who died in 1698, at Charlestown, in New England. He is deserving of commemoration by being the founder of a college bearing his name, at Cambridge, in North America.

HARVEY, WILLIAM, a celebrated physician, was born at Folkstone, in Kent, in 1578. He discovered the circulation of the blood, of which he published an account in 1628, entitled, "*Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis*." In 1632 he was made physician to Charles I., and adhered faithfully to the king; for which, in 1646, he was chosen warden of Merton college, Oxford; but when the parliamentary visitors came there, he left it for London. In 1651 appeared his "*Exercitationes de*

PASSIONS ARE THE GALES OF LIFE; IT SHOULD BE OUR CARE TO SEE THAT THEY RISE NOT INTO A TEMPEST.

DELIBERATE BEFORE YOU PROMISE; FOR A RASH PROMISE SETS INCIGNATION AT VARIANCE WITH JUSTICE.

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generations animum." The following year he presented to the college a convocation room, and museum filled with books and instruments. After this he gave up his paternal estate to their use, on condition that a yearly oration (now called "the Harvelian") should be delivered in the college, and provision made for the keeper of the library and museum. Died, 1658.

HARWOOD, Sir BUSICK, an English physician and anatomist, was a native of Newmarket. After attending the London hospitals, he went out to India as an army-surgeon; and there, having the good luck to cure one of the native princes of a dangerous wound, it speedily raised him to fortune and reputation. In 1790 he was appointed professor of medicine at Downing college; was knighted in 1806; and died in 1814.

HASSAN PACHA, grand vizier of the Ottoman empire, was an African by birth, and when young served in the Algerine navy. Being taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and sent to Naples, he found means of obtaining his liberty, went to Constantinople, and entered into the Turkish service. Here he soon distinguished himself by his superior skill and bravery, and was appointed capitan pacha, or high admiral. He vanquished the Egyptian insurgents; took Gaza, Jaffa, and Acre; and beheaded the famous Dahar, shiek of the latter city, who had for years defied the power of the Porte. He twice reduced the beys of Egypt to subjection, and carried with him vast treasures to Constantinople. In the war between Turkey and Russia, in 1798, although Hassan was then eighty-five years old, he was appointed to the supreme command of all the forces, and made grand vizier; but though there was no want of energy on his part, age had impaired his abilities, and the Ottoman forces were subjected to repeated discomfiture. The vizier was accordingly dismissed from his high command; and he died in 1790.

HASE, HENRY, chief cashier of the Bank of England. He possessed extraordinary abilities; and from his strict attention to business, great arithmetical attainments, and undeviating integrity of principle, rose gradually from a comparatively low station, to the office of chief cashier, on the death of Mr. Abraham Newland.

HASE, THEODORE DE, a German divine, was born at Bremen, in 1682. On completing his studies, he became professor of belles lettres at Hanau; was next appointed professor of Hebrew and minister at Bremen; and in 1723 he obtained the theological chair. He was the author of "Dissertations," which are much esteemed; and he assisted Lampe in his "Bibliotheca Historico-Philologico-Theologica." Died, 1731.

HASSE, JOHN ADOLPHUS, chapel-master of Augustus, king of Poland and elector of Saxony, was born at Bergedorf, near Hamburg, in 1699. After making several tours through the Continent, and gaining great success, by composing operas for the chief theatres of Italy, he came to London, in 1733, where he was received with great distinction. He soon, however, went to Dresden, and finally removed to Venice,

where he died, in 1783. Hasse is deservedly celebrated as the most natural, elegant, and judicious composer of his time.—His wife **FAUSTINA**, who died in the same year, aged ninety, was eminent as the inventor of a new method of singing, by running divisions with astonishing neatness and precision.

HASSELQUIST, FREDERIC, a Swedish naturalist, and one of the most celebrated of all the pupils of Linnæus, was born in 1722. Having formed the scheme of making researches, on the spot, into the natural history of Palestine, he embarked for Smyrna in August, 1749, went to Egypt, remained some time at Jerusalem, and afterwards visited other parts of the country. Returning to Smyrna, he brought with him an admirable collection of plants, minerals, fishes, reptiles, insects, and other natural curiosities. His "Iter Palestinum; or, a Journey to the Holy Land," was derived from his journal, and was drawn up by Linnæus.

HASTED, EDWARD, a topographer and antiquary, was born at Hawley, the seat of his family, in Kent, in 1732. He devoted the greatest part of his life to the labour of compiling a History of his Native County, which was published in 4 vols. folio, 1799. At one time he possessed a competent landed property, and acted as chairman at the quarter-sessions at Canterbury; but being reduced in his circumstances, owing to an expensive litigation with regard to some of his Kentish property, he was presented by lord Radnor to the mastership of the hospital at Corsham, in Wiltshire, where he died in 1812.

HASTINGS, Lady ELIZABETH, daughter of Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, was born in 1682. She remained single through life, and distinguished herself by works of piety and benevolence. She erected schools, built churches, supported many indigent families, and founded five scholarships in Queen's college, Oxford. Died, 1739.

HASTINGS, WARREN, was born in 1733, at Churchill, Oxfordshire, where his father was the clergyman. He was educated at Westminster, and at the age of seventeen went out to India as a writer in the Company's service. On his arrival he applied with diligence to the duties of his station, and at his leisure studied the oriental languages. After fourteen years' residence in Bengal he returned to England; but in 1769 he went out as second in council at Madras, where he remained about two years, and then removed to the presidency of Calcutta. This was a critical period, and the state of Hindostan soon became perilous from the revolt of the native subjects, the defection of allies, and the increasing power of Hyder Ally, the sovereign of Mysore; aided by the land and sea-forces of France. In this exigency the governor-general had to depend solely upon his own exertions; and he succeeded beyond all expectations, in saving British India from a combination of enemies, and in increasing and strengthening the power of the Company at the expense of the native princes. Notwithstanding this, party spirit at home turned the merit of Mr. Hastings

NO GREATER SPIRIT CAN BE DONE TO A NOBLE NATURE, THAN TO BE PRAISED BY A WRONG PERSON, AND IN THE WRONG PLACE.

BE KIND TO YOUR FRIENDS, THAT THEY MAY CONTINUE SUCH; AND TO YOUR ENEMIES, THAT THEY MAY BECOME YOUR FRIENDS.

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into a crime, and charges were brought against him in parliament. In 1786 he returned to England; when he was accused of having governed arbitrarily and tyrannically; of having extorted immense sums of money; and of having exercised every species of oppression. An impeachment followed, which, in contempt of all the principles of justice, lasted nine years. He was at length acquitted, and sentenced to pay only the costs of prosecution (71,080*l.* sterling) for which the East India Company indemnified him by a pension of 4,000*l.* for life. He lived, however, to see his plans for the security of India publicly applauded; and died in 1818. Mr. Hastings was a man of mild and unassuming manners, and an elegant scholar. He wrote "A Narrative of the Insurrection at Benares," "Memoirs relative to the State of India," some fugitive poetry, &c.

HASTINGS, FRANCIS RAWDON, marquis of, son of the earl of Moira, was born in 1754, and entered the army in 1771. He greatly distinguished himself in the American war; was appointed, in 1778, adjutant-general of the British forces there, and rose to the rank of a brigadier-general; but a severe illness compelled him to return home before the conclusion of hostilities, when he was made ad-de-camp to the king, and created an English peer. Advanced to the rank of a major-general in the summer of 1794, he was sent, with a reinforcement of 10,000 men, to join the duke of York, opposed to the French in Holland; and materially contributed to mitigate the disasters of that memorable campaign. When the Whigs, with whom he had acted, came into power, in 1806, he was appointed master-general of the ordnance, which post he resigned on the fall of his party. In 1812 he obtained the appointment of governor-general of British India, which he held till 1822; and during the ten years of his sway he overcame the Nepaulese, the Pindarees, and other native powers, and rendered the British authority supreme in India. While absent he was created marquis of Hastings. Ill health compelled him to return; and in 1824 he was appointed governor of Malta; but his health growing worse, his lordship proceeded to Naples, and died on board the *Revenge*, in Baia Bay, Nov. 29th, 1825. He was an excellent officer, an acute statesman, and a man of a noble-minded and generous disposition. The marquis left a letter, in which, among other requests, he desired that his right hand might be cut off, and preserved until the death of the marchioness, and be put into the coffin to be buried with her. The hand was taken off as he desired.

HATSELL, JOHN, chief clerk to the House of Commons, was born about 1733; was educated at Cambridge; studied at the Middle Temple; became chief clerk in 1768; retired from office in 1797; and died in 1820. He was the author of a "Collection of Cases of Privilege of Parliament;" "Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons," 5 vols. 4to.; and "Rules and Standing Orders of the House," &c.

HATFIELD, THOMAS, bishop of Durham, was the especial favourite of Edward III.,

at whose desire he was elected to the bishopric in 1345. He distinguished himself soon after his consecration, by repelling the Scots, who had invaded the principality, and were defeated by lord Percy and the bishop in person, at the head of their respective forces. On this occasion the king of Scotland fell into the hands of the victors, and was afterwards ransomed. He was the founder of Trinity college, Oxford, which was at first called Durham college. He also built a palace for himself and his successors, in the Strand, called Durham-house; and he founded a Carmelite friary at Northallerton, in Yorkshire. He died in 1381, and was buried in his cathedral, where his effigies are still to be seen.

HATTO, or HATTO VERCELLENSIS, was bishop of Vercelli, in Italy, in the tenth century. His work on the grievances of the church, (which is curiously illustrative of the spirit and complexion of the times), together with his canons and epistles, were published in 1768.

HATTON, Sir CHRISTOPHER, an eminent statesman, and lord chancellor of England, was born at Holdenby, in Northamptonshire; educated at St. Mary hall, Oxford; and studied at the Inner Temple. Instead, however, of following the law, he became a courtier, and attracted the queen's notice by his graceful dancing in a masque. From this time he rose to several degrees of favour, and, in 1587, was made both chancellor and knight of the garter. His inexperience created much prejudice against him at first, but his excellent natural capacity and sound judgment were seldom found defective either in judgment or equity. He died in 1591 of a broken heart, as some historians affirm, occasioned by the queen's demanding a debt, which he was unable to pay. He wrote the fourth act in the tragedy of *Tancred and Sigismunda*; and to him is ascribed "A Treatise concerning Statutes or Acts of Parliament."

HATZFELD, FRANCIS LOUIS, prince of, was born at Vienna, in 1756, and was governor at Berlin, when the French entered that city in 1806. The French having discovered that prince Hatzfeld continued to give the Prussian government information, &c., Napoleon ordered him to be tried as a spy. The wife of the prince being informed of the danger, hastened to Napoleon, and threw herself at his feet, assuring him that her husband was incapable of doing a dishonourable action; but when the emperor showed her the letter, and she recognized the hand-writing of the prince, she fainted away. On her recovering, Napoleon told her that she held in her hand the only document there was against her husband, and asked her why she did not burn it. The hint was of course sufficient, and Napoleon pardoned him. The Memorial of *Las Cases* contains the affecting letter which Napoleon wrote on this occasion to the empress. Hatzfeld was afterwards employed on various diplomatic missions, and died, at Vienna, in 1827.

HAUBOLD, CHRISTIAN GOTTLES, a celebrated German jurist, was born at Dresden, in 1766. He was made doctor of law in 1788; and eventually became ordinary

HOW DESTITUTE OF HUMANITY IS HE, WHO CAN PASS A COARSE JOKE UPON THE EMBLEM OF UNFEIGNED SORROW.

NATURE HAS SOWN IN MAN THE SEEDS OF KNOWLEDGE, BUT THEY MUST BE CULTIVATED TO PRODUCE FRUIT.

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professor of law in the university of Leipzig. He was profoundly versed in the science of jurisprudence; and in the study of Roman law, more especially, to which he directed all the powers of his mind, there scarcely ever was his equal. As an academical instructor he was pre eminent, and crowds of students from all parts of Germany flocked to his lecture-room. His library, consisting of nearly 10,000 volumes, on Greek and Roman law, was purchased by the emperor Alexander for the university of Abo.

Haugwitz, Christian Henry Chas., count of, an eminent Prussian statesman, was born in Silesia, in 1758. When the Prussian minister, Hertzberg, retired from public affairs, Frederic William entrusted Haugwitz with the portfolio of foreign affairs and the presidency of the cabinet. In this situation he gave the king great satisfaction, and was rewarded with the order of the black eagle, and the grant of estates in South Prussia. When Frederic William III. ascended the throne, Haugwitz retained his station; and the tendency of his policy was to bring France and Prussia into a closer connexion. But, when the French troops occupied Hanover, in 1803, this step appeared dangerous to the neutrality of northern Germany, which Prussia had sought to maintain, and the views of the king were changed. Haugwitz now retired to his estates; and Hardenberg, who succeeded him, adopted a different system, so that Prussia remained neutral. In 1805, Haugwitz left his retreat, to negotiate with Napoleon at Vienna; and concluded, after the battle of Austerlitz, the convention by which Hanover was ceded to Prussia, and the neutrality of northern Germany was acknowledged. But this treaty involved his country with England, while her position with France became more embarrassing than ever. Haugwitz then went to Paris to reconcile contending interests, but returned without effecting his object, and once more retired to his estates in Silesia. He died, at Vienna, in 1832.

Hauksbee, Francis, an English philosopher of the 18th century, who made many experimental discoveries in electricity, and published them.

Hautefeuille, John, a mechanic, was born at Orleans, in 1647. He made several discoveries and improvements in clock-making; and invented the spiral spring which moderates the vibration of balance-wheels in watches, which Huygens afterwards perfected. He also wrote several short treatises on mechanical subjects; also, "The Art of Breathing under Water;" "The Perpetual Pendulum;" "A new System of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea," &c. Died, 1724.

Hauy, Rene Just, abbé, a celebrated mineralogist, born at St. Just, in Picardy, in 1742. He first studied theology, and was twenty-one years professor of languages. But mineralogy was his favourite pursuit; and to him science is indebted for an admirable theory of crystallization, founded on geometrical laws. In 1783 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences; and, wholly devoting himself to his studies, he long remained a stranger to the revolu-

tion, and all its horrors. But at length, having refused to take the oath of obedience to the constitution required of the priests, he was deprived of his place, and was arrested, in the midst of his calculations, as a recusant priest. He was, however, released; and was subsequently appointed, by Buonaparte, professor of mineralogy at the botanic garden, and to the faculty of sciences, at Paris. In 1803, at the command of Napoleon, he wrote his "Traité de Physique;" and when the emperor, after his return from Elba, visited the museum, he said to Hauy, "I read your physics again in Elba, with the greatest interest;" and then decorated him with the badges of the legion of honour. The esteem which the emperor had for this distinguished man was the more honourable, both to him and to Hauy, as the latter had opposed Buonaparte's elevation to the imperial dignity, by signing away when the question was proposed for the ratification of the nation. He died in 1822, aged 80. His treatises on Mineralogy, Crystallography, and Natural History, are all highly esteemed; and his beautiful collection of minerals, for which he had refused an offer of 600,000 francs, was bought by the duke of Buckingham.

Hauy, Valentine, a brother of the preceding, born in 1746, was the founder of the institution for the blind at Paris. The institution did not, however, succeed to the extent anticipated, and was therefore abandoned; but a pension of 2000 francs was granted to him, and he accepted an invitation to go to St. Petersburg, to undertake one there. He returned to Paris in 1806, and died a few months before his brother, in 1822.

Havercamp, Siebert, a celebrated philologist, was born at Utrecht, in 1663; and became professor of Greek, history, and eloquence, at Leyden. From travelling in Italy, he derived a taste for the study of medals and coins, and published some excellent treatises on numismatics. But his chief fame lay in his critical editions of classic authors; of which his Pertullian, Lucretius, Josephus, Orosius, Salust, and Censorinus, afford ample evidence. Died, 1742.

Hawes, Stephen, a poet of the fifteenth century, was a native of Suffolk, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards held a situation in the household of Henry VII., who took great pleasure in his conversation. His works are, "Pastime of Pleasure," "The Temple of Glass," &c.

Hawes, William, an English physician, and founder of the Humane Society, was born at Islington, in 1753; studied medicine, and followed the profession of an apothecary, which he practised in the Strand until 1780, when he took his degrees as a physician. Before this, however, he had become deservedly popular by his zealous exertions in the establishment of the Humane Society, to the benefits of which institution he may truly be said to have devoted the best part of his life. He wrote several useful tracts, and among others, "An Examination of the Rev. John Wesley's Primitive Physic," being at once an

WHILEST OUR PRIDE IS MORE VULNERABLE THAN OUR BODY, SCORN WILL BE MORE OBNOXIOUS THAN BLOW.

HE WHO WOULD DO JUSTLY TO ALL MEN, MUST BEGIN FROM KNOWING HOW TO BE NOT UNJUST TO HIMSELF.

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ironical and serious exposure of the absurdities of that production. This benevolent physician died in 1808.

HAWKE, EDWARD, lord, a brave British admiral, was the son of an eminent barrister, and entered into the navy at an early age. In 1734 he obtained the command of a man-of-war, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the famous engagement in 1744, wherein the British fleet was commanded by Matthews, Lastock, and Rowley. In 1747 he was made rear-admiral of the white, when he defeated a large French fleet, and captured five ships of the line; on which he was created knight of the bath. In 1759 he defeated admiral Coflans, off Belleisle, and was rewarded with a pension of 2000*l.* a-year. In 1763 he was appointed vice-admiral of Great Britain, and first lord of the admiralty. In 1776 he was created a British peer; and died in 1781.

HAWKESWORTH, JOHN, LL.D. the son of a watchmaker at Bromley, Kent, was born in 1716, and apprenticed to his father's trade; but he soon left it for literary pursuits, and eventually became an author of eminence. He is chiefly remembered by his "Adventurer," a series of periodical essays; and the following sentence, taken from the last number of that work, is inscribed on a marble monument erected to his memory in Bromley church. "The hour is hastening, in which, whatever praise or censure I have acquired, will be remembered with equal indifference. Time, who is impatient to date my last paper, will shortly moulder the hand which is now writing it in the dust, and still the breast that now throbs at the reflection. But let not this be read as something that relates only to another; for a few years only can divide the eye that is now reading from the hand that has written." Died, 1773.

HAWKINS, Sir JOHN, a brave English admiral under queen Elizabeth, was a native of Devonshire. He was rear-admiral of the fleet, which she sent against the Spanish Armada, and had a great share in that glorious victory. He was afterwards made treasurer of the navy. But his memory is disgraced by his being the first European who carried off slaves from the coast of Africa, and introduced that inhuman traffic into the West Indies. Queen Elizabeth herself, while she honoured his bravery by knighthood, threatened him with the divine vengeance for this practice. He died in the West Indies in 1595, aged 74.

HAWKINS, Sir JOHN, a lawyer and miscellaneous writer of the 18th century, was born in London, in 1719. He practised as a solicitor, with reputation, for some years; and having made general literature the study of his leisure hours, he also wrote for the periodical press. A taste for music led him to become a member of the Academy of Ancient Music; and in 1742 he was chosen a member of the literary club, established by Dr. Johnson, with whom he formed an acquaintance which lasted during their joint lives. Having, in 1753, married a lady of great fortune, and becoming possessed of a much greater one in 1759, on the death of her brother, he gave up his profession, and became a magistrate for Middlesex.

His principal work is "A General History of the Science and Practice of Music," in 5 vols. 4to; and his edition, with notes, of "Isaac Walton's Complete Angler," acquired deserved popularity. Died, 1789.

HAWKER, Dr. ROBERT, an evangelical clergyman of some note, who, for half a century, was vicar of the parish of Charles the Martyr, at Plymouth. He was the author of a commentary on the Bible, sermons, and other religious works. Died, 1827.

HAWKWOOD, Sir JOHN, a general of the fourteenth century, who distinguished himself in the wars of Edward III., and received the honour of knighthood from that monarch. After the peace of 1360 he associated with other soldiers of fortune, who harassed and plundered their old enemies, the French, notwithstanding the cessation of national hostilities. From France they passed into Italy, where Sir John found employment in the service of Pisa, and next in that of Florence, which state he defended so successfully, that his death, in 1393, was considered as a public loss.

HAWLEY, JOSEPH, a distinguished American patriot, was born, in 1724, at Northampton, Massachusetts, and being bred a lawyer, soon acquired great eminence in his profession. But he was mostly distinguished for his knowledge of political history and the principles of free government—a circumstance that rendered him one of the ablest advocates of American liberty in the legislature, previous to and during the contest between the colonies and the parent state. Died, 1788.

HAY, JAMES, earl of Carlisle, who came to England with James I., was the first Scotchman created an English peer. His first title was baron Hay, he was afterwards made viscount Doncaster, and lastly, earl of Carlisle. Died, 1536.

HAY, WILLIAM, an English writer, was born at Gledbourne, in Sussex, about 1700, and died in 1753. He was member for the borough of Seaford; and he wrote "Religio Philosophi;" an "Essay on Deformity;" and other pieces.

HAYDN, JOSEPH, an eminent German musician, was born, 1732, in the village of Rohrau, on the borders of Hungary and Austria. He was the son of a poor wheelwright, who, having a taste for music, played the harp on Sundays, his mother accompanying with her voice; a circumstance which accounts for the strong predilection which their son showed for the science even in his infancy. When but eight years old, he became a chorister in St. Stephen's, and at ten years of age, composed pieces for several voices. With his fine soprano, he lost his place, and his situation was very discouraging; but he had the good fortune to become acquainted with prince Esterhazy, who placed him at the head of his private chapel. For this prince he composed some beautiful symphonies, a department in which he excelled all other composers,—and the greatest part of his fine quartets. When, after a period of about twenty years, the prince reduced his court, and Haydn received his discharge, he went to London, to which capital he had

MAN'S CHIEF GOOD IS AN UPRIGHT MIND, WHICH NO EARTHLY POWER CAN BETRAY, NOR TAKE FROM HIM.

GOOD PRECEPTS, BACKED BY GOOD EXAMPLES, ARE THE SUREST MEANS OF ENCOURAGING VIRTUOUS HABITS.

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often been invited. In 1794, having made a second journey thither, he found a most splendid reception, and the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of music. On his return from England, he purchased a small house and garden in one of the suburbs of Vienna, where he died. To the English public he is universally known, by his noble oratorio of the "Creation," which is considered a chef-d'œuvre. Among his numerous works are "The Seasons," an oratorio; also a *Te Deum*, a *Stabat*, with many concertos, marches, masses, &c. He was inexhaustible in invention and execution—always new and original—always surprising and satisfying his enraptured hearers. Died, 1809.

HAYES, WILLIAM, a musical composer, was originally organist of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; from whence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in music, and was elected professor in that faculty. He published a collection of English ballads; but is best known by his church compositions and catches. He defended Handel against Avison, in a pamphlet written with some asperity. Born, 1708; died, 1777.

HAYES, CHARLES, a mathematician, born in 1678. He published a *Treatise on Fluxions*, and some other mathematical pieces; besides several works of a theological nature. Died, 1760.

HAYLEY, WILLIAM, an English poet, was born at Chichester, in 1745. After quitting Trinity college, Cambridge, he settled at Earham, in Sussex, and devoted his time principally to literature. He was the author of an "Essay on History, in three poetical Epistles to Edward Gibbon;" "Triumphs of Time;" "Essays on Painting and Sculpture;" a prose "Essay on Old Maids;" 3 vols.; and lastly, "The Life and Correspondence of the poet Cowper." Died, 1820.

HAYNE, ISAAC, a colonel in the American army, and a martyr (according to the opinion of many of his countrymen) to the cause of independence, was descended from a highly respectable family in South Carolina. After the capitulation of Charlestown, he consented to subscribe a declaration of his allegiance to the king of Great Britain, provided he might not be compelled to bear arms against his countrymen. He was summoned, however, after the successes of Greene had changed the face of affairs, to repair immediately to the British standard. This he refused, as a violation of the compact he had entered into, and hastened to the American camp. Being shortly after taken prisoner by the English, he was tried, and condemned to be hanged, "for having been found under arms, and employed in raising a regiment to oppose the British government, though he had become a subject and accepted the protection of that government." This cruel sentence, notwithstanding the mitigating circumstances of the case, was accordingly put into execution Aug. 4, 1781.

HAYMAN, FRANCIS, an English painter, and one of the first members of the Royal Academy, was born in 1708, at Exeter. Coming to London when young, he was

employed as a scene-painter at Drury-lane theatre. The principal productions of his pencil are historical paintings, with which he decorated some of the apartments at Vauxhall. He also furnished designs for the illustration of the works of Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Cervantes, &c. Died, 1776.

HAYM, NICHOLAS FRANCIS, a musical professor of Rome, who came to England at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and attempted to establish an Italian opera, but with indifferent success. He also tried other schemes, among which was the publication of "Il Tesoro Britannico," 2 vols. 4to. or a description of coins, gems, &c. in English cabinets, besides an able work on Italian bibliography, and two tragedies. Died, 1730.

HAYNE, THOMAS, a learned schoolmaster and divine, born at Thruslington, in Leicestershire, in 1581. He took his degrees in Lincoln college, Oxford; after which he became one of the ushers at Christ's Hospital, where he died in 1645. He endowed a school at Thruslington, and founded two scholarships in Lincoln college. His works are "Grammatices Latine Compendium;" "Linguarum Cognatio;" "The Life and Death of Luther," &c.

HAYNES, HORTON, paymaster of the mint, and principally tally-writer of the exchequer, was the author of a book, entitled, "The Scripture Account of the Attributes and Worship of God, and of the Character and Offices of Jesus Christ. Died, 1749.

HAYNES, SAMUEL, son of the preceding, was canon of Windsor, and rector of Clothall and Hatfield, Hertfordshire. He published a collection of state papers relating to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth. Died, 1752.

HAYWARD, Sir JOHN, an English historian, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Some passages in his "Life of Henry IV." concerning hereditary right in matters of succession, gave great offence to the queen, and he was thrown into prison; but upon the accession of James he was released, resumed his literary labours, obtained the honour of knighthood, and continued to receive proofs of court favour during the remainder of his life. Died, 1627.

HAYWOOD, ELIZABETH, an ingenious writer, was born in London in 1663, and died in 1756. She published the "Female Spectator," 4 vols.; "Epistles for the Ladies," 2 vols.; "Fortunate Foundling;" "Adventures of Nature," &c.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM, a distinguished modern writer, both as a critic and essayist, was the son of a dissenting minister, and educated at the Unitarian College at Hackney. He began life as an artist; but though he always preserved an intense love for the arts, he soon relinquished the pencil for the pen; and when he was not borne away by violent prejudices, he appeared as one of the most able, powerful, and judicious critics of the day. Besides being a constant contributor for many years to the Morning Chronicle and Examiner newspapers, he occasionally wrote in others; and was so alert and indefatigable, that he

WHEN SILENCE IS THE TRICK OF VILLANY, IT MAY OPERATE AS FATALLY AS BLANDER OR REPROACH.

WHERE THERE IS TOO MUCH ANXIETY REQUIRED TO KEEP A TREASURE, THERE IS POSSESSION A CURSE.

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was continually producing some new work of sterling merit. Among the most popular of his writings are several volumes collected from periodical works, under the titles of "Table Talk," "The Spirit of the Age," and "The Plain Speaker." The largest and most elaborate, though not the most successful of his works, is the "Life of Napoleon," 4 vols. His "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays" attracted much notice; as did also his "View of the English Stage," "Political Essays and Sketches of Public Characters," "The Literature of the Elizabethan Age," "The Modern Pigmilion," &c. His last work was a very interesting volume, entitled "Conversations of James Northcote, Esq. R. A." A contemporary writer, in an eulogistic analysis of his character and abilities, makes the following remarks: "Connected with the philosophical examination of painting and sculpture, the drama and the theatre came naturally within his inquiries. Into these subjects he poured the tide of his luminous mind, and soon acquired the reputation of being one of the highest critical authorities on the drama and the fine arts. He penetrated boldly, and wrote graphically; and whether his opinions were always profound or just, you felt that they were dextrously said, and hardly cared to question farther." Died, 1830.

HEARD, Sir ISAAC, garter principal king-at-arms, was born at Ottery St. Mary, Devon, in 1730. In the early part of his life he served, as a volunteer, in the royal navy, but after the peace of 1761 he quitted it; and, having the patronage of the earl of Effingham, in 1759 he obtained his first appointment in the herald's college. At the conclusion of the war in 1814, he had the honour of personally investing the emperor of Austria and the king of the Netherlands with the order of the garter; and in the course of his long life the melancholy ceremony of proclaiming the style and titles of deceased members of the royal family, was performed by him to six generations of the House of Brunswick, viz. from the funeral of George II. to that of the princess Charlotte of Wales and her infant. Though he was 90 years of age at the accession of George IV. he personally discharged the active duties of his situation, but he was unable to go through the fatigue of officiating at that monarch's coronation in the following year. He died in 1822, and was buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor, his mortal remains being honoured by every mark of respect that could be manifested by a public funeral.

HEAPY, THOMAS, a celebrated painter in water colours, and the first president of the Society of British Artists. Died, October, 1835, at the age of 60. His pictures are well known and appreciated.

HEARNE, SAMUEL, a traveller who, from 1769 to 1772, was employed by the Hudson Bay Company to explore the north-west coast of America, and who was the first European that succeeded in reaching the Arctic Ocean. Born, 1742; died, 1792.

HEARNE, THOMAS, an eminent antiquary and classical editor, was born in 1678, at White Waltham, in Berkshire, of which

parish his father was clerk and schoolmaster. He published several ancient MSS. and editions of old books; as the Life of Alfred by Spelman; Leland's Itinerary, 9 vols. 8vo.; a collection of curious Discourses written by eminent antiquaries, &c. &c. Died, 1768.

HEARNE, THOMAS, an artist of considerable talents, was born in 1744, at Marshfield in Gloucestershire. He was eminent as a topographical designer; but his great merit lay in landscape-painting in water colours—a branch of the art which has since arrived at great perfection in this country, and of which he may be said to have been the first who successfully practised it. Died, 1817.

HEATH, BENJAMIN, a distinguished lawyer and scholar of the last century, who was recorder of Exeter, and acquired great popularity in his native county by writing against the cider tax. His ablest work is entitled "An Essay towards a Demonstrative Proof of the Divine Existence, Unity, and Attributes, &c." Died, 1763.

HEATH, JAMES, a historical writer during the reigns of Charles I. and II. He wrote "A Chronicle of the late War;" "The Glories and Triumphs of the Restoration of Charles II.;" "Flagellum, or the Life and Death of Oliver Cromwell," &c. Died, 1684.

HEATHCOTE, RALPH, a clergyman of the church of England, to whom the merit is due of being the projector of the General Biographical Dictionary. He was also the author of "The Irenarch, or Justice of the Peace's Manual;" "Syiva, or the Wood;" "A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy," and other polemical works; which caused his introduction to Dr. Warburton, who nominated him his assistant preacher at Lincoln's Inn. He subsequently obtained higher church preferments; and died in 1795.

HEAVISIDE, JOHN, F.R.S., surgeon to his majesty, &c. was the son of John Heaviside, esq. of Hatfield, Herefordshire. He commenced his professional career as surgeon in the life-guards; an appointment which was the means of bringing his eminent abilities into practice, and led to his subsequent fame. His widely extended practice, general accomplishments, and social habits, were well known; and he was one of the first who drew to his house (in Hanover-square), a circle of scientific and literary men, who met, at stated periods, for the avowed object of disseminating useful knowledge by means of mutual communication. He died in 1828.

HEBER, REGINALD, D.D., bishop of Calcutta, was born at Malpas, Cheshire, in 1783, and received the first rudiments of his education at Whitchurch, about five miles distant from his native village. He entered a student at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, in 1800, and three years after, carried the English prize for his beautiful poem, "Palestine." In 1805, he took his B.A. degree, and was elected a fellow of All Souls'. He soon after quitted the University, and made a tour through Germany, Russia, and the Crimea. The information he gained in that excursion assisted his classical mind with

THE FRIENDSHIP THAT IS FORMED INDEPENDENTLY, AND WITHOUT PROFESSING MUCH, IS GENERALLY THE MOST LASTING.

FAME, LIKE A FIRE, IS WITH DIFFICULTY KINDLED, IS EASILY INCREASED, BUT DIES AWAY IF NOT CONTINUALLY FED.

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the perspective of a plan by which to collect and arrange all of ancient and modern literature which could disclose any part, or throw light on, the present state of Scythia, a work which he gave up on entering the service of the church, as likely to interrupt his more important duties. From 1803 to 1822, he spent his time in discharging the duties of a parish priest: during which he published some elegant poems, and the life of Jeremy Taylor. He was then elected preacher at Lincoln's Inn. On the death of Dr. Middleton, the bishopric of Calcutta was offered to Mr. Heber, who, after some hesitation, accepted it; and on the 16th of June, the bishop, with his wife and infant daughter, embarked for India. On the 11th of October he reached his destination, and found constant occupation in the important exercise of his official duties. On the 15th of June, 1824, he left Calcutta, to make a visitation of the upper provinces, on which occasion he traversed the breadth of his diocese, taking in their course, the eastern, northern, and western extremities of British India; every where sowing the seeds of Christian instruction among the Hindoos, and informing himself of the wants of the new congregations. In 1826, he took another journey in the discharge of his episcopal duty, to Trichinopoly, where he arrived on the 1st of April, 1826. The next day he was seized with an apoplectic fit, whilst bathing, which terminated his valuable life. Since his death, a "Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India," has appeared, and his widow has also published his biography.

HEBERDEN, WILLIAM, F.R.S. a distinguished medical practitioner, was born in London in 1710, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, in which town he practised as a physician for several years before he settled in the metropolis. He was the projector and a principal contributor to the "Medical Transactions," and author of "Medical Commentaries on the History and Cure of Diseases." Died, 1801.

HEBERT, JAMES RENE, commonly called *Père Duchêne*, (from the title of a Jacobin paper of which he was the editor), was born at Alençon, in 1735. He was one of the most violent advocates for the French revolution, and one of the most unprincipled. Having nothing to lose, he entered with eagerness in the execution of any plot by which the nobility could be plundered; and, taking an active part in those scenes where his infamous employers were not willing to appear, he obtained a guilty notoriety. He was made a member of the commune, for his assistance in the massacres which took place in September, and the cruel murder of the princess de Lamballe. It was Hebert who so grossly insulted the unhappy queen, Marie Antoinette, by the vilest of all accusations; and put questions to the children of Louis XVI. which, when reported to Robespierre, called forth reproaches even from his flinty breast. Having from a weak presumption dared to oppose his colleagues and masters, they hurled him from his slippery seat, and accomplished his destruction with a promptitude that astonished him. At the place

of his execution, contempt and insult were added to the severity of his sufferings, and he died amid the hisses of the populace, on the 24th March, 1794.

HEDELIN, FRANCIS, a French advocate, celebrated for his learning, who was appointed tutor to the two nephews of cardinal Richelieu, and by that minister rewarded with the valuable abbey of Aubignac and Meimach. Born, 1604; died, 1676.

HEDERIC, or HEDERICH, BENJAMIN, a German lexicographer; author of the well-known Greek Lexicon which bears his name, and several other works of a similar nature. Born, 1675; and died, rector of the school of Grossenhayn, in 1748.

HEDLINGER, JOHN CHARLES, the most celebrated die-cutter of his age, was born at Schwitz, in 1691. Many crowned heads, among whom were Charles XII. of Sweden, Peter the Great, and pope Benedict XIII., honoured him with their patronage. He frequently visited Sweden; and on his last voyage from that country, in 1746, he lost the greater part of his property by shipwreck. His works are distinguished by great simplicity, softness, and correctness of design. Died, 1771.

HEDWIG, JOHN, a German botanist and physician, was born in 1730, at Cronstadt, in Transylvania. After studying at Presburg and Zittau, he went to Leipzig, where he assisted professor Boze as demonstrator of plants in his botanical lectures. He took his doctor's degree in 1759; practised as a physician, first at Chemnitz, and afterwards at Leipzig; and was appointed professor of physic and botany there, and made superintendent of the public garden. His most important work is entitled "Cryptogamia," 4 vols. folio. Died, 1799.

HEENSKERK, MARTIN VAN, (whose real name was Van Veeu, but who derived the name of Heemskerk from his native village), was born in 1498. After studying under some of his most eminent countrymen, he went to Italy, and there formed his taste under Michael Angelo, who was at that time enriching the capital of the Christian world with the productions of his pencil. Heemskerk was a diligent and prolific artist, though his works are now very rare. Died, 1574.

HEIDEGGER, JOHN JAMES, a very extraordinary character, by birth a Swiss, who took up his residence in London, in 1708, and, obtaining a commission in the guards, was known in fashionable society, by the appellation of the Swiss count. He undertook the management of the opera-house, and in his conduct of that establishment, was very fortunate; added to which, by giving concerts, masquerades, &c., under the patronage of the court, he gained a handsome income, which he expended in keeping an hospitable table and relieving the unfortunate. In his person he was extremely ugly, but he was the first to joke upon his own homely features. Being in company, where a debate took place as to which nation in Europe was the most ingenious, Heidegger claimed it for the Swiss, and, when asked for the proof, said, "I was born a Swiss, and came to England without

WOMEN WHO ARE FORWARD SOON GET MARKED; THEIR CHARACTER IS WHAT NO MAN OF GOOD TASTE WILL BEAR.

FOLLOW THE BRIGHTEST EXAMPLES, AND NEVER BE AFRAID OF FIXING UPON TOO HIGH A STANDARD OF CHARACTER.

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a farthing, where I found the means of gaining five thousand a year, and to spend it. Now I defy any Englishman to do the same in Switzerland." He died in 1749, aged 90.

HEISTER, LAURENCE, a physician, surgeon, and naturalist, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in 1683. He was a pupil both of Ruysch and Boerhaave; became physician-general to the Dutch military hospital; and, in 1710, was professor of anatomy and surgery at Altorf. From thence he removed to Helmstadt; where he died in 1758. He wrote several works on anatomy and surgery, and also distinguished himself in botany as a strenuous opponent of the Linnæan system.

HELENA, Sr., the mother of Constantine, was of obscure birth in Bithynia. Constantine Chlorus fell in love with her, and married her, while in that country; but, when he became associated in the empire, he divorced Helena, and married Theodora, daughter of Maximilian Hercules. Constantine, at his accession, paid due honours to his mother, and conferred on her the title of Augusta, which she merited by her conduct. At the age of eighty she went to Palestine, where, it is said, she assisted at the discovery of the holy cross; soon after which she died. Her body was conveyed to Rome, and deposited in the tomb of the emperors, while her native village was raised to the rank of a city by the name of Helenopolis.

HELIODORUS, a native of Emesa, in Phœnicia, and who lived near the end of the fourth century, was bishop of Tricea, in Thessaly, but deposed towards the close of his life. His youthful work "Æthiopia; or, the Loves of Theagenes and Chariclea," in poetical prose, is distinguished by its strict morality, from the other Greek romances. It is said, that the alternative of burning his romance, or resigning his bishopric, being given him, he preferred the latter; but the story is too improbable to deserve our credence.

HEINECCIUS, JOHN GOTTLIEB, a celebrated civilian of the eighteenth century, born at Ersenburg, in Altenburg, in 1681. After having studied at Goslar and Leipzig, he became professor of philosophy at Halle, 1710; and in 1711 he was made professor of civil law, with the title of councillor of the court. His great reputation induced the states of Friesland to invite him to Fraeeker, in 1724; but in 1727, the king of Prussia prevailed on him to accept of a professorship of law at Frankfurt on the Oder, where he distinguished himself till 1753. Becoming again professor at Halle, he remained there till his death in 1741, though invited to Marburg, Denmark, and Holland. He wrote many works, all of them much esteemed.

HEINECKEN, CHRISTIAN HENRY, an extraordinary child, born at Lubeck, in 1721. So astounding is the account which is related of this mental phenomenon, that notwithstanding it is supported by the most powerful evidence, it still exceeds credibility. He spoke fluently at ten months old; at twelve he could recite the principal facts

in the Pentateuch; in two months more he was master of the entire history of the Old and New Testaments; at two years and a half, he answered the principal questions in geography, and in ancient and modern history; and he spoke Latin and French with great facility before he had reached his fourth year. His constitution was so delicate, that he was not weaned till a few months before his death. M. Martini, of Lubeck, published a pamphlet in 1730, in which he endeavoured to give natural reasons for the extraordinary capacity of this child. He died in his fifth year, and on his death-bed displayed the utmost firmness and resignation.

HEINSIUS, DANIEL, professor of politics and history at Leyden, and librarian to the university, was born at Ghent, in 1580. He became a pupil of Joseph Scaliger at Leyden, and was greatly indebted to him for the eminence to which he attained in literature. He distinguished himself as a critic by his labours on many classical authors; and was highly honoured at home and abroad. Gustavus Adolphus gave him a place among his counsellors of state; the republic of Venice made him a knight of the order of St. Mark; and pope Urban VIII., invited him to come, as he expressed it, to rescue Rome from barbarism! He died in 1656, leaving several works both in poetry and prose.

HEINSIUS, NICHOLAS, the son of Daniel, was born at Leyden; and became as great a Latin poet as his father, and a still greater critic. Died, 1681.

HEINSIUS, ANTHONY, a distinguished Dutch statesman, who for forty years filled the high station of grand pensionary; and whose prudence, skill, and probity, gained him the confidence and regard of William III., Marlborough, and prince Eugene. Born, 1641; died, 1720.

HELIOGABALUS, M. AURELIUS ANTONINUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of Varius Marcellus, and derived his name from having been a priest of the sun in Phœnicia. He was raised to the throne by the soldiery, in 218, when he was under fifteen years of age; and though he began his reign with professions of moderation and virtue, he soon abandoned himself to every species of vice, and Rome displayed a scene of unparalleled folly, cruelty, and debauchery. He raised his horse to the honours of the consulship, and obliged his subjects to pay adoration to a large black stone, which he called Heliogabalus, raising temples to its honour, &c. At length his licentiousness and rapacity drew upon him the vengeance of the people; and before he had reigned four years, he was put to death by the Pretorian guards, his body thrown into the Tiber, and his memory declared infamous. To show the kind of luxury in which this youthful monster indulged, it is enough to state, that his halls were covered with carpets of gold and silver tissue, and his mats made of the down of hares and the soft feathers found under the wings of partridges! He was succeeded by Alexander Severus.

HELL, MAXIMILIAN, a learned astronomer, born at Chemnitz, in Hungary, in 1730. He was astronomer and director of the observatory at Vienna; published annually,

THE CREDITOR, WHOSE APPEARANCE GLADDENS THE HEART OF A DEBTOR, MAY HOLD HIS HEAD IN SURRENDER, AND HIS FOOT ON STORVE.

IF YOU WOULD ACQUIRE HAPPINESS, SEEK AND ATTEND TO PARENTAL COUNSEL: THE HABIT ONCE FORMED IS NOT EASILY ERADICATED.

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the Ephemerides; and rendered other essential services to the science of astronomy. Died, 1792.

HELMERS, JOHN FREDERIC, a Dutch poet, was born at Amsterdam in 1767; author of a popular national poem, entitled "Holland," in six cantos, and numerous pieces of lyric, dramatic, and epic poetry. Died, 1813.

HELMONT, JOHN BAPTIST VAN, a celebrated chemist, was born at Brussels, in 1577; studied at Louvain, and made such rapid progress in natural history and medical science, that he delivered public lectures at seventeen years of age. He then travelled through various countries for ten years, and acquired a great knowledge of chemistry, to which science he afterwards constantly devoted himself, and in which he made some valuable discoveries. His first literary production was a treatise on the Spa waters, which is remarkable on account of the author having used the German word *ghost*, answering to the English *ghost*, or *spirit*, to denote the air on which the properties of the Spa water depend, and from which is derived the modern word *gas*, now so extensively used. In 1609, he settled at Vilvorde, where he practised medicine gratuitously, and is said to have performed some very wonderful cures. He professed to disregard all book-learning on the healing art; and had he lived at the present day, would have been styled an impudent quack; but though his works abound with crude and visionary dogmas, they contain also many observations on the Galenic system, which are shrewd and pertinent. Died, 1644.

HELMONT, FRANCIS MERCURY, baron VAN, son of the preceding, was born at Vilvorde, in 1618, and there practised as a physician and experimental chemist. If the father be charged with eccentricity or quackery, the son had a tenfold right to both qualities; yet that he was a man of talent none have denied. His acts speak for themselves: he travelled over a part of Europe with a caravan of Bohemians (a gang of gypsies), to learn their language and opinions; pretended to have discovered the original language of man; and had the impudence to affirm that a child born deaf and dumb, would be able to articulate the characters at first sight. He professed to believe in the doctrine of transmigration, in the existence of the philosopher's stone, and other theories no less wild and visionary. Died, 1699.

HELOISE, or ELOISE, celebrated for her beauty and wit, but still more on account of her love for Abelard, was born at Paris, in 1101, and died in 1164. Cruelly separated from her illustrious lover, she first became prioress of the convent of Argenteuil, and afterwards entered the oratory of Paraclete, where she founded a new convent, and lived in exemplary piety.—For a further account, see ABELARD.

HELST, BARTHOLOMEW VAN DER, an admirable Dutch painter, excelling in portraits, but also great in landscapes and historical subjects. Born at Haarlem, 1613; died, 1670.

HELVETIUS, ADRIAN, a Dutch physician, who being at Paris while the dysentery was raging in that city, successfully arrested its progress by administering a remedy. Being ordered by Louis XIV. to make it public, he declared it to be *ipeca-cuana*, and was rewarded with 1000 louis-d'ors, and made inspector of the military hospitals. Born, 1656; died, 1721.

HELVETIUS, JOHN CLAUDE, son of the preceding, was also a physician, and a man of great skill in his profession. He cured Louis XV. of a dangerous disorder in his infancy, and became first physician to the queen, and counsellor of state. He was the author of several able works, and was a member of the academy of sciences, F.R.S. Lond. &c. Died, 1755.

HELVETIUS, CLAUDE ADRIEN, son of the last mentioned, was born at Paris, in 1715, and, at the age of twenty-three, obtained the honourable and lucrative post of a farmer-general, but resigned it, and afterwards purchased the place of *maitre d'hotel* to the queen. In 1758, he published "De l'Esprit," the materialism of which drew upon him many attacks, and it was condemned by the parliament of Paris, as derogatory to the nature of man, by confining his faculties to animal sensibility, and destroying the distinctions between vice and virtue. The book, however, obtained a rapid celebrity; and though its author found it necessary to ensure his personal safety by withdrawing for a time, first to England, and afterwards to Prussia. He at length returned to France, and led a retired and domestic life on his estate at Vore, till his death, which happened in 1771. A posthumous work, entitled "De l'Homme," is a continuation of the former treatise, and contains a fuller development of the doctrines laid down in it; but, at the same time, many new ones, particularly such as relate to the science of education.

HELWIG, GEORGE ANDREW, a Prussian botanist and mineralogist; author of "Lithographia Angerburgica," a work on fossils, besides other productions on lithology and botany. Born, 1666; died, 1748.

HELWIG, JOHN OTTO, first physician and counsellor to the elector palatine. He travelled through many countries, employing himself in making collections of natural curiosities; and while in England he was created a baronet, by Charles II. Died, 1698.

HELWIG, AMELIA VON, a distinguished female poet of Germany, born at Weimar, in 1776. Her father travelled in France, England, and Holland; and at a very early age, she discovered a remarkable aptitude in learning, not only the modern languages, but Greek; while her poetical talents were at the same time successfully cultivated. Among a host of literary characters, whose friendship she obtained, and from whom she derived much valuable instruction, were Schiller and Goethe. Died, 1832.

HELVICUS, CHRISTOPHER, professor of the Greek and Oriental languages at Glessen, was born in 1581; and died in 1617. He wrote several Latin poems, besides various lexicographical and chronological works.

AVOID A HASTY REPLY; WHEN YOU ARE COOL, THE CAUSE OF OFFENCE MAY VANISH, AND LEAVE NO IMPRESSION.

WRATH KINDLES WRATH; MAKE IT, THEREFORE, A RULE, NEVER TO UTTER A WORD WHILE YOU ARE ANGRY.

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IF YOU APPLY TO LITTLE-MINDED PEOPLE IN THE SEASON OF DISTRESS, THEIR SELF-IMPORTANCE INSTANTLY DEEPS FORTH.

HEMANS, FELICIA DOROTHEA, an amiable and highly accomplished poetess, was born at Liverpool of respectable parents of the name of Browne, who subsequently took up their residence near St. Asaph, Wales. She married young; but her marriage was infelicitous; and, after the birth of five children, her husband estranged himself from her society, and a permanent separation ensued. From childhood she had an ardent thirst for knowledge, and her reading was extensive and varied. She was well acquainted with classical literature, and in her works she has bequeathed to posterity ample proofs of innate genius devoted to the noblest object—the improvement of the heart. It has been truly said that of all the sex, “few have written so much and so well as Felicia Hemans;” although her writings possess an energy equal to their high-toned beauty, yet are they so pure and so refined, that not a line of them could feeling spare, or delicacy blot from her pages. Her imagination was rich, chaste, and glowing; and though some of her earlier poems may be deemed rather monotonous, her “Records of Woman,” and “Forest Sanctuary,” stand unrivalled. In her social intercourse she was no less amiable than vivacious, as is proved by her epistolary correspondence; yet, her most serious thoughts were ever placed in the certainty of “another and a better world.” After her establishment at St. Asaph was broken up, she retired to Wavertree, near Liverpool, but remained about three years only, when she settled in Dublin, where she died on the 16th of May, 1835, in the forty-first year of her age; leaving five sons to bewail her loss. Besides the two works before-mentioned, Mrs. Hemans wrote “Wallace,” “Dartmoor,” “Dramatic Scenes,” “Welsh Melodies,” “The Siege of Valencia,” “Songs of the Affections,” “National Lyrics and Songs for Music,” “Scenes and Hymns of Life,” “The Vespers of Palermo,” a tragedy, and a variety of scattered lyrics in the *New Monthly* and *Blackwood's Magazines*.

HEMELAR, JOHN, a learned Dutchman, who was a divine of the Roman Church, and highly esteemed by Clement VIII. He published Commentaries on the Medals of the Roman Emperors, and wrote Latin poems, particularly one in honour of *Grotius*. Died, 1640.

HEMMINGFORD, WALTER DE, an English chronicler of the 14th century, and canon of Glisborough-abbey, in Yorkshire, who flourished in the reign of Edward III. He compiled a history of England, from the Conquest to 1308.

HEMMLING, or HEMMLINK, HANS, an eminent Flemish painter, of the 15th century.

HEMSTERHUYS, or HEMSTERHUSIUS, TIBERIUS, a celebrated Dutch philologist, was the son of a physician, and born at Groningen, in 1685. At the age of fourteen he was entered a student of the university of his native place, from whence he removed to Leyden, where he was held in great esteem. In 1705 he became professor of mathematics and philosophy at Amsterdam, where he applied himself so zealously

to the Greek authors, that he may justly be said to have been the most profound Hellenist of the age. Unlike many of his countrymen who have attained to great classical learning, Hemsterhuys had no taint of pride or dogmatism, but was remarkable for his modesty and mildness of character. Died, 1756.—His son **FRANCIS** inherited his classical acquirements, and was, moreover, an acute philosopher, and a critical judge of the fine arts. Born, 1720; died, 1790.

HENAULT, CHARLES JOHN FRANCIS, an eminent French writer, was president of the parliament of Paris, where he was born in 1685. He became president of the first chamber of inquests in 1710, which led him to make the Roman law his study; though he still amused himself with poetry; and, in 1713, produced his tragedy of “*Cornelia*,” which, however, had no success on the stage. Near sixty years afterwards he gave the manuscript to Mr. Horace Walpole, who printed it at the Strawberry-hill press. In 1773 he obtained a place in the French academy; after which he set himself to digest into a chronological order the history of France. This work appeared in 1744, and has been translated into most European languages. He also wrote three comedies, and after his death appeared a work of his, entitled “*Histoire Critique de l'Etablissement des François dans les Gaules*,” 2 vols. 8vo. He was intimately connected with Madame du Deffand, and from his rank, as well as his talents, he held a distinguished station among the literati of Paris. Died, 1770.

HENAULT, JOHN D', a French poet, was born at Paris. After travelling into several countries, he returned to France, and was patronized by Fouquet. His works were printed at Paris, in a small volume, in 1670; besides which he translated part of *Lucretius*, but was persuaded by his confessor, when at the point of death, to throw it into the fire.

HENDERSON, JOHN, a first-rate actor, was born in London, in 1747. He acquired great celebrity at Drury-lane theatre in Shakspeare's characters, where he performed *Falstaff*, *Richard III.*, &c. with unbounded applause. Died, 1785.

HENKEL, or HENCKEL, JOHN FREDERIC, a Saxon chemist and mineralogist of considerable celebrity, was born at Freiberg, in 1679. Augustus II. of Poland made him counsellor of mines; an office which he discharged with much advantage to his country. It was under his direction also that the porcelain manufactory was established at Meissen. He wrote “*Pylitologia*,” and other scientific works. Died, 1744.

HENGIST, the first Saxon king of Kent, who, with his brother Horsa, landed an army at the mouth of the Thames, and eventually subjugated the Britons. The kingdom of Kent, founded by Hengist, embraced that tract which is now known as the counties of Kent, Middlesex, Essex, and part of Surrey. He established his residence at Canterbury, and died about the year 486, leaving his kingdom to his posterity.

HENKE, HENRY PHILIP CONRAD, vice-president of the consistory of Wolfenbut-

WHERE THE DISTINCTIONS OF VICE AND OF VIRTUE ARE ARBITRARY, THE CONDITION OF MORALITY NEEDS AMENDMENT.

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tel, and first professor of theology at Helmstadt, was born in 1752. His "Ecclesiastical History" contains a vast fund of historical learning; and his work on dogmatism is written in classical Latin, displaying at the same time his intimate acquaintance with theological lore. Died, 1809.

HENLEY, JOHN, familiarly known by the appellation of *Orator Henley*, was born at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, in 1692. He was educated at Cambridge, and entered into holy orders; but being dissatisfied with his prospects of church preferment, he commenced public orator. Having opened a chapel in London, he gave lectures on theological subjects on Sundays, and on other subjects every Wednesday. Novely procured him a multitude of hearers; but he was too imprudent to gain any permanent advantage by it; he became the butt of wits and caricaturists, and he gradually sunk into obscurity. Died, 1756.

HENLEY, SAMUEL, a divine of the church of England, and professor of moral philosophy in the college of Williamsburg, in Virginia, before the separation of the United States from Great Britain. He afterwards came to England; obtained a curacy, and was a teacher in Harrow school; and in 1805 he was placed at the head of the East India college, at Hertford, when he procured the diploma of D.D. He died in 1818, at Rendlesham, Suffolk, of which place he was rector. He was the author of some treatises, both theological and archaeological.

HENLEY, ANTHONY, an ingenious writer, contemporary with Steele and Addison, and who contributed to *The Tatler* and other works. He was born at the Grange, in Hampshire, the seat of his father, Sir Robert Henley; became M.P. for Andover; and died in 1711.

HENRIETTA, ANNA, of England, duchess of Orleans, the daughter of King Charles I., was born at Exeter, in 1644, amid the turbulent scenes of the civil war. Her unhappy mother fled with her to France when the infant was scarcely three weeks old; and after the death of the king she repaired to the convent of Chaillot, and there devoted herself to the education of her daughter. She united with great sweetness of character the charm of beauty, and was married to Philip, duke of Orleans. Their marriage was, however, rendered an unhappy one by the jealousy of the duke, who feared that his brother, Louis XIV. had supplanted him in his wife's affections; and when the latter afterwards employed her mediation in some difficult diplomatic affairs, with her brother Charles II., the duke no longer doubted that which he had before suspected. Louis wished to detach the king of England from the triple alliance with Holland and Sweden. She went, therefore, in 1670, with the court to Flanders, and, under pretence of visiting her brother, passed over to Dover, where Charles was awaiting her arrival. Mademoiselle de Kéroul, a native of Brittany, (afterwards mistress of Charles II. under the title of duchess of Portsmouth) accompanied her. Nor was their mission in vain; for in ten days the persuasions of the sister, aided by the fascinations of her

companion, gained over to the French interest the prodigate and unprincipled monarch. Soon after her return to France, the duchess of Orleans was suddenly seized with violent pains, which terminated her life; and though a *post mortem* examination took place, which was declared to be satisfactory, there is little doubt that she fell, in the prime of life and beauty, the victim of a base revenge. The sweetness of her manners made this unfortunate princess an object of general regret, and caused her to be compared with her still more unfortunate ancestor, Mary, queen of Scots. She died at St. Cloud, in 1660.

HENRY I. of Germany, surnamed *the Fowler*, was the son of Otto the Illustrious, duke of Saxony and Thuringia, and born in 876. When he was elected sovereign of Germany, in 919, he had to contend with anarchy at home and enemies abroad, but his activity and prudence overcame them all. He improved the art of war among the Germans; surrounded the cities which, before his time, were, for the most part, nothing but a collection of log and mud huts, with walls and moats; and, as he compelled part of the nobility and freemen to reside in these cities, and insisted on all meetings for the discussion of public affairs to be held in them, their progressive civilization and the encouragement given to commerce and manufactures, were the almost immediate consequences. After a fortunate and glorious reign of sixteen years, he died at Quedlinburg, in 936.

HENRY III. of Germany, son of the emperor Conrad II. succeeded his father in the imperial dignity, 1039. Nature had given him the talents, and education the character suitable for an able ruler. In every thing he undertook, he displayed a steady and persevering spirit: the clergy were compelled to acknowledge their dependence on him, and the temporal lords he held in actual subjection. He deposed three popes, and placed Clement II. on the vacant chair; and such was his despotic character, that the whole empire was at length changed into a monarchy entirely dependent upon his sovereign will. Born, 1017; died, 1056.

HENRY IV., son of the preceding, was born in 1056, and at the death of his father was only five years old. His disputes with Pope Gregory VII. who had been elevated to the papal chair without the consent of the imperial court, embroiled him in a series of wars, and caused him to be excommunicated. His eldest son, Conrad, rebelled against him, but was overcome, and died at Florence in 1101, deserted by his partisans. He then caused his second son, Henry, to be elected his successor, and crowned; but the latter also rebelled, and making himself master of his father's person in 1105, by stratagem, compelled him to abdicate the throne. Henry IV. ended his life and sorrows, in neglect, at Liege, in 1106; and, as he died under sentence of excommunication, was not buried till five years after, when the sentence was taken off, and his remains were interred at Spire.

HENRY V. emperor of Germany, the son and successor of the preceding, and who had made himself disgracefully notorious

ALL MEN'S SOULS ARE IMMORTAL, BUT THE SOULS OF THE RIGHTEOUS ARE IMMORTAL AND DIVINE.

TIME DRAWETH WRINKLES IN A FAIR FACE, BUT ADDETH FRESH COLOURS TO A FRESH FRIEND.

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by his conspiracy against his father, was born in 1081. In 1111 he married Matilda, the daughter of Henry I. king of England; and the rich dowry he received with this princess, gave him the means of undertaking an expedition over the Alps, in order to demand the imperial crown from the pope in Rome. Finding that Pascal refused to do so, Henry determined to put an end to the dispute by an act of violence. He caused the pope to be conveyed away from the altar, while at mass; and cut down, in the streets of Rome, all who opposed him. At length the pope yielded, and Henry was crowned without making any new concessions; receiving from the proud prelate permission to inter, in consecrated ground, the remains of his unhappy father. During his reign, the vassals and feudal tenants of the crown made themselves independent princes, and the political and national division of Germany was, as it were, sanctioned for posterity. Died, 1125.

HENRY VII. was the first German emperor who was chosen solely by the electors, without the interference of the other states of the empire. He undertook an expedition to Italy, and compelled the Milanese to crown him king of Lombardy. He then suppressed by force a revolt which had broken out in Upper Italy; took several cities by storm; and, having captured Rome, he was crowned Roman emperor by two cardinals, while in the streets the work of murder and pillage was still going on. Died, 1313.

HENRY, THE LION, the most remarkable prince of Germany in the 12th century, was born in 1129, and assumed the government of Saxony in 1146. He demanded restitution of Bavaria, which had been taken from his father. This being refused by the emperor, a war ensued, which in the sequel gave him Bavaria; his possessions extending from the Baltic and the North sea to the Adriatic. In 1168 he went on an expedition to the Holy Land, and during his absence, his enemies, and even the emperor, made encroachments on his dominions. This was the fruitful source of quarrels; and the proud and high-minded Henry having been driven to the humiliation of asking pardon of the emperor on his knees, was allowed to retain possession of his hereditary dominions, and he died in peace at Brunswick, in 1195. He was pious, bore up manfully against misfortune, and protected the interests of commerce, science, and the arts.

HENRY, DE BLOTS, bishop of Winchester, nephew of William Rufus, and brother of king Stephen, was an active prelate and a bold, ambitious and enterprising statesman. When England was invaded by the partisans of the empress Matilda, he at first joined her standard, but subsequently deserted it, and became her most determined enemy. The empress queen and her followers having taken refuge in the castle of Winchester, he laid siege to it, set the city on fire, and consumed twenty churches, a number of religious houses, and many other buildings; so little respect did he pay for the capital of his diocese when he had an ulterior object in view. Yet after this he formed a project for erecting it into an archbishopric, and

had actually arranged the business with pope Lucius II., but the sudden death of the pontiff prevented its completion. He is now remembered chiefly as the founder of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, the church of which is regarded by many antiquaries as furnishing the model of the distinguishing features of the Gothic or pointed style of architecture. Died, 1171.

HENLEY, Right Hon. MORTON EDEN, Baron, G.C.B., and F.R.S. commenced his public career at the age of 24 years, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Electoral (since Royal) Court of Bavaria; and continued to fill similar important diplomatic missions until 1799, when he retired on an annual pension of 2,000*l*. Died, 1830.

HELLINS, Rev. John, B.D. and F.R.S., a celebrated mathematician, and a contributor of scientific articles to the British Critic from 1795 to 1814. Died, 1827.

HENRY, the Navigator, the fourth son of John I. king of Portugal, was born in 1394. He gave early proofs of brilliant courage; but his love of arms was surpassed by his love of the sciences, particularly mathematics, astronomy, and navigation. While vigorously prosecuting a war against the Moors in Africa, he neglected no opportunity to obtain from them a knowledge of the regions bordering on Egypt and Arabia, and to inquire into the probability of a passage to the treasures of India by a voyage round the western coast of Africa. He conversed with men of learning; and, finding their testimony agreeable to the reports he had collected, he resolved to execute his designs. He was the first who applied the compass to navigation; and to him also a principal part is ascribed in the invention of the astrolabe. Various expeditions were undertaken, and discoveries made, under his patronage and at his expense; but, at length, companies were formed of enterprising men, who were tempted with the prospect of obtaining gold dust, and the whole people became animated with the love of discovery. In 1446 Nuno Tristan doubled Cape Verde; and two years later, Gonzalo Vallo discovered three of the Azores Islands, about 1000 miles from the continent. Henry continued these efforts till his death, in 1463, and thus secured for himself an undying name as the patron and friend of navigation.

HENRY IV. called **THE GREAT**, king of France and Navarre, was born in 1553, at Pau, in Béarn. His father, Anthony of Bourbon, was descended from a son of Louis IX.; his mother was Jeanne d'Albret, daughter of Henry, king of Navarre. He was brought up in the simple and hardy manner of the peasantry of Béarn, and this laid the foundation of a vigorous constitution and temperate habits. He was placed under the tuition of Florent Chretien, a learned man and zealous protestant. In 1569 he accompanied his mother to Rochelle, and learned the art of war under admiral Coligny. When the perfidious design of destroying the Huguenot chiefs, by a massacre, was formed by Charles and his mother Catharine, one of the means to lull their suspicions was, to propose to queen Jeanne a marriage between Henry and Margaret of Valois, the king's youngest sister. While preparations

SENSUAL ENJOYMENT, WHEN IT BECOMES HABITUAL, LOSES ITS RELISH, AND IS CONVERTED INTO A BURDEN.

THAT MAN CANNOT FAIL TO BE RIDICULOUS, WHO FOLLOWS IMPLICITLY EVERY ADVICE THAT IS GIVEN HIM.

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A GAMING-TABLE IS THE FRUITFUL SOURCE OF FELLURY, DRUNKENNESS, BLASPHEMY, THE VINDICTIVE PASSIONS, AND AT LAST OF SUICIDE.

were making for the marriage festival, Henry's mother died at Paris, not without strong suspicions of poison. Having assumed the title of *king of Navarre*, his marriage took place, Aug. 18th, 1572. Then followed the horrible scenes of St. Bartholomew's, Aug. 24th. Henry was obliged to make profession of the Catholic faith to save his life; but Catharine of Medici endeavoured to dissolve the marriage just celebrated. As she was unsuccessful in this, she adopted the plan of corrupting the noble youth by the pleasures of a licentious court; and he did not escape the snare. In 1576, however, he took advantage of a hunting excursion to quit the court, and professed himself again of the Protestant church. Catharine, who, after the decease of Charles IX., administered the government in the name of his successor, Henry III., now thought it advisable to conclude a treaty of peace with the Huguenots (1576), securing to them religious freedom. Exasperated by this event, the jealous Catholics, in 1585, formed the celebrated league, which the king was obliged to confirm; and when called, by right of birth, to the French throne, he found innumerable difficulties in establishing his claims. His Protestant religion was brought forward to prejudice the Catholics against him. After a protracted and obstinate struggle, convinced that he should never enjoy quiet possession of the French throne without professing the Catholic faith, Henry at length yielded to the wishes of his friends, was instructed in the doctrines of the Roman church, and professed the Catholic faith, July 25th, 1593, in the church of St. Denis. He happily escaped an attempt to assassinate him; was solemnly anointed king at Chartres, in 1594; and entered the capital amid the acclamations of the people. He made use of the tranquillity which followed, to restore the internal prosperity of his kingdom, and particularly the wasted finances; and in this design he was highly successful, with the aid of his prime minister Sully. To his former brothers in faith and in arms, the Protestants, he granted entire religious freedom and political security, by the edict of Nantes, in 1598. In 1610, while riding through the streets of Paris, his coach was obstructed in the street de la Ferrouerrie, by two waggoners. A fanatic, named Ravallac, took advantage of this moment to perpetrate a long-meditated deed; and he received a fatal stab from the hand of this assassin, in the 53d year of his age, and twenty-second of his reign. His character is thus summed up by Henault:—"He united to extreme frankness the most dextrous policy; to the most elevated sentiments a charming simplicity of manners; to a soldier's courage an inexhaustible fond of humanity."

HENRY I. king of England, called, on account of his learning, *Beauclerc*, was the youngest son of William the Conqueror, born in 1068, and succeeded his brother Rufus in 1100. He restored the university of Cambridge, forgave all debts owing to the crown prior to his accession, reformed the court, and conquered Wales. He died in Normandy, in 1135. He abolished the curfew-bell, established a standard for weights and measures, and signed the char-

ter which proved the origin of the English liberties.

HENRY II. king of England, the son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Maud, empress of Germany, was born in Normandy, in 1132, and succeeded Stephen in 1154. He added the provinces of Anjou, Touraine, Maine, Poitou, Saintonge, Gascogne, and Gascony, to the English crown. His reign was troubled by disputes between him and Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who being murdered in 1171, the pope obliged the king to undergo penance for it at Becket's tomb at Canterbury. In 1170 he caused his eldest son Henry to be crowned king of England. In 1172 he conquered Ireland; and the year following his sons rebelled against him. Henry checked the prevailing licentiousness by severe laws, partitioned England into four judicial districts, and appointed itinerant justices to make regular excursions through them. He revived trial by jury, discouraged that by combat, and demolished all the newly-erected castles, as shelters of violence and anarchy. He was manly in person, gifted with ready elocution, possessed warm affections, and was a real lover of justice. He died in 1189.

HENRY III. king of England, surnamed *of Winchester*, on account of his having been born in that city, succeeded his father, John, in 1216. He was obliged to relinquish Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Touraine, and Maine, to the king of France; after which a civil war broke out in England, and the king was taken prisoner by the barons, at the head of whom was Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester. The tide of affairs turning in his favour, he deprived several of these lords of their estates, and gave them to his friends. Born 1207; died 1272.

HENRY IV., king of England, surnamed *Bolingbroke*, was born in 1367. He was the son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the third son of Edward III. In the reign of Richard II. he was made earl of Derby and duke of Hereford. Having accused the duke of Norfolk of treason, the latter challenged him to single combat; but on the appearance of the two champions, at the appointed time and place, Richard would not suffer them to proceed. Both were banished the kingdom—Norfolk for life, and Hereford for a term of years. On the death of his father he succeeded to the dukedom of Lancaster; and, returning before the stated time, for the avowed object of claiming his duchy, and having been joined by the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, soon found himself at the head of 60,000 men. Richard was defeated, taken prisoner, and deposed; and the duke was unanimously declared king, under the title of Henry IV. This usurpation gave rise to the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry died in 1413, and was succeeded by his son.

HENRY V. king of England, called, after his birth-place, *of Monmouth*, was born in 1388. His dissipated habits while a prince gave his father great uneasiness; but he frequently displayed noble traits of character, and on ascending the throne he cast off his former companions, and justified the best expectations. France being at the

IF YOU SEARCH THE ANNALS OF CONJUGAL INFELICITY, YOU WILL FIND THAT, NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN, THE FAULT IS IN THE HUSBAND.

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time torn asunder by the opposing factions of the dukes of Orleans and Burgundy, Henry took the favourable opportunity of reviving the claims of his predecessors upon that country, and he landed an army at Harfleur, Aug. 14, 1415. With 15,000 men he gained the battle of Agincourt, though the French amounted to 52,000. He then returned to England; but three years afterwards he went again to France, espoused the princess Catharine, on condition that the French crown should go to Henry and his heirs on the death of the king of France, and be inseparably united to the crown of England. While all his great projects appeared to be rapidly advancing towards a successful issue, a painful disease arrested his progress, and he died in 1422, aged 34, and in the tenth year of his reign. The career of Henry V. was more showy than useful; for while his successes entailed great misery on France, they did more harm than good to the true interests of England.

HENRY VI. king of England, son of the preceding, was born at Windsor, in 1421, and was but ten months old at the death of his father. His grandfather Charles, king of France, died soon after; and the duke of Orleans, encouraged by the minority of Henry, assumed the title of king, by the name of Charles VII. When only nine years old, Henry was crowned at Paris, and the great duke of Bedford, his uncle and guardian, obtained several important victories. But the raising of the siege of Orleans by Joan of Arc gave a new turn to affairs, and the English interest declined. The death of the duke of Bedford was a fatal blow to the cause of Henry; and at length the English were deprived of all their possessions in France, except the town of Calais. The insurrection of Cade followed. To add to his misfortunes, the York party in England, revived, and Henry was sent to the Tower, where, according to the prevailing opinion, he was slain by Richard, duke of Gloucester, in 1471. He was gentle, pious, and well-intentioned, but too weak to act for himself. Eton college, and King's college, Cambridge, owe their origin to him.

HENRY VII. king of England, first sovereign of the race of Tudor, was born in 1457. He was the son of Edmund, earl of Richmond, and of Margaret of the house of Lancaster. By the assistance of the duke of Brittany he landed in Wales and laid claim to the crown in 1485. The people, disgusted at the cruelties of Richard III., joined him in such numbers that he was enabled to give the usurper battle at Bosworth field, where Richard was slain, and Henry crowned on the spot. He reigned 24 years, and died in 1509. During this reign the feudal aristocracy was considerably depressed, while the middle ranks were proportionably raised; and many highly salutary laws were enacted.

HENRY VIII. king of England, was born in 1491, and succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, at the age of eighteen. The emperor Maximilian and the pope Julius II. having league against France, persuaded Henry to join them, and he in consequence invaded that kingdom, where he made some conquests. About the same

time James IV. king of Scotland, invaded England, but was defeated and slain at Flodden-field. When Luther commenced the Reformation in Germany, Henry wrote a book against him, for which he was complimented by the pope with the title of *defender of the faith*. Having conceived an affection for Anne Boleyn, he determined to divorce his wife Catharine of Arragon, to whom he had been married eighteen years. But on the divorce being refused by the pope, Henry assumed the title of supreme head of the English church, put down the monasteries, and alienated their possessions to secular purposes. His marriage with Anne Boleyn followed; but afterwards he brought her to the scaffold, and married lady Jane Seymour, who died in child-bed. He next married Anne of Cleves; but she not proving agreeable to his expectations, he put her away, and caused Cromwell, earl of Essex, the projector of the match, to be beheaded. His next wife was Catharine Howard, who was beheaded for adultery; after which he espoused Catharine Parr, who survived him. Henry died in 1546. His love of power was indomitable, and led to frequent acts of tyrannical ferocity, and to his excessive pride, impatience, and intolerance, extinguished every sentiment of humanity within his breast; so that it has been truly said of him, "that he never spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust."

HENRY, of Huntingdon, an English historian, who wrote a History of England to the year 1154, published in 1576, by Savile. Died, 1168.

HENRY, MATTHEW, a non-conformist divine, was born in 1662. He was educated by his father, Philip Henry, an eminent Presbyterian divine; studied the law in Gray's Inn, but renounced it for the ministry, and settled at Hackney. His chief work is an "Exposition of the Bible," in 5 vols. folio; besides which he wrote a "Method of Prayer;" a "Discourse on the Lord's Supper;" and other esteemed books of practical divinity. Died, 1714.

HENRY, Dr. ROBERT, minister of one of the churches in Edinburgh, and author of "The History of Great Britain," in 6 vols. 4to. was born at St. Ninian's, near Stirling, in 1718, and died in 1790.

HENRY, JOHN, admiral of the red, who for some time before his death was considered the oldest veteran in the British navy, died in 1829, at the age of 98. This venerable officer entered the service in 1744, was in the whole of the American war, and also in the war with France from its beginning in 1793 to its termination.

HENRY, CHARLES, M.D. a gentleman distinguished for his chemical knowledge and scientific pursuits, was the son of an eminent manufacturing chemist at Manchester, and born in 1775. He finished his education in the university of Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of Dr. Black, and was the associate and friend of Brougham, Jeffery, and Mackintosh. Though intended for the medical profession, he relinquished it for the sake of co-operating in his father's lucrative pursuits, which he afterwards carried on.

THE MAN WHO CONTEMPTUOUSLY LAUGHS AT LOVE, IS A STRANGER TO THE REFINEMENT OF DELIGHTED PASSION.

FAR-FETCHED ATTEMPTS AT SUBIMITY OF COMPOSITION, DESTROY THE BEAUTY AND SIMPLICITY OF LANGUAGE.

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He began his public career by delivering in Manchester, several courses of lectures on chemistry, which, with notes, &c. have passed through several editions, and are remarkable for the precision of their information and the elegance of their style. The same observation may be applied to his characters of Priestley, Davy, and Wollaston; and, in short, to his various contributions in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, the memoirs of the Literary Philosophical Society of Manchester, and other periodical works. There were few subjects connected with popular science which he could not illustrate or embellish: his conversation was peculiarly attractive, and he was capable of imparting his varied stores of knowledge in the most alluring manner, speaking for the edification and amusement of others, and not for personal display. Bled with a handsome competence, he was never backward in patronizing those aspirants who appeared to deserve it; nor slow in promoting the cause of general science. He had just returned from the meeting of the British Scientific Association at Bristol, where he was appointed one of the secretaries for the next year's meeting at Liverpool: but he had been for sometime observed to labour under great nervous irritability, and to have suffered an almost total privation of sleep, which at length overpowered his faculties, and he put a period to his existence with a pistol, Aug. 30, 1836.

HENRYSON, ROBERT, a Scotch poet in the sixteenth century, was schoolmaster at Dumfries, and a monk of the Benedictine order. His "Fables" were printed at Edinburgh in 1621; and his "Testament of Faure Crescende" in 1593. He wrote a number of other pieces, which are to be found in the collections of Hailes, Pinkerton, &c.

HEPBURN, JAMES BONAVENTURA, one of the most eminent philologists, was born at Hamstock, in Huntingdonshire, in 1573. He was bred in the protestant religion by his father, who was a presbyterian minister; but, after studying at St. Andrew's, he embraced the Romish faith, and went to Italy. He next travelled through Turkey, Persia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Ethiopia, and most of the countries of the east; and it is asserted, that he became master of so many languages, that there was scarcely a region of the globe with whose inhabitants he could not have conversed in their own tongue. On his return he entered into the order of Minims; but the fame of his acquisitions having reached the ears of pope Paul V., he invited him to quit his retirement, and gave him the wardship and inspection of all the Oriental books and manuscripts in the Vatican library. He is supposed to have died at Venice, about 1620. He published "A Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary, and an Arabic Grammar," in one vol. 4to.

HEPBURN, ROBERT, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Scotland, in 1699. At the age of twenty-one, he published, in thirty numbers, a series of essays, entitled, "The Tatler, by Hector Macstaff, of the North." He studied the civil law in Holland, and became a member of the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh, where he died in

1712. Some of his manuscripts are in the advocates' library.

HEPBURN, Major-general FRANCIS, a meritorious British officer. He served in the peninsular war, where he was severely wounded; and fought afterwards at Waterloo, although his wound had never been healed, nor the ball extracted. Died, 1835.

HERACLITUS, the founder of a philosophical sect, was born at Ephesus, and flourished in the 60th Olympiad, about 500 B.C. He incorporated the mysteries of the Pythagorean system into his own, which was exceedingly severe and obscure. Being of a misanthropic turn, whence he is said to have wept at the follies of mankind, he retired to a mountainous region, where he lived upon roots and herbs; but being attacked by a fatal disease, was obliged to return to the city, and soon afterwards died, in the sixtieth year of his age. From the little of his philosophy that has come down to us, it appears that he considered fire as the element of all things.

HERALDUS, DESIDERIUS, or, properly, DIDIER HERAULT, was a councillor of the parliament of Paris, and died in 1649. He wrote "Adversaria," Notes on Tertullian, Martial, &c. His son became a clergyman of the church of England, and had a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury. He wrote a piece against the regicides, and some other works.

HERAULT DE SECHELLES, MARIE JEAN, advocate-general in the parliament of Paris under the old regime, and afterwards a member of the national convention, was born at Paris, in 1760. Though he conducted himself before the revolution as an able and upright magistrate, he subsequently advocated vindictive measures against the royalists, and even charged Louis XVI. with an uninterrupted series of treasons, without mentioning what they were, and recommended his condemnation. But he chiefly distinguished himself in the contest between the Mountain and Gironde parties, and he powerfully co-operated in the destruction of the latter; but all his services to the terrorists did not save him from the scaffold: he was executed, with Danton, in 1795.

HERBELOT, BARTHOLOMEW D', a learned orientalist, was born at Paris, in 1625. After travelling twice into Italy, in search of eastern manuscripts, and to converse with oriental travellers, with a view to the elucidation of the Hebrew Scriptures, he was appointed regius professor of Syriac in the French capital, and granted a pension. He was the author of "The Oriental Library," and other able works. He died in 1695, not less regretted for his virtues, than admired for his learning.

HERBERT, EDWARD, lord of CHERRYBURY, was born in 1561, at Montgomery castle; was sent when only twelve years old, to University college, Oxford; was made a knight of the Bath, soon after the accession of James I.; and shortly after travelled on the continent, where his elegant manners and chivalric accomplishments attracted the greatest notice. He served in the Netherlands in 1610 and 1614, distinguishing himself by his romantic bra-

HE WHO DOES NOT REMEMBER THAT HE WAS ONCE YOUNG HIMSELF, WILL MAKE BUT AN INDIFFERENT ADVISER OF THE YOUNG.

MANY CONTRIVE TO SATISFY THEIR CONSCIENCES WITH EVASIONS, WHO WOULD HEARTILY CONDEMN PLAIN AND PALPABLE LYING.

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very; was twice ambassador to France; and on his return, in 1623, was created an Irish peer, and afterwards an English baron. He espoused the parliamentary cause during the civil wars, but quitted it, and died in 1648. His principal work is entitled "De Veritate," the object of which was to assert the sufficiency and perfection of natural religion, with a view to prove the uselessness of revelation. He also wrote "De Religione Laici," his own "Memoirs," a "Life of Henry VIII." &c.

HERBERT, GEORGE, a brother of the preceding, was distinguished as a poet and a divine. He was born in 1593; educated at Westminster school, and at Trinity college, Cambridge; and became rector of Bemerton, Wilts; where he died in 1633. He was a man of exemplary piety and benevolence; and a poet of no mean rank.

HERBERT, WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke, a poet and the patron of learned men, was born in 1580, at Wilton-house, the family seat. He was educated at New college, Oxford; and in 1626 was elected chancellor of that university, to which he was a liberal benefactor through life, and bequeathed to it at his death a valuable collection of manuscripts. Died, 1630.

HERBERT, SIR THOMAS, a descendant of one of the branches of the Penbroke family, was the son of an alderman at York. After receiving his education at Oxford, he travelled for four years in Asia and Africa, of which he published an account. On the breaking out of the civil wars he sided with the parliament; but having been appointed to attend upon Charles in his captivity, he became warmly attached to him, and proved himself a zealous and incorruptible servant to him up to the hour of his execution. He survived his royal master twenty years, devoting his life principally to literary pursuits. He assisted Dugdale in his "Monasticon Anglicanum," and published an account of the last two years of the life of King Charles, under the title of "Threnodia Carolina." He was created a baronet at the Restoration, and died in 1682.

HERBIN, AUGUSTUS FRANCIS JULIAN, a Frenchman, distinguished as an oriental scholar, was born in 1783. He composed an Arabic grammar; also a treatise on Ancient Music; and an account of Hafiz, the Persian poet, with specimens of his works. Died, 1806.

HERDER, JOHN GODFREY VON, a classical German writer, and a moral philosopher of the new school, was born in 1744, of poor parents, at Mohrungen, in Prussia; was educated for the church, and became court preacher, ecclesiastical counsellor, and vice-president of the consistory to the duke of Saxe-Weimar; and died in 1803. At the moment when he expired he was writing a hymn to the Deity, and the pen was found on the unfinished line. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and looked upon as the Fenelon of Germany. His unrelaxing zeal and diligence penetrated the most various branches of science, theory, philosophy, philology, natural and civil history, and politics. His works form 28 vols. 8vo.

HERISSANT, LOUIS ANTHONY PROSPER,

a French physician and naturalist of the 18th century, was a native of Paris, where he died in 1769, at the early age of twenty-four. He wrote "L'Eloge de Gouthier d'Andernach;" for which he received a prize from the faculty of medicine. He was also the author of an eulogy upon Du Cange; a poem on printing; "Bibliothèque Physique de la France," &c.

HERITIER DE BRUTELLE, CHARLES LOUIS L', a French botanist, was born at Paris, in 1745. In 1786, Dombey having brought from Peru and Chili an inestimable collection of plants, L'Heritier published a description of them in London, under the title of the Flora of Peru. On his return to Paris he published a work with the singular title of "Flore de la Place Vendome." This ingenious man was assassinated in 1801.

HERITIER DE VILLANDON, NICHOLAS L', a French poet of the 17th century, was originally in the guards; but being disabled for service by a wound, he became historiographer of France, and died in 1680. He wrote two tragedies; "Hercule Furieux," and "Clovis;" together with a few poems. His daughter, Marie Jeanne L'Heritier, was born at Paris in 1664, and died in 1734. She published a translation of Ovid's Epistles, and some novels.

HERMANN, JAMES, an eminent mathematician, was born at Basil, in 1678. He became professor of mathematics at Padua; and afterwards went to Russia with Daniel Bernouilli; but returned at last to his own country, and was appointed professor of morality and natural law at Basil, where he died in 1733. Besides several pieces in the Memoirs of different academies, he wrote "De Phoronomia, or two Books on the Forces and Motions of solid and fluid Bodies."

HERMANN, JOHN, a physician and naturalist, was born at Barr, near Strasburg, in 1738. He acquired a taste for the sciences from his father, who was a Protestant clergyman; and after going through his studies at Strasburg, he took his doctor's degree. In 1768 he was chosen professor of medicine; in 1778 professor of philosophy; in 1782 that of pathology; and in 1784, he obtained the chair of botany, chemistry, and the materia medica. He greatly extended the boundaries of science, both by his lectures and the great number of treatises which he published, and devoted all his property to the formation of a cabinet of natural history. Died, 1800.

HERMANN, PAUL, a botanist, was born at Halle, in Saxony. He resided some time in the East Indies, particularly at Ceylon, where he acted as physician to the Dutch settlement. On his return he published various botanical works, and died in 1693.

HERMAS, an ancient father of the Christian church, surnamed Pastor, or the Shepherd, who is said to be the same mentioned by St. Paul in his Epistle to the Romans. He is supposed to have died at Rome about the year 81. A piece of his, entitled "The Shepherd," is still extant, and was translated into English by archbishop Wake.

HERMELIN, SAMUEL GUSTAVUS, baron, a Swedish mineralogist, was born in 1744,

REAL DELICACY CAN NEVER BE TOO MUCH INCULCATED; FALSE DELICACY CAN NEVER BE SUFFICIENTLY REPRIMENDED.

NEVER BEFORE YOUR WEAK SIDE TO AN ADVERSARY; IF YOU DO, HE WILL KNOW WHERE TO AIM HIS SECOND BLOW.

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at Stockholm. After having travelled extensively, and paid particular attention to the statistics and geology of the countries which he visited, he settled in his native land, and for more than fifty years held the most eminent situations in the management of the Swedish mines. Hermelin wrote various works relative to the mineralogy, metallurgy, and resources of Sweden; and spent fifteen years in perfecting the Swedish Atlas, a geographical undertaking of vast magnitude. Indeed, few men have possessed so great a degree of patient perseverance, united with talents adequate for the accomplishment of so many useful designs. He died in 1820.

HERMES, TRISMENISTUS, an Egyptian priest and philosopher, who, according to Diodorus, was the friend and counsellor of the great Osiris, and is said to have been the first lawgiver, and the founder of religious ceremonies among the Egyptians. He instructed his countrymen in the cultivation of the olive, the measurement of lands, and the knowledge of hieroglyphics, and to him are attributed all the mystic sciences of the Alexandrian school. But every thing relating to him is so uncertain and obscure, that even the time when, and the place where he lived, cannot be assigned with any certainty.

HERMILLY, VAQUETTE D', a French historian, was born at Amiens in 1707, and died at Paris in 1778. He wrote the history of Majorca and Minorca; and translated Ferraro's History of Spain, and the Critical Theatre of Father Feljoo.

HERMOGENES, a rhetorician, born at Tarsus in Cilicia, lived about the middle of the second century, and is celebrated for the precocity and rapid extinction of his talents. At the age of fifteen he was famous for his powers of oratory; at seventeen, he published his rhetoric; and, soon after, various treatises on oratory, which ranked him high among writers upon that subject; but in his twenty-fifth year, he wholly lost his memory, and sank into a state of mental imbecility. The precise date of his death is not known.

HERO, a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria, who distinguished himself by his skill in the construction of warlike machines, and who wrote some able works on the art. The time of his death is not recorded.

HERODIAN, a Greek historian, flourished in the third century, and held several public offices at Rome. His history is written in Greek, and comprises the period from the death of Marcus Aurelius to the year 338.

HERODOTUS, called by Cicero the "Father of History," was born at Halicarnassus, in Caria, B.C. 484, and is the most ancient of the Greek historians whose works are extant. Egypt, so celebrated for the wisdom of its institutions, seems to have been one of the most constant subjects of his attention; and his description of it is so consonant with the accounts of the most intelligent travellers, that we cannot for a moment believe it founded on the relations of others. We are also indebted to him alone for the history of the origin and

growth of the Persian monarchy, and of those of the earlier Medes and Assyrians; for the origin of the kingdom of Lydia; its destruction by Cyrus, and the different expeditions of that celebrated conqueror; the conquest of Egypt by Cambyzes, and the most minute and exact description of that country and its inhabitants; the constant wars of the successors of Cyrus; and, particularly, the expedition of Darius against the Scythians. The value of his history has been the subject of much discussion and controversy; and it is generally believed that his narration of events, which happened during his own life, is extremely faithful, while in the traditional accounts which he gives of remote times and countries, sufficient care has not been shown to distinguish fact from fable. He went into voluntary exile when his country was oppressed by Lygdamis, but afterwards returned and expelled the tyrant.

HERON, ROBERT, a miscellaneous writer, was a native of Scotland, and having received a clerical education, became assistant preacher at the High church, Edinburgh. While in that situation he translated Niebuhr's travels in Arabia; and being disappointed in regard to preferment in the Scottish kirk, he turned his attention wholly to the press—composing, translating, and compiling for the booksellers. Died, 1807.

HERRERA TORDESILLAS, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish historian, who wrote a "General History of India," in 4 vols. folio, which is a curious work. He also wrote a "General History of Spain," in 3 vols. folio. Born, 1563; died, 1625.

HERRICK, ROBERT, an English poet of the 17th century. He received his education, first at St. John's college, and next at Trinity-hall, Cambridge; after which he entered into orders, and obtained, in 1629, the vicarage of Dean Prior, in Devonshire. He was deprived of this living during Cromwell's usurpation, but recovered it at the Restoration, and died not long afterwards. A complete edition of his poetical works, in 2 vols. 8vo. was published at Edinburgh, in 1823.

HERRING, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, a distinguished English prelate, was the son of a clergyman in Norfolk, and born in 1693. In the rebellion of 1745 he exerted himself with great zeal in defence of the government, for which he was in 1747 advanced to the see of Canterbury. He died in 1757, and was buried at Croydon.

HERSCHELL, SIR WILLIAM, one of the most distinguished astronomers of modern times, was born at Hanover, in 1738. His father, who was a musician, brought him up to his own profession, and at the age of fourteen, he was placed in the band of the Hanoverian foot-guards. Towards the close of the seven years' war, when the French armies entered Hanover, young Herschell resolved to visit England, but not being able to obtain employment in London, he accepted a situation in the band of the Durham militia. When the regiment came to Doncaster, Mr. Herschell formed an acquaintance with Dr. Miller, an eminent composer and organist of that town. It happened

HE FIRST CAN FEEL THE BEAUTIES OF A FOREIGN TONGUE WHO HAS FIRST LEARNED TO FEEL THE BEAUTIES OF HIS OWN.

THE AIR OF HEAVEN IS NOT PURER, NOR THE RAYS OF THE SUN WARMER, THAN THE FIRST BIRTH OF A WOMAN'S LOVE.

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NOTHING CAN POISON THE CONTENTMENT OF A MAN WHO CHEERFULLY LIVES BY HIS LABOUR, BUT TO MAKE HIM RICH.

about this time that an organist was also wanted at Halifax, and by the advice of the doctor, his young friend offered himself as a candidate for the place, and was successful. In 1766, he removed from York shire to Bath, where he was chosen organist at the Octagon chapel, and leader of the orchestra at the public rooms. Although enthusiastically fond of music, he had for some time devoted his leisure hours to the study of mathematics and astronomy; and, in 1779, having constructed a telescope, and begun a regular survey of the heavens, star by star, he discovered, March 13th, 1781, a new primary planet, which he named the Georgium Sidus, in honour of George the Third. The same year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and had the gold medal awarded him for his discovery. His majesty now called Mr. Herschell from Bath, and gave him a house at Slough, with a pension to enable him to prosecute his favourite pursuits. After a long series of arduous and valuable labours, in 1802 he laid before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 new nebulae, nebulous stars, planetary nebulae, and clusters of stars, which he had discovered, and, in consequence of the important additions made by him to the stock of astronomical knowledge, received from the university of Oxford the honorary degree of doctor of laws—an honour which was followed up, in 1816, by the Guelphic order of knighthood from the king. He continued his astronomical observations till within a few years of his death, which took place in 1822. His highly-gifted son, the present Sir John Herschell, pursues his father's scientific course with ardour and success.

HERSENT, CHARLES, a French divine, who distinguished himself by a satire which he wrote against cardinal Richelieu, under the fictitious name of "Optatus Gallus." Died, 1680.

HERTZBERG, EWALD FREDERIC, count Von, a Prussian minister of state, whose name is intimately connected with the history of Frederic the Great, was born in 1725. He manifested his talents at an early age by the publication of a "Dissertation on History," was patronized by the king; and gradually rose to the highest offices in the state. Died, 1795.

HERVEY, JAMES, an English divine of exemplary virtue and piety, was born in 1714, at Hardingstone, near Northampton; received his education at Lincoln college, Oxford; and eventually succeeded his father, as rector of Weston Favell and Collingtree. His chief writings are, "Meditations and Contemplations;" "Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History;" and "Theron and Aspasia; or, a Series of Dialogues and Letters on the most important Subjects." Died, 1784.

HESIOD, a very ancient Greek poet, but whether contemporary with, or older or younger than Homer, is not agreed among the learned. The "Theogony" and "Works and Days" are the only undoubted pieces of this poet now extant.

HESSE, WILLIAM, prince of, immortalized his name as an encourager of learning. He was a skilful astronomer, and built an

observatory at Cassel. His "Observations" were printed at Leyden in 1618. Died, 1597.

HESSE-CASSEL, the Landgrave CHARLES of, was a Danish field-marshal, and governor of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein; and the oldest prince in Europe, having been born in 1744. He was the grandson of George II. king of Great Britain, having married the princess Louisa of Denmark, third daughter of Frederic V. by the princess Louisa of England, youngest daughter of George II.; and to whom he had been married 65 years. Mr. Rae Wilson, in his "Travels in Norway," thus speaks of him:—"He was a most devout and humble Christian, of a highly cultivated mind, held in great estimation, and was truly a blessing to, and the praise of all around." He died Aug. 17, 1836, in the 92nd year of his age.

HESYCHIUS, a grammarian of Alexandria, who has left a valuable lexicon of Greek words, first published by Aldus Manutius in 1513.

HEVELIUS, JOHN, an astronomer, was born at Dantzic, in 1611. He built an observatory in that city, made some excellent telescopes, and published the result of his observations, in a work entitled, "Selenographia, sive Lunae descriptio." His "Cometographia" caused a dispute between him and Dr. Hooke, respecting the preference of plain and telescopic sights; Hevelius defending the former, and Hooke the latter. To adjust the difference, Halley went to Dantzic, and, on his return, gave a report very favourable to Hevelius. Several other astronomical works were produced by him; particularly "Machina Coelestis," "Annus Climactericus," &c. Died, 1687.

HEYNE, CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB, a distinguished scholar, was a native of Chemnitz, in Saxony, whither his father, a poor linen weaver, had fled from Gravenscutz, in Silesia, on account of religious persecution. Though destitute and obscure, he acquired a remarkable acquaintance with the ancient languages, and succeeded Gesner as professor of eloquence at Gottingen, where he was soon after appointed first librarian and counsellor. By his editions and commentaries on classic authors, Heyne has deserved the reputation of being one of the most distinguished luminaries of the literary world. His particular merit consists in having raised the knowledge of antiquity and classical literature from the dust of the schools, and introduced it into the circle of the polished world. It is not, however, merely the fame of his great learning, but the propriety and delicacy of his conduct, that procured him the acquaintance and regard of the most accomplished and eminent men of his time, and rendered his memory dear to them. He died in 1812, aged 82.

HEWSON, WILLIAM, a celebrated anatomist and physiologist, was the son of a surgeon at Hexham, in Northumberland, where he was born in 1739. After studying his profession under his father, he resided for some time at Newcastle, London, Edinburgh, and Paris; and he subsequently became a pupil of Dr. Hunter, whom he also assisted in his lectures. In 1771 he obtained the Copleyan medal from the Royal Society,

THE BOTTOMLESS DEPTH OF DIVINE MYSTERIES CANNOT BE SOUNDLED WITH OUR SHORT-LIVED REASON.

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for his discoveries of the lymphatic system in birds and fishes, and was elected a fellow of that learned body. He also published "Experimental Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood." Died, 1774.

HEYLIN, PETER, D.D., an English divine, was born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, in 1600. He became a student of Hart-hall, Oxford, but afterwards obtained a fellowship in Magdalen college, which he resigned in 1629, on being appointed chaplain to Charles I. In 1631 he published his "History of St. George," for which the king gave him the rectory of Hemmingford, in Huntingdonshire, and a prebend of Westminster, to which was added the living of Houghton, in the bishopric of Durham. Other church preferment followed; but, becoming obnoxious to the parliamentarians, he was soon ejected from it, and his private property was also sequestered. After this he went to Oxford, and published a weekly paper, called "Mercurius Aulicus." His other productions are "Cosmography," "A Help to English History," the "Life of Charles I.," a "History of the Reformation," &c. He died in 1663; having shortly before been reinstated in all his former appointments by Charles II.

HEYWOOD, JOHN, one of the earliest of the English dramatic poets, was born at North Nims, in Hertfordshire, and educated at Oxford; after which he became, through Sir Thomas More, a great favourite with Henry VIII. He also continued in the court of Edward VI., and was much in the confidence of queen Mary, on whose death, being a Roman Catholic, he went abroad; and died at Mechlin, in Brabant, in 1565. He wrote "The Parable of the Spider and Fly," a voluminous poem, in 4to. His other works are a "Dialogue of Proverbs," and several plays.—He left two sons, ELLIS and JASPER, both of whom possessed talents very similar to those of their father; but being Catholics, they quitted England and spent the remainder of their lives in Italy.

HEYWOOD, THOMAS, a dramatic writer and actor in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. He is said to have been a most voluminous author, having written no less than two hundred and twenty plays, of which only twenty-four are extant. He also wrote "The Actor's Vindication," "The Hierarchy of the Angels," a "Life of Merlin," "Life of Queen Elizabeth," "Lives of the Nine Worthies," &c. Neither the date of his birth nor that of his death are on record.

HICETAS, a philosopher of Syracuse, who maintained that the heavens, sun, and stars were all immovable; while the earth revolved on its axis. This is the account of Cicero, from which Copernicus took the idea of his system.

HICKERINGILL, EDMUND, a clergyman of eccentric character, was born in Essex, in 1630. He received his education at Cambridge; after which he became a lieutenant in the army, and went to Jamaica, of which island he published a description. On entering into orders, he obtained the vicarage of Boxted, in Essex, and afterwards the rectory of All Saints, in Colchester, where,

after leading an irregular and turbulent life, he died, in 1708.

HICKES, GEORGE, an eminent divine and learned antiquary of the 17th century, was born at Newsham, in Yorkshire, in 1642, and educated at Oxford. In 1661 he was appointed one of the king's chaplains, and soon after made dean of Worcester. The death of Charles II. prevented him from obtaining the bishopric of Bristol, and put a stop to his farther promotion. At the Revolution he refused to take the oath to William III., and was deprived of all his benefices. In 1693 he was sent by the non-juring clergy to St. Germain's, to concert measures with the exiled king, for the appointment of bishops, in the English church, from their party. He returned from this dangerous mission in the following year; and was himself shortly after consecrated bishop of Thetford. Dr. Hickes was a profound scholar, particularly in Saxon lore; but in theological matters the violence of his prejudices sometimes obscured his judgment. His greatest work is entitled, "Thesaurus Grammatico-Criticus et Archeologicus Linguarum veterum Septentrionalium." Died, 1715.

HICKES, JOHN, brother of the preceding, was a non-conformist minister, and as remarkable for his zeal in advocating those principles, as Dr. James Hickes was in defending the high church party. Hearing it was the intention of government to apprehend him as a state criminal, he procured an introduction to Charles II., and not only obtained indemnity for himself, but also the promise of protection for the Devonshire non-conformists. In the ensuing reign, Hickes joined the duke of Monmouth, was taken prisoner, and executed as a traitor, in 1685.

HIDALGO Y COSTILLA, DON MIGUEL, a Spanish priest, who distinguished himself in promoting the war of independence in Mexico, which commenced in 1809. He was at that time carate of Loloire, and possessed great influence over the Indians and Creoles. After raising the standard of independence, he was joined by Atende and a considerable body of insurgents; upon which he threw off his clerical robes, and assumed the uniform and rank of generalissimo. At first he obtained great success; but he ultimately fell into the hands of the royalists, and was executed in July, 1811.

HIGHMORE, JOSEPH, a portrait and historical painter, born in London, 1692. He was intended for the legal profession, but, on the expiration of his clerkship, he abandoned the law, resolved to trust in future to his talents as an artist alone for fame and fortune. He possessed the extraordinary faculty of taking a likeness by memory as well as by sitting. Among his best paintings are, Hagar and Ishmael, in the Foundling Hospital. He distinguished himself also as an author. Died, 1780.

HIGGONS, BEVIL, a dramatic poet and historian. His principal works are, a tragedy called "The Generous Conqueror," and a "Short View of the English History." He accompanied James II. to France, where he died in 1735.

HIGHMORE, NATHANIEL, an English

ABOUT IS TRULY THE ORIGIN AND SOURCE OF WEALTH; BUT IT IS IN NO SENSE OF THE WORD WEALTH ITSELF.

THE SURPLUS OF A NATION'S INCOME OVER ITS ACTUAL EXPENDITURE CONSTITUTES THE TRUE WEALTH OF A NATION.

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anatomist, was born at Fordingbridge, in Hampshire. He wrote "*Corporis humani Disquisitio Anatomicæ*," and other medical works. The cavity called the *Antrum Highmorianum*, in the superior maxilla, takes its name from him. Born, 1613; died, 1684.

HILL, AARON, an English poet, was a native of Westminster, at the school of which city he received his education. Being left fatherless, when only fifteen years of age he undertook a voyage to Constantinople, to visit his relation, Lord Paget, who was the British ambassador there; and by his lordship he was sent to travel in the Levant. On his return, he occupied himself much in literary pursuits, and was at one time manager of Drury-lane theatre; but though he indulged in poetry, and attained some eminence as a dramatic writer, he did not confine himself to the world of letters. He spent much of his time in active mercantile schemes, and, among others, in the formation of a colony in Georgia. Died, 1780.

HILL, SIR JOHN, a voluminous writer, was born in 1716, at Peterborough. He was brought up as an apothecary, and practised as a physician; wrote numerous books, with great rapidity; and was the inventor of several lucrative quack medicines. Under the auspices of the earl of Bute he published a "*System of Botany*," in 17 vols. folio; and on presenting a copy of it to the king of Sweden, was invested with an order of knighthood. He also published a Supplement to Chambers's Cyclopaedia; "*Essays on Natural History and Philosophy*;" conducted a periodical called "*The Inspector*;" and wrote several novels, farces, &c. He was a constant attendant on every place of public amusement; and, being a satirical "busy-body," was often involved in quarrels with the wits of the day. On one of these occasions he was characteristically hit off by Garrick in the following epigrammatic couplet:—
"For physic and farces his rival there scarce is;
His farces are phsyic, his phsyic a farce is."

HILL, ROBERT, a self-taught genius of extraordinary merit, was born in Hertfordshire, in 1699, and bred a tailor and stay-maker. By indefatigable application he acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, to be able to teach them. He died at Buckingham, in 1777. He wrote "*Remarks on the Essay on Spirit*;" "*The Character of a Jew*;" and "*Criticisms on Job*."

HILL, SIR RICHARD, bart., born in 1733, was the son of Sir Rowland Hill, of Hawkstone, Shropshire. He was educated at Westminster-school; graduated at Oxford; and, on his return from the tour of Europe, he distinguished himself by his attachment to the Calvinistic methodists—first, by defending the conduct of six young men who were expelled from the university in 1768, for alleged fanatical conduct, and next by engaging in a polemical controversy with John Wesley and other leaders of the Arminian Methodists. He succeeded his father as M.P. for the county of

Salop; and became so noted in the House for his frequent quiet application of facts and language from the Bible, that he was called the Scriptural Killigrew. He died in 1808, when his title passed to Sir John Hill, the father of Lord Hill.

HILL, ROWLAND, the venerable minister of Surrey chapel, was a younger brother of the preceding, and born at Hawkstone, near Shrewsbury, in 1744. In the grammar school of that town he commenced his education, then went to Eton for a few years, and finished his studies at St. John's college, Cambridge. At the time he quitted the university the celebrated George Whitfield was in the zenith of his popularity; and so congenial to his nature was that extraordinary preacher's manner and doctrine, that he quickly adopted both, and became his zealous disciple; prosecuting his favourite plan of itinerancy, preaching in the streets of Bristol, on the quays, or among the colliers at Kingswood; wherever, in fact, he could gain an audience; but resuming, at stated periods, the services of the London and Bristol tabernacles. In 1783 the building of Surrey chapel was completed; and from that time to the period of his death, an interval of 50 years, he continued to pass his winters in town for the purpose of officiating there; his place being supplied during the summer months by a succession of popular ministers from the country. The numerous tales that are told of his eccentricities should be received with caution; though it is certain he occasionally illustrated the most solemn truths by observations which savoured more of the ludicrous than the pathetic—more of the grotesque than the serious; yet his intentions were pure and sincere, and he was no less indefatigable in his calling as a preacher than he was benevolent as a man. His writings are very numerous, the principal of which is entitled "*Village Dialogues*;" but he was not sparing of wit, humour, or sarcasm, whenever he could make either subservient to his purpose, as was strikingly seen in a satirical pamphlet against the ministers of the established church, which he published anonymously, under the title of "*Spiritual Characteristics, by an Old Observer*." He died, in 1833, aged 88.

HILL, WILLIAM, a critical and philological writer, was a native of Cudworth, Warwickshire. He was educated at Oxford, and became a fellow of Merton-college; for some time held the mastership of Sutton Coldfield free-school; was afterwards a medical practitioner in London; and next removed to Dublin, where he received the degree of D.D., and was appointed master of St Patrick's school, but was expelled from it at the Restoration of Charles II. Died, 1667.

HILL, SIR THOMAS NORL, a younger brother of lord Hill, the commander-in-chief, was born in 1784, and entered the army in 1801, at the age of seventeen, as a cornet in the 10th hussars. In 1805, he purchased a troop in the same regiment, and in 1806 he exchanged to the 53rd foot. After doing duty for some time in England and Ireland, as aid-de-camp, he accompanied his brother to Portugal in that capacity, in 1808; and was present at

HE SUMITS TO BE SEEN THROUGH A MICROSCOPE, WHO SUFFERS HIMSELF TO BE CAUGHT IN A FIT OF FASHION.

EVILS THAT I REASE BY CONTINUANCE SHOULD BE OBIATED WITHOUT DELAY; OTHER EVILS, PROMPTLY.

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the battle of Vimiera, and throughout the retreat of Sir John Moore's army, to the battle of Corunna. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the 1st Portuguese regiment; and in every action or affair in which his regiment was engaged, from the commencement of these arduous campaigns until the close of the war, in 1814, lieutenant-colonel Hill was invariably present, and honourably distinguished. He had now attained the rank of colonel in the Portuguese army; and his services being no longer required there, he was promoted to a company in the 1st regiment of Guards, and created K.C.B. For his services at the battle of Waterloo, he was still further rewarded; and he retained his appointment on the staff until the return of the army of occupation, in 1816. In consequence of ill-health in 1824, he retired for a time to the half-pay. In 1825 he was promoted to the rank of colonel; and, in 1827, his health being perfectly restored, he was appointed adjutant-general in the Canadas, where he remained till 1830; when, by the promotion of Col. Sir John Brown to the rank of a major-general, the command of the cavalry depot at Maidstone became vacant, and Sir Noel Hill was selected as an officer eminently qualified to fill the situation. Died, 1832.

HILLEL, the Elder, surnamed **HASSAKEN**, was a celebrated Jewish doctor, or rabbin, who lived in the century preceding the Christian era, and was a native of Babylon. At the age of forty he removed to Jerusalem, where he studied the law with such diligence as to become master of the chief school of that city. He formed a new digest of the traditional law, from which the "Mishna," or earliest part of the Talmud, is derived. Shammai, one of his disciples, dissented from his master, and set up a new college, which produced violent contests among the Jews; but the party of Hillel proved victorious. He lived to the great age of 120 years; and while president of the Sanhedrim, he discharged the duties of his office with unexampled wisdom and justice.

HILLEL, the Younger, who obtained the title of Nasi, or Prince of the Captivity, presided over the Jewish church in the third and fourth centuries, and distinguished himself by his great astronomical learning, reforming the Jewish calendar, regulating the period of the equinoxes, &c. He was also one of the doctors to whom is ascribed that portion of the Talmud called "Gemara."

HILLIARD, **NICHOLAS**, a portrait painter, was born in 1547, at Exeter. He imitated the style of Hans Holbein, and became goldsmith, carver, and painter, to queen Elizabeth. Among his best works are the portraits of Elizabeth, and her sister Mary, queen of Scots. Died, 1619.

HILTON, **WALTER**, a Carthusian monk of the monastery of Sheen, in the fifteenth century; author of "The Scale, or Ladder of Perfection;" and to whom also has been erroneously attributed the celebrated book "De Imitatione Christi," written by Thomas à Kempis.

HILTZ, **JOHN**, a German architect of the

fifteenth century. He succeeded Steinbach, builder of the cathedral of Strasburg, the tower of which celebrated edifice, 570 feet high, was erected by Hiltz, and is considered a masterpiece of architecture.

HIMERIUS, a Greek grammarian, who flourished in the fourth century. He was a native of Prusias, in Bithynia, and became master of a school of rhetoric at Athens.

HINCHCLIFFE, **JOHN**, bishop of Peterborough, was born in 1731, in Swallow-street, St. James's, where his father kept a livery-stable. He was educated at Westminster-school, of which he subsequently became head-master, and, through the patronage of the Grafton family, he obtained successive church preferment till he reached the mitre. Died, 1794.

HIPPARCHUS, the most eminent among the ancient astronomers, was a native of Nicaea, in Bithynia, and flourished about a century and a half before the Christian era. He resided some time in the island of Rhodes, whence he has derived the appellation of *Rhodius*, but he afterwards went to Alexandria, at that time the great school of science. He has been styled the patriarch of astronomy, and was certainly the first who treated the sublime science in a philosophic manner. He discovered the precession of the equinoxes; calculated the eclipses; determined the revolutions and mean motions of the planets; invented the stereographical method of projection; numbered and catalogued the fixed stars; and, in short, by his labours were laid the solid foundations of geographical and trigonometrical science.

HIPPIAS, prince of Athens, was the son of Pisistratus, at whose death he assumed the government, in conjunction with his brother Hipparchus; but the latter being assassinated by a band of conspirators, while conducting a solemn procession to the temple of Minerva, Hippias immediately seized the reins of government, and revenged the death of his brother by putting to death all of whom he entertained the least suspicion. His tyranny at last became so obnoxious to the citizens, that they bribed the priests of the Delphic oracle to command the Spartans to break off their alliance with him; and, being obliged to yield to the united attack of his foreign and domestic enemies, he was expelled from the city, B.C. 510. He afterwards found means to induce Darius to apply to the Athenians in his favour; and their decisive refusal kindled the first war of the Persians against the European Greeks. The fate of Hippias was at length decided on the field of Marathon, where, with the Persian army, he fell on that memorable day, fighting against his countrymen, B.C. 490.

HIPPISLEY, **SIR JOHN COXE**, bart., was born at Yatton, Somersetshire, in 1765. After having graduated at Hertford college, Oxford, he became a bench of the Middle Temple, and was appointed in 1780, through the interest of Lord North, to an office of trust and importance in India, which he held during the wars with Hyder Ally and Tippoo Saib. In 1790, he was elected M.P. for Sudbury, of which borough he became recorder, and represented it in five parlia-

MANY GREAT SOULS HAVE BEEN DEPRESSED, AND MANY POOR SOULS HAVE BECOME GREAT, BY THE WANT OF FORTUNE.

ADVICE, LIKE SNOW, THE SOFTER IT FALLS, THE LONGER IT DWELLS UPON; AND THE DEEPER IT SINKS INTO THE MIND.

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ments. Sir John was an active magistrate, and a warm supporter of many agricultural and other useful institutions. He was rewarded with a baronetcy in 1796, for his services in the negotiations for the marriage of the princess royal of England with the duke of Württemberg. Died, 1825.

HIPPOCRATES, the most eminent of the Greek physicians, and deservedly styled the father of medical science, was born in the Isle of Cos, B. C. 460, and died B. C. 361. His memory is still venerated in his native island, and the inhabitants show with pride a house in which they say he resided. He died, in the 99th year of his age, at Larissa, in Thessaly, and the highest honours were paid to his memory. Several of his works are extant; and an edition of them was printed at Leipzig so lately as 1825.

HIPPOCRATES, of Chios, a celebrated geometrician, who lived about 500 years B. C., and discovered the quadrature of the lunula, which bears his name.

HIPPOLYTUS, Sr., a Christian bishop, who suffered in the persecution of Alexander Severus, A. D. 230. His works in Greek and Latin were printed by Fabricius, in 2 vols. folio, 1748.

HIPPONAX, a satiric poet, of Ephesus, who lived about 540 years B. C., and was contemporary with Anacreon.

HIRE, PHILIP DE LA, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer, was born at Paris in 1640, and died in 1718. He became so distinguished by his knowledge of the mathematics, that Colbert employed him and Picard in making the observations for constructing a new map of France. He was also engaged by the Academy of Sciences, of which society he was a member, in taking the levels for the aqueducts proposed to be made by Louis XIV.

HOADLY, BENJAMIN, a celebrated prelate, was born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1676. He soon distinguished himself as a champion of freedom, in his controversy with Calamy and Atterbury; and was recommended by the House of Commons to queen Anne, who promised him preferment, but which he did not obtain from her. On the accession of George I. he was made bishop of Bangor; and soon afterwards translated to Hereford. In 1723 he obtained the bishopric of Salisbury, and in 1734 he became bishop of Winchester. Throughout life he was an active and able controversialist, and his opponents, who were of the high church party, never ceased to charge him with attempting to undermine that establishment of which he was a prelate. Died, 1761.

HOADLY, BENJAMIN, eldest son of the preceding, was physician to George II., and Frederick, prince of Wales. He published some medical and philosophical pieces; but he is best known as the author of "The Suspicious Husband," a comedy. Born, 1706; died, 1757.

HOADLY, JOHN, LL.D. the younger son of bishop Hoadly, was born in London, in 1711; received his education at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and studied the law; after which he entered into orders, and obtained some valuable preferments in

the church and diocese of Winchester, among which were the mastership of St. Cross hospital, and the chancellorship of the diocese. He wrote poems, two or three comedies, and an oratorio. Died, 1776.

HOARE, WILLIAM, an English artist, was born about 1707, at Eye, in Suffolk. He studied under Grisoni, an Italian painter in London; after which he went to Rome, where he became a pupil of Francesco Imperiale. He remained in Italy many years, and on his return painted some good altar-pieces and portraits, which last were chiefly in crayons. Died, 1792.

HOARE, PRINCE, F.S.A., a dramatic author, and secretary to the Royal Academy, was a native of Bath. He wrote several farces, which were successful, and published some works on art. He died in 1834, aged 80.

HOBBS, THOMAS, a celebrated philosopher and political writer, was born, in 1588, at Malmesbury, Wilts; was educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford; and in 1606 became tutor to a son of the earl of Devonshire. On the death of his patron and pupil he became travelling tutor to a young gentleman; but the countess dowager of Devonshire recalled him into her family, to take upon him the education of the young earl. In 1628, he attended the earl on his travels, and at Pisa contracted an intimacy with Galileo. In 1642 he printed his book, "De Cive," which procured many enemies, by its dangerous principles. Soon after this he was appointed mathematical tutor to the prince of Wales. In 1650 appeared in English, his work on "Human Nature;" and one, "De Corpore Politico," or the "Elements of Law." The next year he published his still more famous and obnoxious book, entitled "Leviathan." At the Restoration he received a pension; but in 1683 the parliament passed a censure on his writings, which greatly alarmed him. Besides the works which we have enumerated above, he published "De Mirabilibus Peccati, or the Wonders of the Peak," a poem; a translation of Homer; "Elements of Philosophy;" a "Letter on Liberty and Necessity;" "Six Lessons to the Professors of the Mathematics," &c. The latter years of his life were spent at Chatsworth, the seat of the earl of Devonshire, where he died, in 1679. Hobbes has been branded with the epithets of infidel and atheist, by those who thought that his speculations might weaken the confidence of mankind in the general principles of morals and theology; and though there is evidence of his having practised the duties of religion as a member of the church of England, yet a candid review of his written opinions induces us to pronounce them as highly pernicious, both in a religious and political view.

HOBBJMA, MINDERHOUT, an eminent Dutch landscape painter, born at Antwerp, in 1611. His pieces are remarkable for the grace and beauty of their execution, and, being rare, are now very valuable.

HOCHE, LAZARUS, an eminent French general, was born, in 1768, at Montreuil, near Versailles, where, his father being an ostler, he began life in the humble capacity of a stable-boy. In 1783 he entered the

THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY AND A PROTECTING GOVERNMENT ARE TWO ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS OF SOCIAL LIFE.

IT IS AN EMPTY JOY TO APPEAR BETTER THAN YOU ARE, BUT A GREAT BLESSING TO BE WHAT YOU OUGHT TO BE.

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army; was made a corporal of grenadiers, and having passed with applause through the intermediate gradations of rank, frequently distinguishing himself by acts of bravery, he was raised, in 1793, to the command of the army of the Moselle, where he had to contend with the duke of Brunswick, and was several times beaten. He however, succeeded better when engaged with the Austrians, whom he drove out of Alsace. In 1795 he was placed at the head of the republican army in La Vendée. In this important and difficult station he acquitted himself well, and succeeded in defeating the emigrants at Quiberon, and in inducing the royalists to yield obedience to the government. After having been sent, in the winter of 1796, as commander of the troops in the expedition to Ireland, and from which he returned in disgrace, he was appointed to the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and had already gained considerable advantages when his career was stopped by the armistice between prince Charles and Buonaparte. He died at Wetzlar, in 1797.

HODY, HUMPHREY, a learned divine, was born at Odcombe in Somersetshire, in 1659. When young he published a "Dissertation against Aristote's History of the Seventy-two Interpreters," which was received by the learned with great applause. It was, however, attacked by Isaac Vossius, and defended by the author in an unanswerable manner. In 1698 he was appointed Greek professor at Oxford; and in 1701 he published his "History of English Councils and Convocations." He died in 1706, and by his will founded ten scholarships in Wadham college.

HOER, ANDREW, a patriotic leader of the Tyrolese, was born in 1765, at Passau; and when he grew up, he kept an inn there, and dealt in corn, wine, and cattle. By the treaty of Presburg, the Tyrol was transferred to the king of Bavaria; but the war being rekindled in 1809, the inhabitants rose in a mass to drive out the Bavarians, and again place themselves under the dominion of Austria. The riches and influence of Hoer, his athletic form and decided character, all combined to induce the insurgents to elect him for their chief. Every thing prospered under his direction. Almost the whole country was conquered, and eight thousand of the best troops of Bavaria were made prisoners by the peasants. Hoer now appeared upon the Brenner; and became the idol of the Tyrolese. He was preparing to restore to the closely-blockaded and suffering Tyrol a communication with the interior of the imperial states, when the battle of Wagram was succeeded by the armistice of Znaim, the terms of which required that the Austrians should abandon Tyrol and Vorarlberg to the vengeance of the enemy. The gallant Hoer concealed himself in a cave, but soon issued from his retreat, and drove the French invaders out of the country. At length, however, the tide of victory turned; and although they maintained a glorious struggle, and gained many splendid victories, the Tyrolese were subjugated, and Hoer being discovered, he was tried by a court-

martial at Mantua, and shot, Feb. 30, 1810. After his death he was revered by his countrymen as a martyr; his family were indemnified for the loss of their property by the emperor of Austria, and his son was ennobled by him.

HOFFMAN, or HOFFMANN. There were several Germans of this name distinguished for their medical knowledge.—**MAURICE**, an anatomist, botanist, and physician; born in 1621, at Furstenwalde, in Brandenburg; settled at Altorf, where he held the professorships of anatomy, botany, and physic; was the discoverer of the pancreatic duct; and died in 1698. He, as well as his son, **JOHN MAURICE**, wrote several works on various medical subjects.—**FREDERIC HOFFMANN**, the most celebrated of the name, was born in 1663, at Halle, in Saxony, where his father was also an eminent physician. He studied and lectured at Jena; and afterwards practised at Minden. In 1684 he visited England, and formed an acquaintance with Boyle and other men of science. On the establishment of the university of Halle, he was appointed primary professor of medicine and natural philosophy; and thrice held the situation of rector. His reputation being now fully established, and his fame widely spread, he was elected a member of various scientific associations in London, Berlin, and Petersburg; and appointed physician to the king of Prussia, who gave him the title of arch-later and aulic counsellor, with a liberal salary. His works are very numerous; the most important being his "Systema Medicinæ Rationalis," and "Medicina Consultatoria." It has been remarked of him, that as a theorist his suggestions were of great value, and contributed to introduce that revolution in the science of pathology, which subsequent observation has extended and confirmed. Died, 1742.—**CASPAR HOFFMANN**, another German physician, was a native of Gotha; wrote several medical works; became professor of the theory of medicine at Altorf; and died there in 1648.—**CHRISTOPHER LEWIS HOFFMAN**, also a physician, was born, in 1721, at Rheda, in Westphalia. He distinguished himself as a professional writer, and formed a new system of medicine, by combining the humoral and nervous pathology; assuming, as the basis of his system, the sensibility and irritability of the solids, and the corruption of the humours as the principle of irritation. He was successively physician to the bishop of Munster, and the electors of Cologne and Mentz. Died, 1807.

HOFFMAN, DANIEL, a German divine of the Lutheran persuasion, who, about the end of the 16th century, rendered himself notorious as the head of a party whose object it was to depreciate philosophy as inconsistent with theology. He entered into violent controversies in endeavouring to maintain, that what was true in philosophy was false in theology, and gained many proselytes; but, at the instance of the duke of Brunswick, he retracted his invectives against philosophy, and made a public confession of his errors in 1691. Died, 1611.

HOFFMAN, JOHN JAMES, professor of Greek at Basil, where he was born in 1635,

DOMESTIC EDUCATION IS THE INSTITUTION OF NATURE; PUBLIC EDUCATION THE CONTRIVANCE OF MAN.

THE HUSBAND'S HONOUR IS IN HIS OWN KEEPING; THAT OF HIS WIFE HE HAS ONLY IN PLEDGE.

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and died in 1706. He is principally known by a work of great labour and value, entitled "Lexicon Universale."

HOFFMAN, HENRY, a French dramatic writer, poet, and critic, was born at Nancy, in 1780. He began his literary labours in Paris, by publishing, in 1785, a volume of poems, and subsequently wrote many dramas and operatic pieces; but during the latter portion of his life he was known principally as an acute and impartial critic of the writings of others. Died, 1828.

HOFFMANN, ERNEST THEODORE WILLIAM, a German of varied talents, was born at Königsberg, in 1776. He studied the law, and held various judicial appointments in Prussia; till his legal career was interrupted by the invasion of Warsaw by the French, in 1806, in the government of which city he had been appointed counsellor. Having devoted his leisure hours to the study of music, and being at the same time a romance writer and an artist, he applied himself to these pursuits in order to obtain a livelihood. He possessed much imagination and talent; but he was an intemperate liver, and suffered much from hypochondria. Among his works are "The Devil's Elixir," "The Entail," "The Adversary," &c.; all displaying a singularly wild and romantic imagination. In 1816 he was reinstated as counsellor in the court of judicature in Berlin, and died in 1822.

HOGARTH, WILLIAM, a truly great and original painter of life and manners, was born in London, in 1694, and bound apprentice to an engraver of arms on silver plate. About 1729 he set up for himself, and his first employment was to engrave coats of arms and shop bills. He next undertook to execute plates for booksellers, the chief of which are the prints to Hudibras. His first performance as a painter was a representation of Wainstead Assembly, the portraits being taken from life. In 1730 he married a daughter of Sir James Thornhill; shortly after which he embellished the gardens of Vauxhall with some excellent paintings, for which the proprietor complimented him with a perpetual ticket of admission. In 1733 appeared his "Harlot's Progress," prints which stamped his reputation, and were followed by other moral histories and satirical representations of vice and folly, such as "The Rake's Progress," "Marriage-a-la-Mode," "Industry and Idleness," &c. all admirably executed. Soon after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle he went to France, and while at Calais began to sketch a drawing of the gate of the town, for which he was taken up, but was soon released. On his return he commemorated the affair in his excellent print, "O the Roast Beef of Old England." In 1753 he published his "Analysis of Beauty," in which he was assisted by Dr. Hoadly. In 1757 he became sergeant-painter to the king; but though he had arrived at wealth and eminence, yet, from being destitute of the advantages of a liberal education, he was inordinately vain of his talents, and affected to despise every kind of knowledge which he did not possess. He was also remarkably absent, of which the following is

an instance:—On setting up his carriage he paid a visit to the Lord Mayor, and having protracted his stay till a heavy shower came on, he was let out by a different door from that by which he entered, and unmindful of his carriage, he set off on foot, got home wet to the skin, and when asked where he had left the carriage, said that he had forgotten it. He died in 1762, and was interred in the church-yard of Chiswick. The works of Hogarth have been frequently published, and even at the moment of our writing this notice of the painter's life, there are different editions of them in the course of publication.

HOGG, JAMES, (the Ettrick Shepherd), a native of Scotland, was born Jan. 25, 1782, the anniversary of the natal day of Burns. His humble occupation, like that of his ancestors "time out of mind," was that of a shepherd; nor had he, as he avers, even been more than half a year at school. At the age of eighteen, however, he began to amuse himself in stringing rustic rhymes together; and he continued to tend his sheep, and to write verses, until it was his good fortune to be noticed by Sir Walter Scott (who had seen some of his poetical efforts), which induced him to attempt something of a more decided character. He produced an "Essay on Sheep," which won for him the premium given by the Highland Society; and which, added to the success of a volume of ballads he had shortly before published, under the title of "The Mountain Bard," led him to hope for future fame and profit. He soon afterwards produced his "Forest Minstrel," which gained him but little in either sense; and it was owing to the kindness of Scott and Grieve, that his pecuniary difficulties were relieved. It was not until the publication of the "Queen's Wake" that his fame was established; but from that time he was considered as a somewhat popular author. His publications are numerous; and he contributed to some of the Edinburgh periodicals of the highest literary character. In fact, it was from the repeated mention of "the Shepherd" in the "Noctes" of Blackwood, that his name attained its chief celebrity. He continued the friend and companion of Sir Walter Scott until the decease of the latter. James Hogg died in November, 1835, at Altrive Lake, on the Yarrow, leaving his widow and five children wholly unprovided for.

HOHENLOHE KIRCHBERG, prince of, a general of artillery in the Austrian service, who greatly distinguished himself in the early campaigns against revolutionary France. He died in 1796, when in command of the army of the Rhine.

HOHENLOHE ILGENFINGEN, FREDERIC LOUIS, prince of, was born in 1746; and after having fought with distinction in various battles at the commencement of the French revolution, was, in 1804, made governor of the principality of Franconia, and commandant of Breslau. After the battle of Jena, Oct. 14, 1806, he directed the retreat, and led the remnants of the great Prussian army; but being destitute of cavalry, and his infantry exhausted by fatigue, he surrendered, with 17,000 men, at Prenzlau, Oct. 28. He died in 1818.

FAME, LIKE FIRE, IS WITH DIFFICULTY KINDLED, BUT DIES AWAY IF NOT CONTINUALLY FED.

PRECIPITATION RUINS THE BEST CONTRIVED PLAN: PATIENCE RIPENS THE MOST DIFFICULT.

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HOLBEIN, HANS, or JOHN, an eminent painter, was born at Basil, in 1498, and learned the elements of his art from his father, whom he soon excelled. His talents procured him the friendship of Erasmus, for whose "Praise of Folly" he drew several whimsical designs. At the recommendation of Erasmus he came to England, and was employed first by Sir Thomas More, who introduced him to Henry VIII. He now rose to the zenith of fortune in that monarch's court, and painted a vast number of portraits, which are still considered masterpieces of art. Some of his earlier productions, especially his "Dance of Death," are also very celebrated; and he was no mean proficient in the art of wood-engraving, many of his historical paintings having been executed by him in a highly graphic style. He died of the plague in 1554.

HOLBERG, LOUIS, baron of, a popular Danish writer, was born at Bergen, in Norway, in 1684. His father had raised himself, by a bold achievement, from the ranks to the office of colonel, but took little care in forming the mind and character of his son, who struggled with great difficulties in acquiring learning. By reading the accounts of travellers, he became desirous of visiting other countries; and though straitened in circumstances, he travelled in England, Holland, France, and Italy; and, on his return to his native country, raised himself to fame, fortune, and rank, by his literary talents. He laid the foundation of his fame by a comic-heroic poem, or national satire, called "Peder Paars." He also wrote numerous dramas, romances, fables, and epigrams, all of which abound with wit, humour, and originality. His other works consist of "The Subterraneous Travels of Nicholas Klimm," an "Universal History," "Parallel Lives of Illustrious Men and Women," a "History of Denmark," &c. Died, 1754.

HOLCROFT, THOMAS, a dramatist, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a London tradesman, and born in 1774. He at first followed his father's trade, (that of a shoemaker), then became an actor, and finally directed his talents to literary pursuits. It was as a dramatist that he first essayed his powers; and, between 1778 and 1806, he produced more than thirty pieces, several of which were successful, and some still retain possession of the stage, among which is the "Road to Ruin." On the breaking out of the French revolution, Holcroft rendered himself obnoxious as a strenuous supporter of liberal principles, and was accused of high treason in 1794; on which he surrendered himself; but, owing to his companions, Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall, being acquitted, he was not brought to trial. Among his productions are, "A Tour in Germany and France;" several novels, and numerous translations from the German and French. Died, 1809.

HOLDER, WILLIAM, a clergyman of the church of England, noted as the inventor or improver of a mode of instructing the deaf and dumb. He was a canon of St. Paul's, and sub-dean of the chapel-royal. Died, 1696.

HOLDSWORTH EDWARD, an elegant writer, was born in 1688, at North Stoneham, in Hampshire, of which parish his father was rector. He was the author of "Muscipula," a Latin poem, written with classical purity; also of a Dissertation, entitled "Pharsalia and Philippi, or the two Philippi in Virgil's Georgics explained." Died, 1746.

HOLDSWORTH, or OLDISWORTH, RICHARD, a divine, was born in 1590 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where his father was a celebrated preacher. About 1625 he became rector of St. Peter-le-Poor, London; and in 1629 was elected Gresham professor of divinity. After this he was made prebendary of Lincoln, and archdeacon of Huntingdon. In 1637 he was chosen master of Emanuel college, and created doctor in divinity; but when the civil wars commenced, he lost his church preferments, and was thrown into prison. In 1647 he attended the king at Hampton-court; and died in 1649.

HOLE, RICHARD, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Exeter, and received his education at Exeter college, Oxford. He was the author of a poetical romance, called "Arthur, or the Northern Enchantment;" translated into heroic verse Ossian's "Fingal," and published several original works. He died in 1802, rector of Farrington.

HOLINSHEAD, or HOLINGSHED, RAPHAEL, an English chronicler, of the Elizabethan age. He is said to have been descended from a respectable family in Cheshire; and from his own will it appears that in the latter part of his life he was a steward to Thomas Burdet, esq. of Bromcote, Warwickshire. The "Chronicles of Holinshead" were first published in 1577; and prefixed to them is one of the most curious and interesting memorials existing of the manners and domestic history of the English in the 16th century. Died, 1582.

HOLKAR, JESWUNT RAO, a Mahratta chief, who for a long time was a formidable enemy to the English in India, and was able to bring into the field an army of 100,000 men, half of whom were cavalry. Being, however, engaged in frequent contests with other native princes, as well as with the English, his power was very much reduced, and his territories diminished. In 1805 he surrendered all his maritime provinces; but the insurrection of the Pindarees in 1807, induced him again to make war on the English; when the defection of his ally, the Peishaw, deranged his operations, and he was ultimately deprived of two-thirds of his dominions. Died, 1825.

HOLLAND, Sir NATHANIEL, an English painter, more known for his wealth and eccentricity, than for his professional skill. He was the son of Mr. George Dance, architect and surveyor to the city of London; but having married a wealthy heiress, he changed his name, obtained a baronetcy, was chosen member of parliament, and being desirous of obliterating all traces of his professional career, he endeavoured to buy up all his pictures, in order to destroy them. He died, in 1811, at his seat near Winchester.

THESE ARE NO GOOD IN THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE MAN WHO FLATTERS THEM; HE HAS SWEETNESS ON HIS TONGUE, BUT HIS HEART REVOLTS FROM THEM.

CHOOSE THY FRIEND WITH CARE, AND CONFIDE IN HIM, THAT THE BONDS OF YOUR MUTUAL LOVE MAY BE STRONG AS THE TIES WHICH UNITE PROVERBS.

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HOLLAND, PHILEMON, an industrious writer of the 17th century; the translator of various classic authors, and of Camden's Britannia.

HOLLAR, WENCESLAUS, an eminent Bohemian engraver, was born, in 1617, at Prague. He was brought to England, in 1636, by the earl of Arundel, on his return from the embassy to Vienna; and, in 1640, he was appointed drawing-master to the prince of Wales and the duke of York. The prospects of Hollar, however, were utterly destroyed by the civil war, and he was imprisoned; but he contrived to escape to Antwerp, and again attached himself to his noble friend, the earl of Arundel, then living there in exile. In 1652 he returned to England, and applied assiduously to his art; but though he was so much employed, that he is said to have executed two thousand four hundred plates, he died so poor that an execution for debt was in his house at the moment of his death, which happened in 1677. His "*Ornatus Mellebris Anglicanus*" is held in high estimation, as portraying with great correctness the appearance of the fair sex, of all classes, in the 17th century.

HOLLES, DENZIL, lord, one of the five members of the long parliament who were demanded by king Charles I. when he went to the House of Commons. At the Restoration he was advanced to the peerage; in 1663 he was sent ambassador to France, and in 1667 was one of the English plenipotentiaries at Breda. Notwithstanding these employments he remained a zealous friend to liberty; and when the politics of the reign tended to make the king absolute, lord Holles was a conspicuous leader of the opposition. He died, with a high character for honour, integrity, and patriotism, in 1680, aged 62.

HOLLIS, THOMAS, was born in London, in 1720. After a private education among the dissenters, he went to Amsterdam to learn the French and Dutch languages; and on his return completed his studies under Dr. Ward, the Gresham professor. He then went on his travels; and having a handsome fortune, employed it in collecting curiosities and books. He contributed largely to Harvard college, in America; the public library at Berne; and other foreign institutions; was a fellow of the royal, antiquarian, and other learned societies; and made many valuable presents to the British Museum. He was a great friend to democratic government; was gentle and polite in his manners; and seems to have united much of the ancient stoic to the modern partisan of freedom and general philanthropist. Died, 1774.

HOLMAN, JOSEPH GEORGE, a dramatist and actor, was a native of London, and intended for the church; but in 1784 he made his debut at Covent-garden theatre. He afterwards went to America, and became manager of Charlestown theatre. Among his dramatic productions are the "*Votary of Wealth*," a comedy; "*Red Cross Knights*," "*Abroad and at Home*," &c. His death was remarkable and melancholy, taking place together with his second wife, two days after their marriage, by the yellow fever, in 1817.

HOLMES, ROBERT, a divine and poet, born in 1749; he was educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford; appointed professor of poetry on the death of Mr. Warton, in 1790; and in 1804 was made dean of Winchester, having previously been made canon of Salisbury and Christ church. He published various short poems, sermons, &c.; but he is best known by his collated edition of the Septuagint. Died, 1805.

HOLROYD, JOHN BAKER, Lord SHEPFIELD, a political writer, soldier, and statesman, was descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire, and born in 1741. He first served in the army under the marquis of Granby; and in the American war he raised at his own expense a regiment of dragoons, of which he had the command, and was usually called colonel Holroyd till his elevation to the peerage. He wrote several political tracts; but he is best known as the friend of Gibbon, the historian, whose posthumous works and correspondence he edited. Died, 1821.

HOLROYD, SIR GEORGE SOWLEY, an English judge, who, after a long course of successful practice at the bar, was appointed to his seat on the bench in 1816, and received the honour of knighthood. Though he was never eminent for his forensic oratory, his legal knowledge was universally admitted, and his opinions carried great weight. He was impartial, attentive, and deliberate in the exercise of his judicial functions; bore a high character for independence, and was universally esteemed for his private virtues. He resigned his judicial office in 1829; and died in 1831.

HOLT, SIR JOHN, an eminent English judge, celebrated for firmness, integrity, and great legal knowledge, was born at Thame, Oxfordshire, in 1643; studied at Oriel college, Oxford; and became a member of Gray's Inn. He filled the office of Recorder of London for about a year and a half, when his uncompromising opposition to the abolition of the Test Act, caused him to lose his situation. Becoming a member of the lower house, he distinguished himself so much by his exertions and talents in what is called the "*convention parliament*," that on king William's accession he was made lord chief justice of the King's Bench. On the removal of Lord Somers, in 1700, he was offered the chancellorship; but he refused it, and continued to discharge the important duties of his high judicial authority with a resolute uprightness that gained him popularity while living, and rendered his memory dear to posterity. Died, 1709.

HOLTY, LOUIS HENRY CHRISTOPHER, a German poet, excelling particularly in lyrical and elegiac compositions, was born at Mariensee, Hanover, in 1748. He was of a mild and pensive disposition, pursued his studies beyond his natural strength, and prematurely died, at Göttingen, in 1776.

HOLWELL, JOHN ZEPHANIAH, an ingenious English gentleman, who was governor of Bengal, and one of the persons confined in the Black-hole at Calcutta in 1756, of which he published a narrative. He wrote several pieces on Indian affairs, and died in 1798.

AVOID THE MAN WHO POSTERS HATRED; THOUGH HE APPEARS TO LOVE THEE, KEEP HIM AT A DISTANCE, AND ATTRACT HIM NOT.

BEWARE OF THE FOX WHEN THOU SEEST HIM SMILE; FOR THE LION ALWAYS SHOWS HIS FANG-TOOTH WHEN HIS RAGE IS DEADLY.

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HOLYDAY, BARTEN, a learned divine, was born at Oxford in 1593, and died in 1661. He wrote several sermons, and translated the *Satires of Juvenal* into English.

HOLYOAKE, FRANCIS, a learned lexicographer, was born in Warwickshire about 1567, and died in 1633. His "*Etymological Dictionary of Latin Words*" was first printed in 1606.—His son **THOMAS** was doctor in divinity, and died in 1675. During the civil wars he commanded a troop of horse in the king's service, although in holy orders; and on the failure of the royal cause, he practised medicine for a subsistence; but at the Restoration he resumed his ecclesiastical functions, and obtained church preferment. He enlarged his father's Dictionary, which was published in 1677.

HOLYOKE, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, an American physician, born in Essex county, Massachusetts, in 1728. He graduated at Harvard college, and in 1749 began to practise at Salem; was upwards of a hundred years old when he died, yet it is said he was never in his life so far as fifty miles from the spot where he was born. He was temperate, cheerful, and active; always took "a due proportion of sleep;" and, in the practice of his profession, did not indulge in riding, till he was eighty years of age. Even after he had attained his hundredth year he took interest in the investigation of medical subjects, and wrote letters which show that his understanding was still clear and strong. Dr. Holyoke was a good anatomist; was versed in natural philosophy and astronomy; and regularly recorded his meteorological observations daily for eighty years. Died, 1829.

HOLYWOOD, JOHN, or according to his Latinized appellation *DE SACROSANCTO*, was an English mathematician and divine, born at Halifax in Yorkshire. After receiving his education at Oxford, he went to Paris, where he taught the mathematics, and died in 1256. He wrote "*De Sphæra Mundi*," "*De Anni Ratione*," and "*De Algorismo*."

HOME, DAVID, a Scotch divine, who was employed by James I. to bring the protestants of Europe into one confession. He wrote "*Apologia Basilica, seu Machiavelli Ingenium Examinatum*," "*L'Assassinat du Roi, ou Maximes du Viel de la Montagne pratiquées en la Personne de defunt Henri le Grand*."

HOME, HENRY, Lord KATINES, a Scottish judge, and eminent writer, born in the year 1696. He was instructed in the ancient and modern languages by a private tutor; and afterwards studied the civil and Scots' law in the university of Edinburgh. Mr. Home's success at the bar was not great, till his abilities were known by the publication of his "*Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session, from 1716 to 1716*," which happened in 1728. From that period he practised, with much respectability and success, till the year 1753, when he was called to the bench. Eleven years afterwards he was appointed one of the lords of justiciary. Independent of various judicial works, he wrote "*Essays concerning British Antiquities*," "*Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion*," "*An Introduction to the Art of Thinking*;" and

"*Elements of Criticism*," in which, discarding all arbitrary rules of literary composition, he endeavours to establish a new theory on the principles of human nature. Nothing farther came from his pen till 1772, when "*The Gentleman Farmer*" made its appearance; and the following year "*Sketches of the History of Man*," in two volumes, &c. The last work he published was "*Loose Hints upon Education*, chiefly concerning the Culture of the Heart." It was published in the year 1781, when the venerable author was in the 85th year of his age. Lord KATINES was remarkable for public spirit, to which he conjoined activity and great exertion. Died, 1782.

HOME, JOHN, the author of the popular tragedy of "*Douglas*," was born near Ancrum, Roxburghshire, in 1724, and educated for the church; but, in the rebellion of 1745, he entered into the royal army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. He contrived, however, to make his escape, and, in 1750, was ordained as minister of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian. His tragedy of "*Douglas*" was performed at Edinburgh in 1756, and gave such offence to the presbytery, that the author, to avoid ecclesiastical censure, resigned his living, and ever after appeared and acted as a layman. He obtained some trifling government appointments, and wrote four other plays, which, however, failed to attract; his "*History of the Rebellion of 1745-6*" also disappointed the public expectation. Died, aged 85, in 1809.

HOME, Sir EVERARD, bart., an eminent surgeon, was the son of Robert Home, esq. of Greenlaw Castle, in the county of Berwick; and was brought up to the profession under his brother-in-law, the celebrated John Hunter. For a period of more than forty years he practised with great success in London; and during that time he produced numerous medical works, which are held in high repute. He was sergeant-surgeon to the king, surgeon to Chelsea hospital, vice-president of the Royal Society, president of the Royal College of Surgeons; was created a baronet in 1813; and died in 1832. Among his works are, "*Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*," 2 vols. 4to., and "*Practical Observations*" on a variety of diseases, consisting of several volumes; besides numerous valuable contributions to the *Philosophical Transactions*, &c. Born, 1756; died, 1832.

HOMER, the father of poetry. Of the birth of this immortal bard, and of the circumstances of his death—of his parentage and descent, nay, even of his actual existence—all is involved in doubt and fable. Seven cities disputed for the honour of being his birth-place: Smyrna, Colophon, Chios, Argos, Athens, Rhodes, and Salamis; the probability is, that he was an Asiatic Greek, and flourished in the ninth century before Christ. According to the account ascribed to Herodotus, (which, though traditional, we are bound to receive, in the absence of contemporaneous information), a native of Magnesia, called Menalippus, went to live at Cumæ, where he married the daughter of Homyres, and had by her a child, called Critheis, who was left an orphan in the

TO COMPLAIN OF ILL-HEALTH IS AN INCREASING HABIT, AFFORDING THE SUFFERER NO RELIEF, AND RENDERING THE LIVES OF OTHERS INEFFECTUAL.

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HE WHO, IN PROSPERITY, GIVES TO EVERY ONE WITHOUT DISCRETION, WILL, IN ADVERSITY, FIND EVERY ONE WITHOUT GRATITUDE.

care of Cleonax. This man betrayed his trust, and seduced his ward, who, going to a festival on the banks of the river Meles, near Smyrna, was delivered of a male infant, to whom she gave the name of Melesigenes. Being without any means of support, Crithes went to spin wool for a school-master named Phemius, who married her, and adopted her son. On the death of Phemius, this youth conducted the school; but he afterwards accompanied Mentes, a master of a ship, in several voyages, and by him was left at Ithaca, where he gathered many particulars respecting Ulysses, which laid the foundation of the *Odyssey*. At length Mentes returned, and took him on board again, but at Colophon he had the misfortune to lose his sight. He then became a strolling bard, and obtained the name of Homer, which signifies a blind man. It is further added, that being at Phocæa, a school-master, named Thestorides, offered to maintain him, provided he would suffer him to transcribe his verses, which he agreed to from necessity. The school-master then went to Chios, where he acquired great wealth by Homer's poems, while the poet himself could scarcely get bread by reciting them. Homer on this proceeded to Chios; and Thestorides, hearing of his arrival, fled before him. Here the poet opened a school of poetry, married, and had two daughters. Pausanias also declares that Homer was blind, and such is the commonly received opinion; but to represent him as a blind beggar, obliged to sing his songs before the doors of the rich for bread, is inconsistent with all we know of the ancient Greek bards, and their manner of life. Though neither rich nor powerful, they were highly esteemed; and were equally welcome in the assemblies of citizens, in the palaces of princes, and at public sacrifices. Herder, the German critic, speaking of the writings of Homer, says, "The truth and wisdom with which he unites all the subjects of this world in a living picture; the firmness of every stroke in all the personages of this immortal picture; the divine freedom with which he contemplates the characters, and paints their virtues and vices, their successes and disasters—this is what renders Homer unique, and worthy of immortality."

HOMER, HENRY, a classical scholar; the son of a clergyman, rector of Birdingbury, in Warwickshire; editor, in conjunction with Dr. Coombe, of a variorum edition of Horace; also editor of the works of Cæsar, Livy, Tacitus, &c. Born, 1752; died, 1791.

HOMILIUS, GODFREY AUGUSTUS, music director in the three principal churches at Dresden, and one of the greatest organists and composers of church music of his time. Born, 1714; died, 1785.

HOMMEL, FERDINAND AUGUSTUS, a member of the supreme court of Leipsic, born in 1697. His works show great legal erudition and a truly philosophical mind. Died, 1766.

HOMMEL, CHARLES FERDINAND, son of the preceding, was not only one of the greatest jurists of his age, but was well versed in many other branches of science; wrote several academical works; and con-

tributed to introduce a better and purer language in the German courts. Born, 1722; died, 1781.

HOMPESCH, BARON, grand master of the island of Malta, which in 1798 he surrendered to the French. He is noticed here not on account of any merit; but to record the pusillanimity and servile adulation he displayed in his correspondence with Buonaparte. He afterwards came to England, where for a time he amused the public by the peculiarity of his costume and manners; then went to the continent; and died at Montpellier, in France, in 1803.

HONDEKOETER, GILES; GYBRECHT, his son; and **MELCHIOR**, his grandson; three Flemish artists of the 16th and 17th centuries. The first excelled in landscape painting; the second, in delineating birds; and the last, who was by far the most celebrated of the three, combined the powers of the former two, and painted with great elegance and accuracy.

HONDIUS, ABRAHAM, a Dutch artist, of considerable ability, particularly in his hunting pieces: he also painted "The Destruction of Troy," in a manner which has obtained for him the highest praise. He came to England, and died in 1691.

HONE, GEORGE PAUL, an eminent lawyer, of Nuremberg, born in 1662. He became counselor to the duke of Saxe Meiningen, and died in 1747.

HONE, NATHANIEL, a celebrated painter in enamel, was a native of Dublin, but came to London early in life, and was one of the first members of the Royal Academy. Died, 1784.

HONORIUS, FLAVIUS, emperor of the West, the son of Theodosius, was born at Constantinople, in 384; succeeded to the throne, in conjunction with his brother Arcadius, in 393; and died at Ravenna, after an inglorious reign, in the 30th year of his age, A.D. 423.

HONORIUS III. was raised to the papal chair on the death of Innocent III. in 1216. Immediately on his election, he wrote to the king of Jerusalem to assure him of his support; to the bishops of France, to encourage pilgrims; and to the emperor of Constantinople, to promise him assistance against the schismatics. He also obliged Louis of France to renounce his pretensions to the English throne, and reconciled the barons with Henry III. Died, 1227; and was succeeded by Gregory IX.

HONTAN, BARON DE LA, a native of Gascony. He was a common soldier in Canada, and rose to the rank of royal lieutenant of Newfoundland, but was disgraced, and died in the service of Denmark. His "Travels" in North America, contain some curious accounts of the aboriginal inhabitants, but cannot be implicitly relied on.

HONTHEIM, JOHN NICHOLAS DE, suffragan to the archbishop of Treves, where he was born in 1701, and died in 1790. He wrote a "History of Treves" in Latin, which procured him much reputation; and another work, "On the Condition of the Church and the lawful Power of the Pope," in which, though he was an ardent catholic, he attacked the usurpations of the Romish

NO MAN IS SO FOOLISH, BUT HE MAY GIVE GOOD COUNSEL AT A TIME; NO MAN SO WISE, BUT HE MAY ERR, IF HE TAKE NO COUNSEL.

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see with so much boldness, that he was persecuted, and the work condemned. Died, 1790.

HONTHORST, GERARD, a celebrated painter, called also **GERARDO DALLE NOTTI**, from his subjects, was born at Utrecht in 1592, and was a pupil of Abraham Bloemart, but finished his studies at Rome, where he was employed by prince Justinian, and other persons of high rank. He painted night-scenes, and pieces illuminated by torch, or candle-light. On his return from Italy he visited England, and obtained the favour of Charles I. by many able performances; and on his return to Holland, he was much employed by the prince of Orange. Among his numerous pictures, that of Jesus Christ before the Tribunal of Pilate, is the most celebrated. Died, 1660.

HOOD, ROBIN, a celebrated English outlaw, in the 12th century,—whose personal courage, skill in archery, boldness of enterprise, and generous disposition, have rendered his name famous in the legendary history of our country,—lived in Sherwood forest, in Nottinghamshire. The heads of his story, as collected by Stow, are briefly these:—"In this time (about the year 1190, in the reign of Richard I.) were many robbers and outlaws, among whom Robin Hood and Little John, renowned thieves, continued in the woods, despoiling and robbing the goods of the rich. They killed none but such as would invade them, or by resistance for their own defence. The said Robin entertained an hundred tall men and good archers, with such spoils and thefts as he got, upon whom four hundred (were they ever so strong) durst not give the onset. He suffered no woman to be oppressed, violated, or otherwise molested; poor men's goods he spared, abundantly relieving them with that which by theft he got from abbeyes and the houses of rich old carles." He died in 1347.

HOOD, SAMUEL, lord viscount, the son of a clergyman at Thorncombe, in Devonshire, was born there in 1724, and entered the royal navy at the age of sixteen. By his bravery in the capture of a 50-gun ship, in 1759, he acquired the rank of post-captain; and he was present, as rear-admiral, at the famous defeat of De Grasse, by Rodney, April 12th, 1782, when his services on that occasion were rewarded with an Irish peerage. In 1784 he was elected into parliament for Westminster; but in 1788 he vacated his seat on being named one of the lords of the admiralty. In 1793 he signalized himself by the taking of Toulon, and afterwards Corsica; in reward of which achievements he was made a viscount, and governor of Greenwich hospital. Died, 1816.

HOOF, PETER CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch historian and poet, born in 1581, at Amsterdam; author of a "Life of Henry IV." in Latin; a "History of the Low Countries," and many other works. Died, 1647.

HOOGSTRATEN, DAVID VAN, a Dutch poet and critic, born at Rotterdam, in 1658; became professor of the belles lettres at Amsterdam; wrote several good poems, in the Latin language; and otherwise displayed considerable classical attainments. Died, 1724.

HOOGLIET, ARNOLD, a Dutch poet, born in 1687. His chief fame rests on a poem in twelve books, entitled "Abraham the Patriarch," which is admired for the beauty of its style and imagery. Died, 1763.

HOOK, JAMES, a musical composer, of great industry and talent, was born at Norwich, in 1746. His operatic and melodramatic productions amount to more than one hundred and forty complete works, many of which were highly successful; he also set to music upwards of 2000 songs! Died, 1827. He was the father of the Rev. Dr. Hook, dean of Worcester, and of Theodore Hook, esq. the celebrated novelist, &c.

HOOK, Dr. JAMES, dean of Worcester, son of the preceding, was an accomplished scholar, and an able dignitary of the church. He was educated at Westminster-school, and St. Mary-hall, Oxford; in 1802 he was made chaplain to George IV.; held the livings of Hertingfordbury and St. Andrew's, in Hertfordshire, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight; obtained a prebendal stall in Winchester cathedral, in 1807; succeeded Dr. Middleton, as archdeacon of Huntingdon, in 1814; and accepted the deanery of Worcester, in 1825. Besides some dramas, which he wrote early in life, he published, in 1802, "Anguis in Herba; a Sketch of the true Character of the Church of England and her Clergy," which he inscribed to "The sober sense of his country." Few writers, indeed, surpassed Dr. Hook as a polemical or a political pamphleteer. At all times and on all occasions he was the unflinching castigator of those who upheld doctrines of a revolutionary tendency; and some of the most effective pamphlets that appeared during the war, in support of sound monarchical principles, owed their origin to him. Died, 1828.

HOORKE, NATHANIEL. Of this gentleman, whose chief celebrity arose from his writing a "History of Rome, from the Earliest Period, to the Accession of Octavius," very little is known. It appears that he was a zealous Catholic, and has been censured for taking a priest to confess Pope, the poet, on his death-bed. Besides his Roman History, which is unquestionably a work of great critical acumen and accuracy, he wrote "Observations on the Roman Senate;" translated Ramsay's Travels of Cyrus; and received 5000*l.* from Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, for assisting her in the Memoirs of her Life. Died, 1763.

HOORKE, ROBERT, an English mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, in 1635. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford; and early displayed a mechanical genius and an extraordinary talent for drawing. In 1664 he became professor of mechanics to the Royal Society, and Gresham professor of geometry. In 1665 appeared his "Micographia;" and in 1666 he produced a plan for rebuilding London, which, though approved, was not adopted. Hooke, however, was appointed one of the city surveyors; by which he realized a handsome fortune. His scientific and mechanical inventions and discoveries were numerous and valuable; but he was a man of

THE FALSE APPEARANCE OF A PROUD MAN MAKE HIS ILL-WISHERS ENVIUS; BUT COULD HIS FRIEND BEHOLD HIS HEART, HE WOULD HAVE CAUSE TO WEEP.

ATTEND TO THE PRAYER OF THE OPPRESSED; FOR THOUGH THY ARROWS HAVE DRAINED HIS BLOOD, HIS SUPPLICATIONS ARE NOT TO BE SUPPRESSED.

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an unamiable disposition, and continually engaged in acrimonious controversies with his fellow-philosophers. He had a violent dispute with Hevelius, upon the preference of the telescopic to plain sights; he had afterwards a contention with Oldenburg, on the invention of pendulum watches; and he endeavoured also to set up a claim to Newton's theory of gravitation. Died, 1703.

HOOKER, JOHN, a learned antiquary, was born at Exeter, in 1524. He wrote a "Description of Exeter;" and some part of Holingshead's Chronicle; besides other pieces. Died, 1601.

HOOKER, RICHARD, an eminent English divine, author of an excellent work, entitled "The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity, in eight Books," was born at Heavitree, near Exeter, in 1533; and died at Bishop'sbourne, Kent, of which place he was rector, in 1600. It is recorded that, in speaking of Hooker and his great work, Pope Clement VIII. said, "This man, indeed, deserves the name of an author. His books will get reverence by age; for there is in them such seeds of eternity, that they shall continue till the last fire shall devour all learnings."

HOOLE, JOHN, a dramatic poet and translator, was born in 1727. He was a clerk in the India-house, but devoted his leisure hours to literary pursuits, particularly the study of the Italian language, of which he acquired a great knowledge, as appears by his excellent translations of "Ariosto's Orlando Furioso," and "Tasso's Jerusalem," into English. He also published two volumes of the dramas of Metastasio; and was the author of three tragedies, viz. "Cyrus," "Timanthes," and "Cleonice." Died, 1803.

HOOPER, JOHN, a pious English prelate and martyr, was born in Somersetshire, in 1495, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. At the accession of Edward VI. he was made bishop of Gloucester, to which was added that of Worcester in *commendam*. Here he laboured with great zeal till the restoration of popery under Mary, when, continuing firm in the faith he had chosen, he was condemned to the flames, as an obstinate and irreclaimable heretic; and suffered the perils of martyrdom, with undaunted constancy, at Gloucester, in 1553. He was the author of some sermons and controversial treatises.

HOOPER, GEORGE, an eminent English prelate, was born at Grimsley, in Worseltshire, about 1640. In 1691 he was appointed dean of Canterbury; and on the accession of queen Anne, bishop of St. Asaph, from whence he was translated to Bath and Wells, which diocese he presided over twenty-four years, and died in 1727.

HOPE, SIR THOMAS, a Scotch lawyer, who in 1627 became king's advocate, and, though secretly attached to the covenanters, was created a baronet by Charles. Died, 1646.

HOPE, JOHN, a physician and naturalist, born at Edinburgh, in 1725; was professor of botany and the *matéria medica* in his native city, and in 1761 was appointed botanist to the king, and superintendent of the botanic garden. Died, 1786.

HOPE, THOMAS, an English gentleman of large fortune, distinguished by his talents and patronage of the fine arts, was the nephew of a rich merchant of Amsterdam. In 1805 he first appeared as an author, by publishing a work, entitled "Household Furniture and Internal Decorations;" this was followed by two elegant publications, "The Costumes of the Ancients," and "Designs of Modern Costume;" but his great performance was "Anastasis, or Memoirs of a Modern Greek," which appeared anonymously in 1819, and was for some time very generally ascribed to lord Byron. In this romance, which holds a distinguished rank among modern English works of fiction, he has presented a most accurate and interesting picture of the customs, manners, and countries of the Turks and Greeks, which evinces at once the general knowledge and genius of its author. Another work, of a metaphysical nature, has been published since his death, entitled "On the Origin and Prospects of Man." He died in 1831.

HOPE, Lieut.-general Sir JOHN, G.C.H., colonel of the 72d Highlanders, was born in Scotland, in 1765, and entered the army in 1778 as a cadet in general Houston's regiment of the Scots brigade, then serving in Holland. In 1787 he obtained a company in the 60th foot; the following year he was appointed to a troop in the 13th light dragoons, and in 1792 was made aid-de-camp to general Sir W. Erskine, whom he accompanied to Flanders, and was present at all the actions in which the cavalry were engaged. On his return he was promoted to a majority in the 28th light dragoons; was soon after made lieutenant-colonel; embarked with his regiment for the Cape; and, on his return in 1799, was appointed to the 37th foot, which regiment he joined at St. Vincent's, in the West Indies. In 1805 he received the rank of colonel; was next appointed deputy-adjutant-general to the Baltic expedition, and was present at the siege and capture of Copenhagen. In 1810 he was made a major-general, and placed on the staff of the Severn district; from whence, in 1812, he was removed to that of the army under lord Wellington in the Peninsula. In 1819 he arrived at the rank of lieutenant-general; and died in 1836.

HOPITAL, MICHAEL DE L', was an eminent chancellor of France, to which high station he rose through the zeal, ability, and integrity, he displayed in the various offices he before filled. He was born in 1505; studied jurisprudence in the most celebrated universities of France and Italy; rose rapidly in his profession, and was sent by Henry II. as ambassador to the council of Trent. In 1554 he was made superintendent of the royal finances, when by his good management, and his inflexible disregard of those rapacious favourites of the court who batted on the public purse, he restored the exhausted treasury. He was a sincere friend to religious toleration, and the principal author of the edict of 1563, which allowed freedom of worship to Protestants. This brought on him the hatred of the court of Rome; his seals of office were taken from him; and he retired

HE WHO WORSHIPS AT REASON'S SHRINE, THOUGH POOR AS LAZARUS, HOLDS A HIGHER RANK IN NATURE'S SCALE THAN THE PROUDEST MONARCH.

INDUSTRY IS AN EXCELLENT GUARD TO VIRTUE; THE MORE ACTIVE YOUR LIFE, THE LESS OPPORTUNITY HAVE THE PASSIONS TO CORRUPT YOU.

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to his country-house, in the full conviction that a life of lettered ease, and the conversation of a few friends, were of far greater value to his personal happiness than the retention of place or power at the sacrifice of principle. When the atrocious massacre of the Protestants on Bartholomew's day, 1572, was at its height, and his friends thought he would be made one of its victims, he not only refused to take measures for his own safety, but when a party of horsemen advanced towards his house, he refused to close his gates. They were, in fact, dispatched by the queen with express orders to save him. On this occasion, he was told that the persons who made the list of proscription pardoned him; upon which he coolly observed, "I did not know that I had done anything to deserve either death or pardon." The whole course of this great man's life was productive of benefit to his country, and did honour to his nature. He survived this execrable event a few months only, dying in 1573.

HOPITAL, WILLIAM FRANCIS ANTHONY DE L', marquis de St. Mesme, a celebrated French mathematician, was the son of a general in the army, and born in 1661. Such was his reputation for mathematical science, that the profound Huygens did not disdain to apply to him for information. He wrote several works on Conic Sections, Equations, &c. Died, 1704.

HOPKINS, EZEKIEL, bishop of Londonderry, was a native of Devonshire, and born in 1633. Having married a daughter of the earl of Truro, and that nobleman being appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he obtained the bishopric of Raphoe, and was subsequently translated to that of Londonderry. His works consist of Expositions of the Decalogue and the Lord's Prayer, with Sermons. Died, 1690.

HOPKINS, CHARLES, son of the preceding, was born at Exeter in 1664. During the Revolution he distinguished himself much in favour of the Orange party: was the friend and associate of Dryden, lord Dorset, Congreve, and other literary men; wrote the tragedies of "Pyrrhus," "The Female Warrior," and "Boadicea;" and translated Ovid's *Tristia* and the *Art of Love*. His death, which was hastened by intemperance, took place in 1699.—His brother **JOHN**, born in 1675, also possessed poetical talents, and published "Amata," and other poems, in 3 vols.

HOPKINS, WILLIAM, D.D., an English divine, born at Evesham, Worcestershire, in 1647, was a celebrated antiquary. He assisted bishop Gibson in his edition of the *Saxon Chronicle*, and was the translator of the article "Worcestershire," in Camden's *Britannia*. In 1675 he was promoted to a prebend in Worcester cathedral; held the mastership of St. Oswald's hospital; and died, in 1700.—Another **WILLIAM HOPKINS**, was the author of "An Appeal to Common Sense;" and, though openly professing Arian principles, held the rectory of Bolney, in Sussex, till his death, in 1786.

HOPKINS, LEMUEL, an American physician and author, born at Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1750. He introduced the anti-phlogistic regimen and practice in febrile

diseases, and was not less assiduous than he was skillful, as a practitioner; while as a literary man he successfully distinguished himself by various political tracts and satires, written with a view to give a tone to the public feeling in favour of the administration of Washington. Died, 1801.

HOPKINS, SAMUEL, D.D., founder of the sect called *Hopkinsians*, was born at Waterbury, in the United States, in 1731. He was a pious and zealous man, with considerable talents, and almost incredible powers of application; but his theological opinions have given rise to much controversy. He published numerous sermons, a "Treatise on the Millennium," &c.; and earnestly advocated the abolition of slavery in the American States. From the year 1769 he presided over a congregation at Newport, Rhode Island, where he died in 1803.

HOPKINS, STEPHEN, an American statesman, and one of those who signed the declaration of independence, was born in 1707, in that part of Providence which now forms the town of Scituate. In 1732 he was elected a representative to the general assembly from Scituate, and was chosen speaker of that body in 1741. In 1751 he was appointed chief justice of the superior court of Rhode Island; and, in 1756, was elected its governor. After this he was several times chosen a member of congress, and died in 1785. He was a clear and convincing speaker; a good mathematician; and though he had received but a very limited education, his knowledge of literature, science, and political economy was varied and extensive.

HOPKINSON, FRANCIS, an eminent American author, and one of the signers of the American independence, was born at Philadelphia, in 1738. His father was the intimate friend and scientific coadjutor of Franklin. After graduating at the college of Philadelphia, and making the law his study, Francis visited England, the country of his parents' birth; and in a few years after his return, entered congress as a delegate from New Jersey. He produced many satires and ironical pieces, such as the "Prophecy," the "Political Catechism," &c. tending to ridicule the old country; while, at the same time, he directed his efforts against the ribaldry of the newspapers, and the exaggerations and prejudices with which the federal constitution was at first assailed. After his retirement from congress, he was appointed judge of the admiralty for Pennsylvania; and died in 1791. Among his works, the greater part of which are of a political character, there are many sound essays and scientific papers, acute and learned judicial decisions, and a variety of songs possessing much sweetness and delicacy, which were rendered still more popular by the airs he composed for them.

HOPPNER, JOHN, an ingenious portrait and landscape-painter, chiefly excelling in females and children, was born in 1759, and died in 1810. As the author of a metrical translation of Oriental Tales, and in other literary performances, he also distinguished himself.

HOPTON, ARTHUR, a mathematician,

IGNORANCE AND WONDER ARE THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE UNLETTERED BARBARIAN; INVESTIGATION, OF THE ENLIGHTENED CITIZEN.

HOW VAIN IS THE ENDEAVOUR TO REAR AN EDIFICE OF PRIDE, WHOSE BASE IS EARTH: WHEN EARTH ITSELF MUST SURELY VANISH.

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son of Sir Arthur Hopton, was born in Somersetshire, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford; after which he became a student of the Temple, where he lived on terms of intimacy with Seiden, but died in 1614, aged 26. He wrote "A Treatise on the Geodetical Staff;" "The Topographical Glass;" "A Concordance of Years," &c.

HORAPOLLO, or HORUS APOLLO, a grammarian, of Panopolis, in Egypt, in the 4th century, who taught first at Alexandria, and next at Constantinople. There are extant, under his name, two books concerning the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, printed in Greek by Aldus, in 1605, but their authenticity is questionable.

HORATIUS FLACCUS, QUINTUS, or HORACE, one of the most eminent, and certainly the most popular and elegant of the Roman poets, was born at Venusium, a city lying on the borders of Lucania and Apulia, B.C. 65. His father, although following the calling of a tax-gatherer, was a man of elevated and liberal sentiments, and took the greatest pains in providing for his education. At the age of twenty years he went to Athens to complete his studies; and while there, Marcus Brutus passing through the city on his way to Macedonia, Horace, accompanied by other Roman youths, joined the army; became a legionary tribune; fought in the last battle for the freedom of Rome at Philippi, and saved himself by flight. Though he saved his life, he forfeited his estate, and was reduced to great want, till Virgil introduced him to Mæcenas, by whose interest he recovered his patrimony. Augustus now became his friend, and offered to make him his secretary, which Horace declined. When Mæcenas was sent to Brundisium to conclude a treaty between Augustus and Anthony, he took with him Horace, Virgil, and other literary friends; and, not long after, his munificent patron presented him with the Sabine villa; to which, having witnessed such striking examples of the instability of fortune, he withdrew from the tumult at Rome, preferring retirement to a more brilliant life. His Odes are models of that kind of composition, and his Epistles and Satires abound with acute and vivacious observations on life and manners; while his "Ars Poetica," so often quoted, evinces great taste, and is remarkable for a species of graceful negligence. This is not the place, even if our brief limits permitted it, to dwell on the peculiar merits of a classical poet; but we may safely say, with a more competent authority, that "the easy, agreeable manner in which he philosophises without appearing to do it, the salt with which he seasons his thoughts, and the delicacy and ease with which he expresses himself, afford the most agreeable entertainment. His descriptions are still applicable and interesting, and the poet will therefore ever remain the favourite of those whose morality does not exclude the refinements of life." Horace died suddenly, in the year of Rome 736, and 9 B.C., aged 56.

HORNE, GEORGE, a learned and pious English prelate of the 18th century, was born in 1730, at Otford, Kent; and was educated at Maidstone grammar school, and

at University college, Oxford. He took orders in 1753, and his graceful elocution and excellent style, rendered him a popular preacher. He was successively chaplain to the king, vice-chancellor of the University, and dean of Canterbury; and in 1790 he was raised to the see of Norwich. He was distinguished for his biblical knowledge, and in early life was a strenuous Hutchinsonian. In 1751 he opposed the Newtonian philosophy, as inconsistent with the Bible; in 1754 he wrote against Dr. Shuckford's account of the creation and fall of man; and in 1756 he became involved in a controversy with Dr. Kennicott, the supposed author of "A Word to the Hutchinsonians." But among his numerous works, which are too numerous for specifying here, the principal is "A Commentary on the Book of Psalms," an elaborate performance, on the composition of which he bestowed nearly twenty years. Died, 1793.

HORNECK, ANTHONY, an eminent divine, and learned orientalist, was born at Baccarach, in Germany, in 1641; came to England, and completed his education at Queen's college, Oxford; and obtained a prebend in Westminster abbey, and a chaplainship to the king. He wrote many admirable works on theology and church history; and was an excellent Hebrew scholar. Died, 1696.

HORNECK, OTTOCAR OF, one of the oldest historians in the German language, was a native of Sûria, and lived in the 13th and 14th centuries. About the year 1280, he composed a work on the great empires of the earth, which concluded with the death of the emperor Frederic II., and is still extant in manuscript at Vienna. He also wrote a chronicle of the events of his own time, consisting of more than 83,000 verses, and which is said to be rich in portraying the characters of eminent men, and in the description of festivals, tournaments, and battles, at part of which he was himself present.

HORNEMANN, FREDERIC CONRAD, a celebrated German traveller, born at Hildesheim, in 1772. At the instance of Blumenbach, the famous naturalist, he was, in 1797, employed by the African Association, in London, to explore the interior of Africa. After having visited Cyprus, Alexandria, and Cairo, he crossed the Libyan desert, reached Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, and soon afterwards proceeded on an excursion to Tripoli. From this place he set out with the intention of penetrating into Central Africa, and is believed to have died on his return to Fezzan, of a fever, caused by drinking cold water, after being exposed to great fatigue. His Journal, which was sent by him from Tripoli, was published in 1802 by the African Society.

HORNER, FRANCIS, barrister-at-law, was born at Edinburgh, in 1778; and educated at the High school and university of his native city. He entered parliament in 1808, and distinguished himself as chairman of the bullion committee; but his severe application to that intricate subject injured his health, which was naturally delicate; and he died, in 1817, at Pisa, whither he had gone for its restoration. Mr. Horner's

A GRAIN OF HONESTY AND NATIVE WORTH IS OF MORE INTRINSIC VALUE THAN ALL THE ADVENTITIOUS ORNAMENTS OF RANK.

AS A FIRE IS EXTINGUISHED BY EXCESS OF FUEL, SO IS THE NATURAL HEAT OF THE BODY DESTROYED BY INTENSIFIED DIRT.

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literary talents were of a high order, and he was one of the earliest and most able writers in the Edinburgh Review.

HORROX, JEREMIAH, an English astronomer, was born at Toxteth, in Lancashire, about 1619. He was the first who observed the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, his account of which was published by Hevelius at Dantzic, in 1661, under the title of "Venus in Sole visu, anno 1639 Nov. 24;" and he formed a theory of lunar motion, which Newton did not disdain to adopt. His premature death, which was a real loss to science, took place soon after he had attained the age of 21 years. Dr. Wallis published his posthumous works in 1673.

HORSLEY, JOHN, a learned antiquary, who died in 1731. His work, entitled "Britannia Romana," folio, gives a complete and exact account of the remains of the Romans in Britain.

HORSLEY, SAMUEL, a celebrated English prelate and mathematician, was born in London in 1733; was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge; and held several livings, in succession, till he arrived at the episcopal dignity. But while he was rapidly rising in the church, and opposing Dr. Priestley, the great champion of Unitarianism, by his theological arguments, he was not neglectful of science. In 1775 he published an edition of Newton's works, in 5 vols. 4to.; and from 1773, till the election of Sir Joseph Banks, he was secretary of the Royal Society; when, deeming the dignity of the society lessened by the choice of a man, who was ignorant of the higher sciences, he resigned his office. He was the uncompromising and strenuous advocate of the cause he espoused; an open and sincere enemy to all innovation in church and state; profoundly learned, and an eloquent preacher. His writings were numerous and important, in theology, in science, and in classical literature.

HORTENSIVS, QUINTUS, a celebrated Roman orator, who, till his great rival Cicero bore away the palm, eclipsed all others by the grace and splendour of his eloquence. He was elegant in his style, acute in the conception and distribution of his matter, and succeeded by sudden effect. He held many civil and military offices; was made consul 70 a.c.; was Cicero's colleague as *argus*; and died immensely rich, b.c. 45. His works are unfortunately lost to posterity.—His daughter Hortensia inherited his eloquence, and when the Roman women were required to render on oath an account of their property, she pleaded the cause of her sex with such force, that the decree was annulled.

HOSTE, PAUL, a celebrated French mathematician; born, 1652; died, 1700. He accompanied the *mareschals d'Estrées* and *de Tourville* during twelve years in all their expeditions; and produced, besides other works, "L'Art des Armées Navales," a treatise which is equally historical and authentic, and for which Louis XIV. liberally rewarded him.

HOSTE, JOHN, a learned French mathematician of the 16th century. He was appointed superintendent of fortifications and

counsellor of war; fortified the town of Nancy; and wrote several works on astronomy, geometry, &c. Died, 1631.

HOTTINGER, JOHN HENRY, a learned oriental scholar, born at Zurich, in 1620. He displayed such a propensity for, and made such progress in the ancient languages, that he was sent to foreign universities at the public expense. He went to Geneva, Göttingen, and Leyden; visited England; and returned to his native country, enriched with vast stores of knowledge. In 1642 he was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history in his native city; and by his teaching and writings contributed greatly to promote the study of oriental literature. He endeavoured, especially, to obtain accurate information concerning the state of the Eastern churches; and by his knowledge of oriental history and archaeology, he was enabled to throw considerable light on the history of the Jews, Mohammedans, &c. In 1658 he accompanied his patron, the elector of Heidelberg, to the diet at Frankfort, where he formed an acquaintance with the famous orientalist, Job Ludolph; and in 1661 he finally returned to Zurich, laden with honours. In 1667, while preparing for a visit to the university of Leyden, in compliance with repeated invitations, he was accidentally drowned, with three of his children, by the upsetting of a boat, in the neighbourhood of Zurich. His works are all of the most erudite character.

HOTTINGER, JOHN JAMES, son of the preceding, was born at Zurich, in 1659; at which place he became professor of theology; and died in 1735. His principal work is an "Ecclesiastical History of Switzerland."—Another professor at Zurich, of the same name, known by his editions of the classics, was born in 1750, and died in 1819. He was an acute critic and elegant scholar; among his best works is an "Essay towards a Comparison of the German with the Greek and Roman Poets."

HOTZE, General, an officer in the Austrian service, was by birth a Swiss. In 1792 he served in the army as a colonel of cuirassiers; was promoted to the rank of a major-general in the following year; and continued to serve in the army of the Rhine for several succeeding years. In 1795 he was made a lieutenant-field-marshal; in August, 1796, he assisted in gaining the battle of Neumark; and a few days afterwards displayed great talents and activity in the field of Wurtzburg. In 1799 he had the command of the left wing of the archduke Charles's army; and by effecting the passage of the Rhine above the lake of Constance, and by his obstinate contests with the French, he greatly contributed to the future success of the archduke. He was killed near Kaltenbrunn, Sept. 25, 1799.

HOUBART, DAVID, a French advocate and juridical writer, was born at Dieppe, in 1725. He laboured with great diligence in clearing the ancient laws of France from their obscurity; and he thereby threw much light upon the history of that country. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and an associate of the National Institute. Died, 1803.

HOUBIGANT, CHARLES FRANCIS, a

CREATE NOT IMAGINARY DIFFICULTIES; SUFFICIENT ARE THE REAL ONES WE HAVE EACH TO ENCOUNTER, IN THE COURSE OF OUR LIVES.

WHEN AN AUTHOR SAYS HIS WRITINGS COST HIM BUT LITTLE TROUBLE, WE MAY INFER THAT THEY COST AS MUCH AS THEY ARE WORTH.

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learned French ecclesiastic, who produced a Latin translation of the Old Testament, in 8 vols.; and an excellent edition of the Hebrew Bible, with a Latin version and notes, in 4 vols. folio, &c. He died at the advanced age of 99, in 1903.

HOUGHARD, JEAN NICOLAS, a French republican general, who from being at first a private in a regiment of cavalry, rapidly arrived at the rank of a general, and displayed great boldness and activity in repeated engagements when opposed to the Prussians on the Rhine, and afterwards against the English and their allies before Dunkirk, &c. Neither his bravery nor his successes, however, could save him from the guillotine; for, having been denounced by his colleague, general Hoche, as a conspirator against the republic, he was arrested, and shortly after executed. 1793.

HOUEL, J. P. L. L., a French painter and engraver, born at Rouen, in 1735. He is the author as well as artist of "Le Voyage Pittoresque de Sicile," &c. in 4 folio volumes, with 264 plates. Died, 1813.

HOUGH, JOHN, an English prelate, memorable for the noble stand he made against the arbitrary conduct of James II., was a native of Middlesex, and born in 1651. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; became chaplain to the duke of Ormond; and in 1665 was made a prebendary of Worcester. In 1667 the presidency of Magdalen college becoming vacant, the king sent mandatory letters to the fellows, requiring them to elect one Anthony Farmer, who did not belong to that society, and was a man of bad character. The fellows upon this, seeing their privileges attacked, applied by petition for leave to proceed to a free election, according to their statutes. No answer being returned, they chose Mr. Hough, who was confirmed by the visitor, the bishop of Winchester; and the new president having taken his doctor's degree, was installed. The infuriated monarch, instead of letting the matter rest, now thought proper to send another mandate, ordering the society to elect Dr. Parker, bishop of Oxford, for their president; which they refused, and were all expelled, except two. Thus the business stood till September, 1688, when the king, finding that his affairs grew desperate, began to be alarmed, and commissioned the bishop of Winchester to settle the society of Magdalen college regularly and statutorily. Dr. Hough and the fellows were accordingly restored; and in 1690 he was made bishop of Oxford, from whence he removed to Lichfield, and next to Worcester, where, in 1743, he died, honoured for his patriotism, piety, and munificence.

HOUSTON, WILLIAM, an English physician and botanist. He went to the West Indies as surgeon, and on his return took his degrees at Leyden under Boerhaave; while there he instituted a set of experiments on brutes, in concert with Van Swieten. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society on his return from Holland, and went soon after to the West Indies, where he died in 1733. He left a manuscript catalogue of plants, which was published by Sir Joseph Banks.

HOUTEVILLE, CLAUDE FRANCIS, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Paris in 1688, and died in 1742, aged 54. His principal work is entitled, "The Truth of the Christian Religion proved by Facts," 3 vols.

HOVEDEN, ROGER DE, an English historian, who flourished in the reign of Henry II. He wrote Annals in Latin, commencing at 731, the period at which Bede finished, and bringing down affairs to the third year of John, 1201. His style is defective, but he is highly esteemed for diligence and fidelity.

HOWARD, THOMAS, earl of Surrey, and duke of Norfolk, an eminent statesman and warrior in the reign of Henry VIII. He served with his brother, Sir Edward, against Sir Andrew Barton, a Scotch pirate, who infested the English coast, in 1511, but was killed and his ships taken. He next accompanied the marquis of Dorset in his expedition to Guicenne, which ended in the conquest of Navarre by Ferdinand. The victory of Flodden-field, in which the king of Scotland was slain, was chiefly owing to his bravery. On the breaking out of the disturbances in Ireland, he was appointed lieutenant of that kingdom, where he suppressed the rebellion. Notwithstanding his great services, Henry, at the close of life, caused the duke to be sent to the Tower, on a charge of treason, and his son to be beheaded in his presence. The death of the tyrant only saved the duke's life. He died in 1554, aged 66.

HOWARD, EDWARD, younger brother of the above, entered early on the maritime service, and about 1494 was knighted. In 1512 he was sent as lord high admiral of England with a large fleet against France, the coasts of which he ravaged. He also defeated the enemy's fleet off Brest; but the year following he was slain in boarding the French admiral's ship, and his body thrown into the sea.

HOWARD, HENRY, earl of Surrey, an accomplished nobleman, a brave soldier, and the best English poet of his age, was born in 1530. He served under his father, the duke of Norfolk, as lieutenant-general of the army sent against Scotland, and performed various other military exploits, of eminence and value. He had quartered on his escutcheon the royal arms of Edward the Confessor, to which he had an hereditary right; and he is said to have aspired to the hand of the princess Mary. On these and other less substantial charges he suffered decapitation, on Tower Hill, Jan. 19, 1546, by the jealous and arbitrary mandate of Henry VIII. His works consist of "Songs and Sonnets," &c., which deserve a high degree of commendation, for the period at which they were composed. Dr. Heylin, in his Church History, thus speaks of his great popularity: "He was beheld in general by the English as the chief ornament of the nation, highly esteemed for his chivalry, his affability, his learning, and whatsoever other graces might either make him amiable in the eyes of the people, or formidable in the sight of a jealous, impotent, and wayward prince."

HOWARD, CHARLES, earl of Nottingham, an intrepid English admiral; com-

JEALOUSY IS OFT IDEAL; IT IS CAPRICIOUS, ITS DICTATES INCONSIDERATE, ITS SUGGESTIONS FATAL TO MUTUAL REPOSE.

LET YOUR ATTENTIONS TO A FRIEND BE SO EASY AND UNAFFECTED, AS TO PROVE THAT THEY FLOW FROM THE HEART.

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mander in chief at the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Born, 1536; died, 1624.

HOWARD, Sir ROBERT, an English poet and historian, was the son of Thomas, earl of Berkshire. He was a zealous friend of the revolution of 1688. He wrote several plays; the "History of the reigns of Edward and Richard II.," "the History of Religion," &c. Died, 1698.

HOWARD, THOMAS, earl of Arundel, a nobleman distinguished by his patronage of the fine arts, was earl marshal in the early part of the reign of Charles I., and was employed in several foreign embassies by that prince and his father. He sent agents into Greece and Italy, to collect for him, at a vast expense, whatever was curious and valuable of the works of ancient artists, which had escaped destruction. His unrivalled museum of antiquities was divided at his death; and Henry, the sixth duke of Norfolk, about the year 1684, presented to the university of Oxford, a considerable part of his moiety, including the celebrated Parnassian Chronicle, with the other ancient inscribed stones accompanying it, are now termed the *Arundelian marbles*. His lordship died at Padua, in 1646.

HOWARD, FREDERIC, earl of Carlisle, eldest son of Henry the fourth earl, by Isabella, daughter of William, lord Byron, was born in 1746, and succeeded to the family titles and estates in 1758. As soon as he attained his majority he took his seat in the house of peers, and was afterwards selected as one of the commissioners sent to America in 1778, with a view of healing the breach between the mother country and her colonies. In 1780 he was appointed viceroy of Ireland, which office he retained two years; and on his return, till the breaking out of the French revolution, he joined the antiministerialists. He, however, after that event, gave his decided support to the government, and continued till his decease to take a prominent part in the politics of the day. His leisure hours were devoted to literature, and he was a liberal patron of the fine arts. In 1773 he published a quarto volume, containing miscellaneous pieces, original and translated; and in 1801 appeared a complete edition of "The Tragedies and Poems of Frederic earl of Carlisle, K.G., &c." Died, 1825.

HOWARD, JOHN, the celebrated philanthropist, was born at Hackney, in 1726. He was apprenticed to a grocer, but his constitution being delicate, and having an aversion to trade, he purchased his indentures and went abroad. On his return he lodged with a widow lady, whom he afterwards married. After the decease of Mrs. Howard, he lived only about three years, he, in 1756, embarked for Lisbon, in order to view the effects of the recent earthquake, but on the passage the ship was taken and carried to France. The hardships he suffered and witnessed during his imprisonment, first roused his attention to the subject of his future labours. On being released Mr. Howard retired to a villa in the New Forest; and in 1758 he married a second wife, who died in childbirth in 1763, leaving him one son. He at this time resided at Cardington, near Bedford; where he indulged the benevolence of his disposition by

continually assisting and ameliorating the condition of the poor. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff, which, as he declared, "brought the distress of the prisoners more immediately under his notice," and led him to form the design of visiting the gaols through England, in order to devise means for alleviating the miseries of the prisoners. Having done so, he laid the result of his inquiries before the House of Commons, for which he received a vote of thanks. He next made a tour through the principal parts of Europe, and published his "State of the Prisons," with a view to render them both more humane and more efficacious. A new subject now engaged his attention, namely, the management of lazarettos, and the means of preventing the communication of the plague and other contagious diseases. In this he encountered every danger that can be conceived; and having become personally acquainted with the subject, in 1780 he published "An Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, with Papers relative to the Plague," &c. Actively pursuing this salutary and benevolent object, Mr. Howard took up his residence at the town of Cherson, a Russian settlement on the Black Sea. A malignant fever prevailed there, and having been prompted by humanity to visit one of the sufferers, he caught the infection, and died, Jan. 20, 1790. His body was there interred, and every respect was shown to his memory by the Russian authorities.—Edmund Burke, adverting to the merits of this great philanthropist in a speech previous to the election at Bristol, in 1780, thus eulogised him:—"He has visited all Europe, not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur; nor to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art; not to collect medals or to collate manuscripts; but to dive into the depths of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. His plan is original; and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery; a circumnavigation of charity." His statue, in a Roman garb, is erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral.

HOWE, JOHN, an eminent nonconformist clergyman of the 17th century, born in 1630, at Loughborough; was ejected from his living at Torrington, Devon, and for many years officiated as the minister of a Presbyterian congregation in London; afterwards retired to the Netherlands; came again to England upon James's proclamation of liberty of conscience; and died in 1705.

HOWE, JOHN, a statesman in the reigns of William III. and Anne. He was a member of the Convention parliament, and exerted himself greatly in favour of the Revolution; but afterwards joined the opposition, and gave great offence to the king by the boldness of his conduct. In the succeeding

THE PARADE AND CEREMONY BELONGING TO THE GREAT, ARE A SAD RESTRAINT UPON THEIR FREEDOM.

CHEERFULNESS IS A MEDICINE FOR THE MIND, AND HOWE CONTRARY TO THE PRECEPTS OF RELIGION.

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THE TYRANT IS A DEAD CARCASS IN THE ABODES OF THE LIVING; BUT THE BENEFACTOR HAS A LIVING SOUL IN THE MANSIONS OF THE DEAD.

reign he was made a privy councillor and paymaster of the forces; but retired on the accession of George I., and was succeeded in his office by Walpole. Died, 1720.

HOWE, JOSHUA, an English divine in the reign of Charles I., whose cause he espoused with ardour, and was consequently ejected from his fellowship at Trinity college, Oxford; but surviving the restoration of monarchy, once more became possessed of his preferment. He was the author of some poems, &c. Died, 1701.

HOWE, RICHARD, earl, a celebrated English admiral, was the third son of Emanuel, Viscount Howe, and was born in 1723. After having received the rudiments of a liberal education at Eton, he was placed, at the age of fourteen, as a midshipman on board the Severn, in which ship he sailed with Anson for the Pacific, and continued going through the usual gradations of the service under that admiral, till 1745, when, though only twenty years of age, he obtained the command of the Baltimore sloop of war, and was made post-captain for gallantly defeating two French ships bearing succours to the Pretender. Having greatly distinguished himself on many occasions, he sailed, as commander-in-chief, to the Mediterranean, in 1770, with the rank of rear-admiral, and in a few years rose to be vice-admiral of the blue. On the breaking out of the war with France, Lord Howe sailed for the coast of America, with a squadron destined to act against D'Estaing, and on his return in 1782, he was created an English viscount. In the course of the same year, he sailed to the relief of Gibraltar, which he effected in spite of the combined fleets of the enemy. In 1783 he accepted the post of first lord of the admiralty; and in 1788 he was created an earl of Great Britain. In 1793, on the breaking out of the war with France, he took the command of the British fleet, and bringing the enemy to an action on the first of June, 1794, obtained over them a decisive and most important victory. The rank of general of marines, and the vacant garter, were both conferred on this successful commander in the course of the next year, which, with a visit from the king on board his ship, who presented him with a valuable sword, were the consummation of his honours. In 1797 Lord Howe exerted himself with great success to quell the mutiny among the seamen at Portsmouth; and died in 1799.

HOWE, Sir WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, succeeded general Gage in the chief command of the British forces in America, having landed at Boston with generals Clinton and Burgoyne, in May, 1775. General Howe commanded at the attack on Bunker's Hill, was besieged in Boston during the next winter, evacuated that town in the ensuing spring, and retired to Halifax. In June, 1776, he arrived at Staten Island, where he was joined by his brother Lord Howe. Here the brothers informed congress that they had received full power to grant pardon to all the rebels who should return to their obedience; but the commissioners appointed by that body considered both the form and substance of the propositions too objectionable to deserve attention. In August he defeated the

Americans on Long Island, and took possession of New York in September. After the campaign of the Jerseys, he set sail from New York and entered Chesapeake bay. Having previously secured the command of the Schuylkill, he crossed it with his army, and repelled the attack of the Americans at Germantown. In May, 1778, he was succeeded in the command by general Clinton. Died, 1814.

HOWELL, the Good, or HYWEL DDA, a Cambrian prince and legislator, of the 10th century, who went to Rome to obtain information preparatory to a compilation of a code of laws for the Welsh; which code, founded on the laws of Dunwallo Molmutius, an ancient British sovereign, was constitutionally established throughout Wales, and are still extant.

HOWELL, JAMES, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1593, at Abernant, in Caermarthenshire; and after receiving his education at Oxford, travelled on the continent as agent to procure workmen, &c. for a glass manufactory, then for the first time established in England. He was subsequently a member of parliament, secretary to the British ambassador in Denmark, and clerk of the council. For some offence to the parliamentarians he was imprisoned in the Fleet, but obtained his liberty by applying to Cromwell; became historiographer to Charles II., and died in 1666. He wrote many books; but the one by which he will be longest remembered is, "Epistolæ Ho Eliane, or Familiar Letters, domestic and foreign."

HOWELL, WILLIAM, an English historical writer of the 17th century; author of a "History of the World, from the earliest Times to the Ruin of the Roman Empire," 3 vols. folio; and "Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ." Died, 1683.

HOZIER, PETER D', a French herald and genealogist, was born at Marseilles in 1592, and died in 1660. He was the author of a "History of Bretagne," and of several genealogical tables. CHARLES, his son, born in 1640, obtained the cross of St. Maurice from the duke of Savoy. He was also a judge of arms; and died in 1733. His nephew, who succeeded him in his office, compiled "L'Armorial, ou Registre de la Noblesse de France," 10 vols. folio; and died in 1767.

HUARTE, JOHN, a Spanish philosopher and author in the seventeenth century, who gained celebrity by a work, entitled "Examen de ingenios para las Ciencias," &c., or an Examination of such geniuses as are fit for acquiring the sciences. This book, which is full of practical wisdom, has been translated into English, under the title of "The Trial of Wit," and into German by Lessing, as "Prüfung der Köpfe." Though he wrote in Spanish, and is supposed to have been born of Spanish parents, Huarte was a native of Navarre.

HUBALD, a monk of St. Amand in Flanders; author of a treatise on music, entitled "Enchiridion Musicæ." He also wrote a Latin poem, addressed to the emperor Charles the Bald, in praise of his talents; in which every word begins with the letter C. He died, aged 90, in 930.

EDUCATION IS TOO OFTEN DISTRIBUTED LIKE A QUACK MEDICINE, IN EQUAL PROPORTIONS TO ALL CONSTITUTIONS AND IN ALL DISORDERS.

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A New Universal Biography.

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HUBER, JOHN JAMES, a celebrated anatomist, was born at Baal, in 1707. He studied under Haller, at Berne, and next at Straßburg; after which he took his doctor's degree at his native place. He assisted Haller in his great work on the Plants of Switzerland. He obtained the rank of court physician and counsellor of state; published a work on the spinal marrow and other parts of the nervous system, entitled "*Commentatio de Medulla Spinali*," and died in 1778. There were also several other writers and artists of this name.—**ULRIC HUBER**, a native of Friesland; author of "*De Jure Civitatis*." Died, 1694.—**MARY HUBER**, a deistical writer; author of "*Lettres sur la Religion de l'Homme*," and many other works. Born, at Geneva, 1694; died, 1759.—**JOHN JAMES HUBER**, a painter, called by Fuseli the *Swiss Titian*. Born, 1668; died, 1748.—**JOHN HUBER**, a Genevese artist, born in 1722. He was a good painter, but devoted much of his attention to the art of cutting profiles, in which he acquired an extraordinary degree of dexterity. He is described as being an eccentric character; and among other fanciful schemes, formed a project for guiding the course of air balloons by the flight of large birds; on which he published a tract, illustrated with plates. Died, 1790.—**MICHAEL HUBER**, a native of Bavaria, professor of French in Leipzig, and the translator of several German works into French. Born, 1727; died, 1804.—**LOUIS FERDINAND HUBER**, son of the preceding; editor of several journals. Born at Paris, 1764; died, 1804.—**THERESA HUBER**, daughter of the celebrated philologist Heyne, and wife of the preceding; a popular German novelist, many of whose works appeared under her husband's name.—**FRANCIS HUBER**, a naturalist, born in 1750, at Geneva; author of "*Noouvelles Observations sur les Abeilles*," in which he explains the manner of the queen-bee's impregnation, &c. Having lost his way in a winter night, the effect of the cold produced total blindness; but the lady to whom he had been betrothed afterwards married him, and became his constant amanuensis.

HUDSON, HENRY, a distinguished navigator, whose early history is unknown. After making three voyages to find a north-east or north-west passage to China, in the second of which he discovered the river Hudson, he set sail a fourth time, April 17th, 1610, in a bark named the *Discovery*, and proceeding westward, reached, in latitude 608, the strait bearing his name. Through this he advanced along the coast of Labrador, until it issued into the vast bay, which is also called after him. Here, with his son, and seven infirm sailors, he was turned adrift by a mutinous crew, and is supposed to have perished.

HUDSON, DR. JOHN, a learned divine and philological writer, was born in 1682, near Cocker-mouth, Cumberland; obtained a fellowship in University college, Oxford, in 1686; and was made principal of St. Mary's hall in 1712. He enjoyed a high reputation as a classical scholar, and published elegant editions of *Velleius Paterculus*, *Thucydides*, *Geographia Veteris Scriptores Græci Minores*, *Dionysius*, *Halicarnassensis*, *Longinus*, *Æsop*, &c. After his

death appeared his beautiful edition of *Josephus*, 2 vols. folio.

HUERTA, VINCENT GARCIA DE LA, a Spanish poet and critic; born in 1729, at Zafrá, in Estremadura. He acquired considerable fame among his countrymen, and zealously defended Spanish literature from the censures of Voltaire and other French writers. He published various poems and dramas, and edited "*Teatro Espanol*," in 17 vols.

HUET, PETER DANIEL, a celebrated French critic and classical scholar, born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1630. He was educated in the Jesuit's college; accompanied Bochart to Sweden, and was in vain persuaded to settle there by queen Christina. In 1670 he was appointed preceptor to the dauphin; and while he filled that situation, he wrote an erudite work in defence of Christianity, entitled "*Demonstratio Evangelica*;" he also published the Latin classics, in 62 vols. with those ample illustrations which have made what are called the *Delphin* editions so generally known and esteemed. In 1689 he was made bishop of Avranches, but resigned that see in 1699, and spent the remainder of his days in literary retirement, producing many works of great merit. He died, at Paris, in 1721.

HUE, FRANCIS, first valet-de-chambre to the dauphin of France, and who afterwards filled the same situation under Louis XVIII., distinguished himself by his inviolable fidelity to the royal family under the most trying circumstances. He was the author of a work, entitled "*Dernières Années du Règne et de la Vie de Louis XVI.*"

HUFNAGEL, GEORGE, a Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1543, and died in 1600. He was also a tolerable poet in Latin and German.

HUGH-CAPET, the first of the third race of French monarchs, was count of Paris and Orleans. He was proclaimed king of France at Noyon, in 987, and died in 996, aged 57.

HUGH DE CLUNY, a Romish saint, was born in Burgundy, in 1023. When young he embraced the monastic life at Cluny, where he became prior, and at last abbot, of his order, which he greatly reformed and extended. Died, 1108.

HUGH DE FLEURY, a monk of the abbey of Fleury, in the 11th century. His works are held in great esteem: they consist of "*De la Puissance Royale, et de la Dignité Sacerdotale*;" and "*A Chronicle, or History, from the Creation to 840.*"

HUGH DE St. CHER, or **HUGO DE SANCTO CARO**, a French cardinal of the 13th century, distinguished as a Scripture commentator, and who was also employed on various important missions by the papal court.

HUGHES, JOHN, an English poet, dramatic author, and essayist; born, 1677; died, 1737. His last work was, the "*Siege of Damascus*," a tragedy, which still continues on the stage. Several papers in the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*, were written by him.

HUGO, HERMAN, a learned Jesuit and

A CRITIC'S HEAD SHOULD BE WISE ENOUGH TO FORM A RIGHT JUDGMENT, AND HIS HEART FREE ENOUGH TO PRONOUNCE IT.

BEFORE YOU ENTER ON ANY NEW STATION OR EMPLOYMENT, ACQUIRE A CLEAR IDEA OF THE INCONVENIENCES ATTENDING IT.

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Latin poet, was born at Brussels in 1568, and died of the plague at Rhinberg, in 1629.

HUGO, CHARLES LOUIS, a French historical and theological writer, was abbot of Evail, and titular bishop of Ptolemais. Died, 1735.

HUGTENBURGH, JOHN VAN, a Dutch painter, who painted the victories of the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene. Died, 1733.

HULL, THOMAS, a dramatic writer and actor, born in 1728. He was contemporary with Garrick, and lived to be father of the British stage, but never rose to any great eminence in his profession. He was the author of a deservedly popular poem, entitled "Richard Plantagenet," besides some novels, tales, and dramas.

HULSE, the Right Hon. Sir SAMUEL, G.C.H., a British field-marshal, and the governor of Chelsea hospital. This gallant veteran was 90 years of age, and had been upwards of three quarters of a century in the military service of his country, having entered the 1st foot guards as an ensign in 1761. In 1782 he attained the brevet of colonel; and commanded the 1st battalion of his regiment in Holland and at the siege of Valenciennes. In 1798 he received the rank of lieutenant-general, and was in Ireland for a time during the period of the rebellion. He was next engaged in the expedition to the Helld; and in 1803 he obtained the rank of general. In 1806 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Chelsea hospital; in 1820 he became governor; and in 1830 he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal. He also held various offices in the royal household, and was a member of the privy-council. Died, Jan. 1, 1837.

HUME, DAVID, a celebrated historian, philosopher, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1711. He was designed for the law, but having no inclination to that profession, he applied to mercantile pursuits, and became, in 1734, clerk in an eminent house at Bristol. He did not, however, continue long in that line; for, having a strong propensity to literature, he went to France, where he wrote his "Treatise of Human Nature," which he published at London in 1738. This metaphysical work, however, met with an indifferent reception; nor were his "Moral Essays," which appeared in 1742, more successful. He soon after became secretary to general Sinclair, whom he accompanied in his military embassy to the courts of Vienna and Turin. While at the latter city, he republished his first work, under a new title of "An Inquiry concerning Human Understanding;" and, in 1752, appeared at Edinburgh his "Political Discourses;" which were followed the same year by his "Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals." In 1756 he published the first volume of his "History of England," which he did not complete till 1762. While this work was in progress he printed a piece, with the extraordinary title of "The Natural History of Religion;" which was attacked with just severity by Warburton, in an anonymous tract, ascribed, at the time, to Dr. Hurd. His great work, the "History of England," had now acquired considerable

celebrity, and the writer gained largely by its popularity, for besides the profits it brought him, he obtained a pension through Lord Bute. In 1763 he accompanied the earl of Hertford on his embassy to Paris, where, in 1765, he remained as *charge d'affaires*. The year following he returned home, and became under-secretary of state to Mr. Conway. In 1769 he retired to his native country on an independent income of a thousand pounds per annum; and died in 1776. Hume doubtless takes the lead among modern philosophical sceptics; and whatever we may see to condemn, we are bound to acknowledge that he upheld his doctrines with distinguished ability.

HUMPHREY, LAURENCE, a learned divine, was born at Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire, about the year 1527. He was successively dean of Gloucester and Winchester, and might have been a bishop but for his puritanical principles. He died in 1590; leaving behind him many able classical works, a "Life of Bishop Jewel," &c.

HUMPHREYS, JAMES, an eminent lawyer and juridical writer; author of "Observations on the English Law of Real Property," &c. He was a native of Montgomeryshire, Wales; and died in 1830.

HUMPHRY, OZIAS, an eminent miniature painter, born at Houlton, Devon, in 1743. He first settled at Bath; then came to London, by the advice of his friend, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was made a royal academican. In 1780 he went to India, where he was held in high esteem by Sir W. Jones, and Warren Hastings, and was chosen one of the first members of the Asiatic Society. Died, in London, in 1810.

HUNAU, FRANCIS JOSEPH, a French anatomist and physician, born in 1701. He accompanied the duke de Richelieu on an embassy to Vienna; became anatomical professor at the Jardin du Roi; visited Holland and England; was elected F.R.S., and died in 1742.

HUNNIADES, JOHN CORVINUS, valde of Transylvania, and general of the armies of Ladislaus, king of Hungary, was born in the beginning of the 15th century. He fought against the Turks heroically, and for many years rendered himself so formidable to them, that they surnamed him the Devil. The sultans Amurath and Mahomed II. were each compelled to retire from the siege of Belgrade, owing to his energetic defence of it. He died in 1456, the acknowledged hero of the Christian cause.

HUNNIS, WILLIAM, chapel-master to queen Elizabeth, and a voluminous writer of moral and religious poetry. He is said, by a contemporary poet, to have "deplained sonnets sweete." His sonnets, however, have been engulfed in the oblivion of time; but, certainly, the author who could entitle a metrical version of the book of Genesis, "A Hive full of Honey," or describe a volume of psalms and hymns as "A Handful of Honey-suckles," ought to have the power of rendering his "sonnets," deliciously nectarous.

HUNNIUS, a Lutheran divine, who filled the professor's chair at Wirtemberg, and

THE SERVILE TOOLS OF FASHION TRAMPLE AT THE SUPERIORITY WHICH THEY PERCEIVE IN A SENSIBLE AND DETERMINED MAN.

REASON IS THE ENEMY OF ALL VIOLENCE AND OF ALL FORCE, AND CONQUERS ONLY BY GENTLENESS, PERSUASION, AND TRUTH.

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wrote against Calvin with great asperity. Died, 1604.

HUNT, THOMAS, a learned Hebraist and oriental scholar, born in 1696; was elected to the Arabic professorship in Oxford university, in 1734, and afterwards obtained the regius professorship of Hebrew, with a canonry of Christchurch annexed. He was the author of valuable "Observations on the Book of Proverbs," "Sermons," &c. Died, 1774.

HUNT, HENRY, M.P., was born at Up-haven, Wilts, about the year 1773, where he was well known as an opulent farmer, and one who was a regular attendant at the Devizes market. When Mr. Hunt was a young man, he was a decided loyalist; and, in 1801, when the whole country was apprehensive of an invasion, he voluntarily tendered his entire stock, worth 20,000*l.*, to the government, for its use, if it were needed; besides which, he engaged to enter, with three of his servants, all well mounted and equipped, and at his own cost, as volunteers into any regiment of horse that might make the first charge upon the enemy; and for this proffered service he received the thanks of the lord-lieutenant of the county. Mr. Hunt joined the Marlborough troop of cavalry; but, owing to some misunderstanding between lord Bruce, its commander, and himself, he challenged his lordship; for which he was indicted in the court of King's Bench, found guilty, fined 100*l.*, and imprisoned six weeks. Owing to this, or some other cause, Mr. Hunt became a "radical reformer," associated with the most disaffected, and was looked up to by many of them as the fearless champion of their party. He long tried for a seat in parliament, but was unsuccessful at Bristol, Westminster, and for the county of Somerset. He was, however, twice elected for Preston, in 1830-1; but, the year after his second return, his constituents declined his future services. As "lord of the manor of Glastonbury" he acted fairly at his court-leet; and, as a mob orator, he obtained notoriety; but a radical meeting at Manchester, where he presided and declaimed, having ended with loss of life and limb to many of the assembled multitude, he was indicted as the ringleader of an unlawful assembly of the people, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Hchester gaol. But, though in confinement, he was not idle: he discovered and made known to the public some flagrant mal-practices going on at the gaol, which, through his means, were afterwards corrected. He was seized with paralysis while alighting from his phaeton at Aylesford, Hants, where he died, Feb. 12, 1835.

HUNTER, CHRISTOPHER, a physician, who distinguished himself by his writings relative to the history and antiquities of the county of Durham, of which he was a native.

HUNTER, HENRY, a Scotch Presbyterian divine, was born at Culross, in Perthshire, in 1741; was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and became tutor to the sons of lord Dundonald. He was subsequently pastor of the Scottish church, London Wall,

and was elected secretary to the corresponding board of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the Highlands. He was the author of "Sacred Biography," 7 vols. 8vo.; a translation of Lavater's Physiognomy, with splendid plates, 4to.; two volumes of Sermons; "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," &c. He also translated Sonnini's Travels, St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, and other French works. Died, 1802.

HUNTER, ROBERT, an English gentleman, who wrote the famous letter on Enthusiasm, which has been ascribed both to Swift and Shaftesbury. He was governor of New York and the Jerseys several years, and afterwards of Jamaica, where he died in 1734.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, a celebrated anatomist and physician, was born at Kilbride, in Lanarkshire, in 1718. His father was a farmer, and designed him for the church; but an acquaintance with Dr. Cullen inclining him to the study of physic, he resided with the doctor three years. In 1740 he removed to Edinburgh, where he followed his studies with intense application, and the year following visited London, soon after which he was taken by Dr. James Douglas into his house as a dissector, and also tutor to his son. In 1746 he succeeded Mr. Samuel Sharpe as lecturer to a society of surgeons in Covent-garden, and commenced a series of lectures on anatomy and surgery. He soon rose into extensive practice in surgery and midwifery, but confined himself to the latter, and in 1764 was appointed physician extraordinary to the queen. He was elected F.R.S.; became physician to the British Lying-in-hospital; and on the foundation of the royal academy, the king appointed him professor of anatomy. In 1770 Dr. Hunter completed his house in Great Windmill-street, to which were attached a theatre, apartments for lectures and dissections, and a magnificent room as a museum. His valuable museum is now in the university of Glasgow. He wrote several able works on medical subjects, the most elaborate of which is "The Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus." Died, 1783.

HUNTER, JOHN, younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1728, and apprenticed to a cabinet-maker; but, hearing of William's success in London, he offered his services to him as an anatomical assistant. In a few months he had attained such a knowledge of anatomy as to be capable of demonstrating to the pupils in the dissecting-room. In 1753 he entered as a gentleman commoner of St. Mary's hall, Oxford; but he could not have pursued his academical studies with much advantage, as in the following year he became a surgeon's pupil at St. George's hospital. He made astonishing progress, but his health being impaired by intense study, he went abroad in 1760, as staff-surgeon, and served at Belleisle and in Portugal. On his return to London, he pursued his enquiries into comparative anatomy, and erected a menagerie for that purpose, at Brompton. In 1767 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and, the next year, he was elected

PURSE YOUR WAY FIRMLY, ACT AGREEABLY TO SOUND PRINCIPLES, AND THEN LET FOOLS TALK TILL THEY ARE TIRED.

NEVER CONSIDER A PERSON UNFEELING OR HARD-HEARTED, BECAUSE HE REFUSES WHAT HE CANNOT REASONABLY GRANT.

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one of the surgeons of St. George's hospital. In 1776 he was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to the king; and, subsequently, Inspector-general of hospitals, and surgeon-general. He died suddenly, having been seized with a spasmodic affection of the heart, in St. George's hospital, Oct. 16, 1793. He wrote several professional treatises, besides recording the results of many of his valuable discoveries in the Philosophical Transactions. His perfect acquaintance with anatomy rendered him a bold and skilful operator; but his great fame rests on his researches concerning comparative anatomy, and the structure of the various classes of organized beings. His anatomical museum was purchased by government for 15,000*l.*, and transferred to the Royal College of Surgeons, for the use of the public.

HUNTER, ANNE, wife of the preceding, and sister of Sir Everard Home, was the author of many lyrical poems possessing much sweetness and beauty. Some of these were set to music by Haydn. Born, 1742; died, 1821.

HUNTER, JOHN, LL.D. an eminent classical scholar, was born at Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, in 1747. He was principal of the united college of St. Salvador and St. Leonard; and for more than half a century previous to his obtaining that appointment, he was professor of humanity in the university of St. Andrew's. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and is well known by his editions of Virgil, Livy, Horace, and other Latin authors. Died, 1837.

HUNTINGDON, HENRY of, an ancient English historian, who flourished in the 11th and 12th centuries. He composed a general history of England from the earliest accounts to the death of king Stephen, in 1154, in eight books; and towards the conclusion, the author honestly acknowledges that it is only an abridgment, observing that to compose a complete history of England, many books were necessary which he could not procure.

HUNTINGDON, SELINA, countess of, the second daughter of Washington, earl Ferrers, was born in 1707, and married in 1728 to Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon. After she became a widow, she espoused the principles of the Calvinistic Methodists, and patronised the famous George Whitefield, whom she constituted her chaplain; by the influence of her rank and fortune, appeared at the head of a sect; and, after the death of Whitefield, his followers were designated as the people of Lady Huntingdon. She founded schools and colleges for preachers, and expended annually large sums not only in their support, but in private charity. Died, 1791.

HUNTINGDON, WILLIAM; a religious enthusiast, who attained more notoriety than credit, was born in 1744. He was the son of a farmer's labourer in Kent, and the early part of his life was passed in menial service, and other humble occupations. After indulging in vice and dissipation for several years, according to his own account, he was converted, and became a preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists.

He soon engaged in religious controversies, published a vast number of tracts, and was regarded as the head of a peculiar sect. His publications are very numerous, and some of them contain curious details relative to his personal history and religious experience. After the death of his first wife, he married the wealthy relict of Sir James Sanderson, a London alderman, and passed the latter part of his life in affluence.

HUNTINGFORD, GEORGE ISAAC, a distinguished classical scholar, and an amiable dignitary of the church, was born at Winchester, in 1748; received his education there, and at New college, Oxford; and subsequently became an assistant under Dr. Joseph Warton, in the seminary in which he had been educated, and over which he afterwards presided as warden for a period of forty years. Through the patronage of lord Sidmouth, who had been his pupil at Winchester, he obtained the see of Gloucester in 1802, and that of Hereford in 1815. This venerable prelate was the author of "Greek Monosyllables;" "A Call for Union with the Established Church;" "Thoughts on the Trinity," &c. With a profound knowledge of Grecian literature and a truly poetical taste, he possessed the more desirable qualities of Christian piety and humility, united with an independent mind, actuated by the spirit of pure benevolence. Died, 1842.

HUPAZOLI, FRANCIS; one of the few individuals who have lived in three centuries. He was born in 1567, at Casal, in Sardinia, and died in 1702. At first he was a clergyman, and afterwards became a merchant at Scio; and, in his 23d year, he was appointed Venetian consul at Smyrna. By his fifth wife, whom he married at the age of ninety-eight years, he had four children. His drink was water; he never smoked, and ate little (principally game and fruit). He drank a good deal of the juice of the *scorzonera* root, ate but very little at night, went to bed and rose early, then heard mass, and walked and laboured the whole day to the last. He wrote down every thing remarkable which he had witnessed, in twenty-two volumes. He never had a fever, was never bled, and never took any medicine. At the age of 100, his gray hair again became black: When 109 years old, he lost his teeth and lived on soup; and four years later he had two large new teeth, and began again to eat meat.

HURD, RICHARD, an eminent English prelate and philologist, was born in 1720, at Congreve, in Staffordshire; was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and obtained a fellowship there in 1742. In 1749 he published "Horati Ars Poetica," with an English commentary. In 1750 he published a commentary on the Epistle of Horace to Augustus; and also a satirical attack on Doctor Jortin, in defence of Warburton, in an essay on the "Delicacy of Friendship," which he afterwards endeavoured to suppress. In 1757 appeared his "Remarks on David Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion." His "Dialogues, moral and political," with "Letters on Chivalry and Romance," appeared, at

INTOLERANCE IS A STREAM WHICH FLOWS SLOWLY ON, BUT YET UNDERMINES THE FOUNDATION OF EVERY VIRTUE.

THE LEVITY, CARELESSNESS, AND VANITY, WHICH ARE INDULGED IN YOUTH, RENDER OLD AGE CONTEMPTIBLE.

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different times, from 1758 to 1764, and were republished collectively, in 1765 (3 vols. 8vo). None of his works attracted so much notice as the Dialogues, which were translated into German by Holtz. In 1767 he was made archdeacon of Gloucester, and, in 1768, commenced a series of sermons on the prophecies, preached at the lecture founded by his friend Warburton at Lincoln's Inn. In 1775 he was raised to the bishopric of Litchfield and Coventry; and, not long after, was made preceptor to the late king and his brother the duke of York. He was translated to the see of Worcester in 1781; and the king was desirous to elevate him to the primacy, but the prelate modestly declined the intended honour. Dr. Hurd's latest literary performances were a biographical sketch of his friend Dr. Warburton, his Correspondence, and an edition of his works. Died, 1808.

HURE, 'CHARLES, a French divine of the Jansenist persuasion, was born in 1639, and died in 1717. His works are; a "Dictionary of the Bible," 2 vols. folio; a "Translation of the New Testament into French, with notes;" a "Sacred Grammar," &c.

HUSKISSON, the Right Hon. WILLIAM, an English statesman, possessing considerable financial knowledge, was born in 1776. His father becoming a widower, and marrying again, the son was placed under the care of Dr. Gem, who took his nephew with him to France, for the purpose of studying medical science at the Parisian schools of anatomy. The Revolution broke out directly after, and young Huskisson became one of its warmest disciples: it is said, indeed, that he was present at the taking of the Bastille. In 1790 he obtained an introduction to Lord Gower, the English ambassador at Paris, who made him his private secretary; and on his return to England he was introduced to Mr. Pitt, and made himself agreeable to that minister by his ability and eloquence. He was soon after placed at the head of the Alien Office; and in 1795 became under-secretary in the war and colonial department. He was brought into parliament for Morpeth, by government interest, in 1797: from which time he connected himself on terms of friendship with Mr. Canning, and supported all the measures of the Pitt administration. He retired with his patron, as did Mr. Canning, during the Addington ministry, and claimed a pension of 1800*l.* per annum. He subsequently lost his seat for Morpeth, offered for Dover; failed, and was returned for Liskeard on Pitt's restoration to power, and the renewal of the continental war. During the Whig administration of 1806, Mr. Huskisson was an active member of the opposition; but on its dissolution he returned to office, and remained till the premiership of the duke of Wellington, with the short exception of an interval in 1809, when the quarrel took place between Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh, and he sided with the former in withdrawing from the government. When Mr. Canning was appointed to the government of India, Mr. Huskisson succeeded him as member of parliament for Liverpool; was successively treasurer of the navy, joint secretary of the

treasury, vice-president and president of the board of trade, and was colonial secretary during the Liverpool and Canning administrations. It was during this latter period that he brought forward his celebrated free-trade measures, which caused such diversities of opinion throughout the country at the time, and concerning which the most opposite opinions are still entertained. Mr. Huskisson died at Manchester, Sept. 15, 1830, in consequence of one of his legs being crushed, and other severe injuries sustained, by the wheels of a locomotive steam-engine coming in contact with him, while present at the celebration of the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.

HUSS, JOHN, a celebrated Bohemian reformer and martyr, born at Hussenitz, about 1376. He was the first opposer of the doctrine of transubstantiation, and the defender of Wickliffe; for which he was burnt alive by order of the council of Constance, in 1415.

HUSSEY, GILES, an English painter, born at Marnhull, in Dorsetshire, in 1710. He studied in France and Italy; possessed considerable talents, and painted some good pictures; but he was somewhat eccentric, and met with little encouragement in proportion to his merits. Died, 1788.

HUTCHESON, FRANCIS, L.L.D., a metaphysical writer, was the son of a dissenting minister in Ireland. He was born in 1694; studied at Glasgow; and, on his return to Ireland, officiated to a dissenting congregation, for some time, in the northern part of that kingdom; but, in 1729, he was elected professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow. He was the author of "An Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue," and a "Treatise on the Passions." In 1755 his son, Dr. FRANCIS HUTCHESON, a physician of Glasgow, printed from his father's papers, "A System of Moral Philosophy," 2 vols. 4to.; to which is prefixed an account of the author. Died, 1747.

HUTCHINS, JOHN, an English divine and topographer, was born in Dorsetshire, in 1696; and died in 1773. He was the author of the "History and Antiquities of the county of Dorset," 2 vols.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN, an English philosophical and critical author, celebrated as the opponent of Dr. Woodward in natural history, and of Sir Isaac Newton in philosophy. Born, 1674; died, 1737.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN HELEY, an Irish statesman and lawyer, was born in 1715. He became secretary of state, and accumulated a number of lucrative employments. So great indeed was his avidity for office and emolument, that Lord North said, "If England and Ireland were given to this man, he would solicit the Isle of Man for a potato garden." He possessed great talents and eloquence; and died in 1794.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN HELEY, earl of Donoughmore, born in 1757, was the second son of the preceding. He entered the army in 1774 as a cornet in the 18th dragoons, and rose regularly till he obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 77th, in 1783. At the commencement of the French revolution he found means for gaining access to

CHOOSE THAT COURSE OF LIFE WHICH IS THE MOST EXCELLENT, AND CUSTOM WILL RENDER IT THE MOST DELIGHTFUL.

A MAN OF FASHION, WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE, IS A MERE MOVING PUPPET, THE SLAVE AND ECHO OF OTHER MEN'S OPINIONS.

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the French camp, at a very interesting period, and saw Lafayette compelled to leave those troops of which he had been the favourite, and seek safety in flight. When war was declared against France in 1793, he raised a regiment, and obtained the rank of colonel. He served in Flanders as aid-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercromby, and subsequently in Ireland during the rebellion. In 1796 he was made a major-general, and in 1799 he was wounded at the Heider, while leading on his brigade in a gallant style. In the expedition to Egypt, in 1801, he was second in command to Sir Ralph Abercromby; and when that gallant officer fell at the battle of Alexandria, the chief command devolved on major-general Hutchinson; who, receiving reinforcements, advanced upon the enemy, and having pursued them to Cairo, a capitulation took place, and the expedition terminated in an agreement for the French to evacuate Egypt. For his able services in this campaign he was raised to the peerage as baron Hutchinson of Alexandria, and of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, with a pension of 2000*l.* per annum. In 1806 he was sent on an extraordinary mission to the Prussian and Russian armies; afterwards to the court of St. Petersburg; and at a later period, to meet queen Caroline at St. Omer's, as the personal friend of the king. In 1813 he became a full general; and in 1825 he succeeded his brother as earl of Donoughmore, &c. Died, 1832.

HUTCHINS, THOMAS, geographer-general to the United States of America, was born in New Jersey, about 1730. He had served in the army against the Indians in Florida; was imprisoned in England, in 1779, on the charge of having corresponded with Dr. Franklin, then American agent in France; afterwards joined the army of general Greene; and died at Pittsburgh, in 1780. He published several topographical and historical works of considerable interest.

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS, lord chief justice, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of the colony of Massachusetts, was born at Boston, in 1711. He had been greatly respected in his province for his able and irreproachable conduct on the judicial bench; but having covertly taken part with Great Britain against the American colonies, and given the English ministers advice relative to the enforcement of the duty on tea, it was found necessary to remove him and place general Gage in his situation. He accordingly came to England, lived in a retired manner at Brompton, and died there in 1780. Governor Hutchinson was the author of a "History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay," &c.

HUTCHINSON, ANN, a religious enthusiast in America, who instituted meetings for women, in which, pretending to enjoy immediate revelations, she taught Antinomian and other sentiments. By these means, great dissensions were caused in the churches of New England, and in 1637 an ecclesiastical synod assembled and condemned her errors. Not long after, she was banished from the colony, where, in 1643, she, and her family, consisting of fifteen persons, were captured by the Indians, and all except a daughter killed.

HUTTEN, JACOB, a native of Silesia, who, in the sixteenth century, founded a sect called the Bohemian or Moravian brethren. These were the descendants of the Hussites, and appear to have given rise to the anabaptists. Hutten is supposed to have been burnt as a heretic at Inspruck.

HUTTEN, ULRIC VON, a German soldier, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Steckelberg, in Franconia, in 1488. He was the most violent of all the early Reformers; and his writings against the church of Rome were so severe, that the pope sent orders to the inquisitor to seize him; but he fled into Switzerland; and died, near Zurich, in 1533. His letters and poems are very classical. Hutten was one of the boldest and most free-spirited men of his time; injustice, falsehood, hypocrisy, and tyranny filled him with indignation, and he unmasked them with a spirit that knew no fear.

HUTTER, ELIAS and LEONARD, two contemporary protestant divines, born at Ulm, about the middle of the 16th century. The former is remarkable for having published a Hebrew Bible, containing no less than thirty versions of the 117th Psalm in various languages. He also published a Polyglot Bible in four languages, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German; and he afterwards added to it the Italian, French, Slavonic, and Saxon. Died, 1603.—LEONARD, who distinguished himself as a staunch supporter of the reformed church, published a variety of polemical treatises; obtained the divinity-professor's chair at the university of Wittenberg; and died in 1616.

HUTTON, MATTHEW, an English prelate, was born of poor parents in Lancashire, in 1529, and sent to Cambridge in 1546. He became fellow of Trinity college; obtained a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul, and was elected master of Pembroke hall. In 1567 he was preferred to the deanery of York, from whence he was removed in 1569 to the bishopric of Durham, and in 1594 translated to the archbishopric of York. Died, 1605.

HUTTON, JAMES, a celebrated geologist and natural philosopher, was born at Edinburgh, in 1726. After finishing his education at the university, he was apprenticed to a writer to the signet, but quitted the legal profession for that of medicine, as being the nearest allied to chemistry, which was his favourite study. He in consequence went to the universities of Paris and Leyden, at the latter of which he took his degree in 1749; but on his return, being desirous of making himself conversant with agriculture, he settled upon a farm of his own in Berwickshire. In 1768 he went to Edinburgh, and from that time he devoted himself entirely to scientific pursuits, publishing numerous works, and investigating various subjects of natural philosophy. Dr. Hutton is chiefly distinguished as the author of a system or theory of geology, termed the *Plutonism*, by which the structure of the solid parts of the earth are accounted for by the action of subterraneous fire. This theory excited a warm controversy among men of science, and met with many fierce opponents; but the late professor Playfair advocated it in

TRANQUILITY IS BETTER THAN JOLITY, AND TO APPEAR PAIN IS BETTER THAN TO INVENT PLEASURE.

BROKEN NOT UPON LONG LIFE : THINK EVERY DAY THE LAST, AND LIVE ALWAYS BEYOND THE ACCOUNT.

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his "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth," and it has since been gradually rising into repute. Among the chief works of Hutton are, "The Progress of Reason from Sense to Science and Philosophy," 3 vols. 4to.; and a "Theory of the Earth, with Proofs and Illustrations," 2 vols. 8vo. Died, 1797.

HUTTON, CHARLES, LL.D., an eminent mathematician, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1737. Having made great progress in his mathematical studies, and distinguished himself by the production of a small work on the principles of bridges, he was appointed professor at the royal military college, Woolwich, elected F.R.S., and received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Edinburgh. He produced, in 1796, his "Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary," 2 vols. 4to.; and in 1798 he gave to the world the first edition of his "Course of Mathematics." He was afterwards engaged with Dr. Pearson and Dr. Shaw in an abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, published in 18 vols.; for his labour in which work, it is said, he received 6000*l*. He retired from his appointment at Woolwich in 1807, with a pension of 500*l*.; and died in 1823.

HUTTON WILLIAM, an ingenious and self-educated writer, born at Derby, in 1723. He was apprenticed to a stocking-weaver; and at the expiration of his time he employed his leisure hours in book-binding. In 1730 he opened a shop for the sale of old books, to which he added a circulating library, at Birmingham; where he succeeded so well as to embark in the paper business; and by frugality and industry he arrived at opulence. In 1791 his house at Birmingham, and villa near that town, were destroyed by the rioters; for which he obtained an inadequate compensation from the county. He wrote several ingenious works, among which were Histories of "Birmingham," "Derby," "Blackport," and the "Battle of Bosworth Field;" "Tour of Scarborough;" "Remarks on North Wales;" "Poems," &c. He died in 1815, aged 92.

HUXHAM, JOHN, a physician of considerable celebrity in the west of England, was born at Halberton, in Devonshire. He took his doctor's degree at Leyden, under Boerhaave, and, on his return to England, settled at Plymouth, where he continued for thirty years to practise with success. He was a great humorist, and particularly attached to the bottle, port wine being with him an universal remedy, either with bark or without. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, in whose Transactions are many of his papers. He also published various medical works; and his well-known "tincture of bark" still holds its place in the Pharmacopoeia. Died, 1768.

HUYGENS, CHRISTIAN, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was born at the Hague, in 1629. He was the son of Constantine Huygens, lord of Zuylichem, a nobleman of great scientific abilities, who initiated his son in the principles of general science and classical learning, and sent him to the university of Leyden. He soon distinguished himself by the publication of

several learned works, both astronomical and mathematical: he also invented the pendulum, improved the air-pump, ascertained the laws of collision of elastic bodies, and discovered the ring and one of the satellites of Saturn, of which he gave an account in his "Systema Saturninum." He visited both France and England for scientific purposes; was made a fellow of the Royal Society in 1661; and shortly after, at the invitation of Colbert, he settled in France, where he received a handsome pension, and remained till 1681, when he returned to his native country, and died in 1695.

HUYSUM, JOHN VAN, a celebrated painter, was born in 1682, at Amsterdam, where his father, Justus van Huisum, was a respectable artist. John was the most distinguished flower and fruit painter of modern times, and his pictures fetched enormous prices; his landscapes were also highly esteemed. He died in 1749.—He had two brothers, JUSTUS and JACOB; the former painted battles, and died in his twenty-second year; the latter copied the works of John with great exactness, and died in London, in 1740.

HYDE, THOMAS, D.D., a learned divine and orientalist, was born in 1636, at Billingsley, in Shropshire, and studied at King's college, Cambridge. While there, before he was eighteen, he assisted Walton in his great polyglot Bible. In 1658 he went to Oxford, and became successively Hebrew reader, and keeper of the Bodleian Library. He was next promoted to a prebend in Salisbury cathedral, and afterwards appointed regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christchurch, Oxford. Died, 1703. His "Veterum Persarum et Medorum Historia," is regarded as a highly valuable work.

HYDER ALI, or HYDER ALLY KHAN, a celebrated Indian prince, who during the latter part of the 18th century was a formidable enemy to the English in Hindostan, was the son of a petty chief in the Mysore. He introduced the European discipline among his troops, became general-in-chief of the forces of Cinoas, who then reigned at Seringapatam as a vassal of the Great Mogul; and having quarrelled with the grand vizier, got him into his power, and eventually assumed the sovereignty himself. He made important conquests from the Mahrattas, twice invaded the East India Company's territories, and at one time caused the greatest apprehension for the safety of the British power in the East. A treaty was concluded in 1769, which was broken in 1780, and the war renewed with vigour; but the skill of Sir Eyre Coote proved superior to Hyder, who left the military operations to his son Tip-poo Saib. He died in 1782.

HYGINUS, CAIUS JULIUS, a Roman writer, a freedman of Augustus, and keeper of the Palatine library. Though there is only one book of his extant, which is entitled "Poeticon Astronomicum," he also wrote the lives of illustrious men, referred to by Aulus Gellius, and a copious treatise on the cities of Italy.

HYPATIA, a female philosopher, of the

BETWEEN PROFUSION AND AVARICE THERE IS A MEAN; BUT BOTH VICES ARE MURDERERS, IN EXCESS.

AS THE SICK BODY IS NOT PROFITED BY FOOD, SO THE VAIN MIND IS NOT BENEFITED BY ADMONITION.

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eclectic sect, was the daughter of Theon, a celebrated mathematician, who governed the Platonic school in Alexandria, in the fourth century. She early exhibited proofs of extraordinary genius and judgment; and being educated by her father in all he knew, she became a preceptress in the school in which Hierocles and other celebrated philosophers had presided. Her ready elocution, her beauty, and graceful address, united with deep erudition and sound judgment, procured her the admiration of all her hearers; and her house became the resort of all the learned and eminent persons in Alexandria, among whom was Orestes the governor. This roused the jealousy of Cyril, a haughty and intolerant prelate, at that time the patriarch of Alexandria; and such was the blind bigotry and resentment of his monkish partisans, that they conspired against Hypatia's life, and a furious band of assassins seized her as she was returning home from the schools, they dragged her through the streets, murdered her in the most barbarous manner, and threw her mangled limbs into the flames, A.D. 415.

HYPERIDES, an Athenian orator, was a disciple of Plato and Isocrates, and the contemporary of Demosthenes; against whom he brought that accusation of bribery which procured his banishment. They were afterwards reconciled, and met their tragic fate about the same time, Hyperides being seized in the temple of Ceres, and delivered up to Antipater, who caused him to be put to death, B.C. 322.

HYPERIUS, GERARD ANDREW, a Lutheran divine, born at Ypres, in Flanders, in 1511. After studying at Paris and Louvain, he visited England, and became travelling tutor to the son of Lord Mountjoy, who settled a pension on him. He then went to reside at Marburg, where he filled the divinity chair till his death in 1564. His works, on theological and mathematical subjects, form 7 vols.

HYPISCLES, a mathematician of Alexandria, known as the author of a treatise, entitled "Anaphoricus," which is still extant. He lived in the second century, in the reigns of Marcus Aurelius and Verus.

I.

IBARRA, JOACHIM, a celebrated Spanish printer, was born at Saragossa, in 1726; exercised his art in Madrid, where he was king's printer; and died there in 1785. He raised the art of typography to an excellence before unequalled in Spain; and from his press were issued magnificent editions of the Bible, the Mozarabic Missal, &c.

IBAS, a bishop of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the fifth century, who is noted in ecclesiastical history, on account of the opposite decisions of different councils, relative to the orthodoxy or heterodoxy of his opinions. He was deposed and reinstated, condemned and acquitted, several times, on the charge of favouring the heresy of Nestorius.

IBBETSON, JULIUS CESAR, an ingenious landscape painter, was a native of Scarborough, in Yorkshire; who so successfully imitated the style of Berghem, that he was termed by West, the Berghem of England. Died, 1817.

IBBETSON, AGNES, a lady distinguished for her researches in natural history and other sciences, was the daughter of A. Thompson, Esq. of London, and was married to Mr. Ibbetson, a barrister, by whom she was left a widow. She devoted her attention to the study of astronomy, geology, and botany, and more especially to that department of the latter which treats of the physiology of plants. Many of her microscopical experiments on the structure of vegetables, were highly interesting, and were published in the *Annals of Philosophy* and other scientific journals. Died, at Exmouth, Devon, in 1823.

IBBOT, BENJAMIN, an English divine,

was born at Beachamwell, in Norfolk, in 1680, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge. Archbishop Tension appointed him treasurer of the cathedral of Wells, and gave him the united livings of St. Vedast, Fosterlane, and St. Michael le Querne. George I. made him one of his chaplains; and when that monarch visited Cambridge, Mr. Ibbot was created D.D. by the royal command. He was the Boyleau lecturer in 1713 and 1714; was installed prebendary of Westminster, in 1724; and died the year following.

IBN DORIED, or **DOREIDI**, an Arabian poet of the ninth century, was born at Bassora, and died at Bagdad in 935. Doreidi is reckoned among the principal poets of Arabia, and his works comprise every species of poetical composition.

IBN EL ALAM, ALI BEN AL HASSAN, a famous Arabian astronomer; the author of an astronomical table, containing the result of numerous observations made at Bagdad, in the reign of Adadodawla, which unfortunately is lost. Died, 985.

IBN KHLICAN, a distinguished Arabian historian, and grand cadl of Damascus; author of a biographical work, entitled "The Decree of Eminent Personages, and the Lives of Contemporaries." Died, 1282.

IBRAHIM EFFENDI, a Turk, belonging to the body of Ulema, or lawyers, who, from a careful perusal of the Scriptures, was converted to Christianity, in the 17th century, and baptized at Pera. He afterwards assumed the habit of St. Dominic, and the name of Paul Anthony Effendi. Died, 1697.

IBRAHIM EFFENDI, a native of Poland.

PUT NO TRUST IN FORTUNE; SHE EVER ABANDONETH THE BRAVE, AND EXALTETH THE NEWEST MINDON OF HER FAVOUR.

CULTIVATE THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE NOBLE-HEARTED; AND THOUGH THEY SEEM TO SLIGHT THEE, STILL EXCUSE THEM.

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who was raised to the first dignities in the Ottoman empire. He established the first printing-press in Turkey in 1728; the count de Bonneval furnishing him with the characters. The first work which he produced was on the military art; he afterwards published the "Account of an expedition against the Afghans;" a "Turkish Grammar;" and a "History of Turkey."

IBRAHIM MANSOUR EFFENDI, an adventurer, whose real name was Cerfbere, was the son of a Jew at Strasburg. He had served in the republican hussars; but became so violent a royalist, that he was imprisoned. In 1802 he went to Constantinople, embraced the Mahometan faith, and instructed the Turkish troops in the European discipline. He afterwards travelled through the north of Europe, and, under the assumed name of Medelsheim, held a government office in Westphalia; afterwards was engineer to Ali Pacha, and on quitting that employ, travelled to various parts of Asia, Africa, and America. At length, being in a state of absolute destitution, he shot himself at Paris, in 1826. He was the author of a "Memoir of Greece and Albania during the Government of Ali Pacha."

IBYCUS, a Greek lyric poet, was a native of Rhegium, and flourished about 540 B.C. He was murdered by robbers, and in the moment of dying he observed a flight of cranes passing, whom he implored to be his avengers. Sometime after, as these murderers were walking in Rhegium, one of them, seeing some cranes in the air, said to his companions, "Here are the avengers of Ibycus," which exciting the suspicion of a person who overheard them, the wretches were apprehended, and being tortured, confessed their crime.

ICTINUS, an Athenian architect, who lived in the fourth century B.C., and was employed by Pericles in the erection of the Parthenon. He also built the temple of Ceres, and Proserpine at Eleusis; and the temple of Apollo Epicurius, in Arcadia.

IDACIUS, a Spanish bishop of the fifth century, who wrote a chronicle, commencing with the first year of the reign of Theodosius, and ending with the 11th of that of Leo. The Consular Fasti are also attributed to him.

IETZELER, CHRISTOPHER, a Swiss architect, born at Schaffhausen, in 1734. He studied under the celebrated Euler, at Berlin, and travelled in several parts of Europe. He filled the mathematical chair at his native place with great distinction; and died in 1791.

IFFLAND, AUGUSTUS, a celebrated German actor and dramatic writer, was born at Hanover, in 1739. In 1796, he was invited to Berlin, to take the direction of the theatre there, and, in 1811, was appointed general director of all the royal plays. He died in 1814. His works comprise forty-seven plays, memoirs, and reflections on the theory of his art. So greatly was he admired by many, that he has been termed the Moliere of Germany; and Madame de Staël said of him, that there was not an accent or a gesture for which Iffland could not account as a philosopher and an artist.

IGNARRA, NICHOLAS, a learned Neapolitan antiquary, born in 1728. He became principal professor of sacred literature in the college of Urbano, at Naples; was director of the royal printing-office; tutor to the hereditary prince Francis of Bourbon; and published a learned work, entitled "De Palæstra Neapolitana Commentarium." Died, 1808.

IGNATIUS, St., surnamed Theophorus, an eminent father of the church and a martyr, was a native of Syria, and a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, by whom he was made bishop of Antioch, A. D. 68. He continued there till 107, when Trajan entered the city in triumph, after having conquered the Scythians and Dacians. A persecution of the Christians followed, and Ignatius, after a long conference with the emperor, was sent to Rome, where he was doomed to suffer the dreadful death of being exposed to the fury of wild beasts in the amphitheatre. Seven of his genuine epistles remain, and were published by Usher, at Oxford, in 1645.

IGNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was the son of the emperor Michael Curopalata, and of Procopia, daughter of the emperor Nicephorus. He died in 678.

IHRE, JOHN, a learned Swede, was born at Upsal, in 1707. His grandfather was archbishop of Upsal, where the subject of this article had his education; after which he travelled into various parts of Europe, and on his return became a member of the academy of sciences. In 1748 he was made professor of rhetoric and politics, an office the duties of which he discharged with great ability for forty years; and died in 1780. His chief works are "Lexicon Dialectorum;" "Glossarium Sueco-Gothicum," 2 vols. folio; and "De Runorum Antiquitate, Patria, Origine, et Occasu."

ILIVE, JACOB, an English printer and letter-founder, who published some strange pieces, as a pretended translation of the book of Jasher, an oration proving that this world is hell, that men are fallen spirits, and that the fire to destroy them at the day of judgment will be immaterial, &c. He died in 1768.

IMBERT, BARTHOLOMEW, a French poet, was born at Nîmes in 1747. His poem on the Judgment of Paris has been much admired. He also published a volume of fables; was the author of an agreeable novel, entitled "Les Egaremens de l'Amour," and some other pieces. Died, 1790.

IMBERT, JOSEPH GABRIEL, a painter of considerable merit, who studied under Le Brun and Vander Meulen, was born at Marseilles, in 1654. At the age of thirty-four he entered into the Carthusian order; but was permitted by his brethren to exercise his pencil on religious subjects. Died, 1740, aged 85.

IMHOFF, JOHN WILLIAM, a lawyer and senator of Nuremberg, who devoted himself to the study of history and the descents and alliances of all the great families of Europe; hence he became an eminent genealogist, and produced many able works illustrative of his science. Born, 1651; died, 1728.

IMPERIALI, JOSEPH RENATUS, a cele-

THE LATTER HALF OF HUMAN LIFE IS OFTEN SPENT IN GETTING RID OF THE FOLLIES AND ERRORS CONTRACTED IN THE YOUNGER.

MANKIND ARE PERPETUALLY OSCILLATING BETWEEN HOPE AND FEARS; BOTH OF WHICH ARE, FOR THE MOST PART, UNFOUNDED.

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brated cardinal, born of an illustrious Genoese family, in 1651. He was employed by different popes in the most important affairs; and in the conclave of 1730 was within one vote of being elected pope himself. For probity, liberality, and a love of literature, few excelled him. Died, 1737.

INA, king of the West Saxons, a valiant prince and an able legislator, succeeded Ceadwalla, in 689. Having obtained advantages over the people of Kent, in 694, he wrested Somersetshire and other parts of the west of England from the Britons. He afterwards made war upon the Mercians; but the latter part of his reign was spent in works of peace, and he ended his days in a monastery, having resigned his crown in 726. The laws of Ina served as the foundation of the code formed by Alfred; and some of them are still extant.

INCHBALD ELIZABETH, a novelist and dramatic writer of great talent, was born at Stanningfield, near Bury, Suffolk, in 1736. Having lost her father at the age of sixteen, she went to London with the view of obtaining an engagement for the stage, where, after escaping many dangers in her rash adventure, she married Mr. Inchbald, an actor of some celebrity, and accompanied him on several provincial tours. He died in 1779, and Mrs. Inchbald obtained an engagement at Covent-garden in 1780, where she continued eight years, and was deservedly popular. After her retirement from the stage in 1789, she depended upon her literary labours. She wrote nineteen dramas, several of which were decidedly successful, and among them may be noticed "Such Things Are," "Every one has his Fault," "Lover's Vows," &c., besides two novels, "The Simple Story," and "Nature and Art." Mrs. Inchbald also edited "The British Theatre," in 25 vols.; a similar collection of popular farces, in 7 vols.; and "The Modern Theatre," in 10 vols. She died in 1821; having passed a life attended with many difficulties and temptations, with unscathed reputation, and displaying the noble and self-denying character of her nature, as may be seen from her *Life and Correspondence*, published by Boaden, in 2 vols. 8vo.

INCHOFER, MELCHIOR, a German Jesuit, was born at Vienna, in 1584. He wrote a book, entitled, "The Virgin Mary's Letter to the people of Messina proved to be genuine," which gave great offence to his brethren, whom he found great difficulty in appeasing. He also wrote a satire against them, which was printed after his death under the title of "Monarchia Solipsorum." He also wrote the "Ecclesiastical History of Hungary," &c. Died at Milan, in 1648.

INCLEDON, BENJAMIN CHARLES, a celebrated English singer, was born at St. Keveran, in Cornwall, in 1764, where his father practised as a surgeon. When only eight years old, the astonishing fine tones of his voice induced his parents to article him to Jackson of Exeter, under whose tuition he remained, as a chorister in Exeter cathedral, until he was fifteen. Not liking the restraints to which he was necessarily subject, he abruptly quitted his

situation in 1779, and entered as a common sailor on board the *Formidable*, of 98 guns, and remained in the royal navy five years, during which time he went to the West Indies, and saw some service. His vocal abilities having, however, attracted the notice of his officers, he was advised to try his fortune on the stage. He accordingly joined Collins's company at Southampton, in 1783, and next year accepted an engagement at Bath, where the manager introduced him to the acquaintance of Rauzzini, who did much towards perfecting him in the vocal art. In 1790 he made his debut at Covent-garden Theatre, with great success, as *Dermot*, in "The Poor Soldier," and rose at once into a degree of popularity, which attended him till the infirmities consequent upon advancing years, and an irregular mode of life, compelled him to quit the stage. His voice combined uncommon power, sweetness, and flexibility, both in the natural tones and the *falsetto*, and his intonation was singularly correct: indeed, those who have heard him in "The Storm," "Black-eyed Susan," or any of the better sort of the old English ballads and hunting songs, will not easily forget a style of singing, which, we believe, has seldom, if ever, had its equal. Died, 1826.

INGENHOUSZ, JOHN, an eminent physician and chemist, was born at Breda, in 1730. He came early to England, and having learnt the Suttonian method of inoculation, went to Vienna, in order to inoculate the daughter of the emperor; for which he was made Imperial physician, and obtained a pension. He was the author of several treatises on subjects of natural history; was elected a fellow of the royal society; and died in 1799.

INGLIS, Sir JAMES, was descended from an ancient family in Fifeshire, where he was born in the reign of James IV. He joined the French faction against the English, and in some skirmishes preceding the battle of Pinkie, so distinguished himself, that he was knighted on the field. In 1548 he published at St. Andrews his noted "Complaint of Scotland." He died at Culross, in 1554.

INGLIS, Sir WILLIAM, K.C.B., a lieutenant-general, colonel of the 57th foot, and governor of Cork. From the time Sir William first entered the army, as an ensign in the 57th, to the date of his death, fifty-seven years had elapsed—his career being thus identified with the achievements of a regiment who obtained during the Peninsular war the appellation of the "die-hards." His campaigns commenced in America, where his regiment was on duty from 1781 to 1791. It afterwards formed part of the army in Flanders, under the duke of York; and returned to England in 1795, when the subject of this memoir attained the rank of major. He next served under Sir John Moore in the West Indies; distinguished himself on several occasions; and returned from Trinidad with his shattered regiment in 1802. Having formed a second battalion of the 57th in 1803, he rejoined the first battalion, and embarked with it for Guernsey, when in 1805, he succeeded to its command, and proceeded with

A DIVULGED SECRET IS SPREAD BY COUNTLESS TONGUES, AND EACH EXAGGERATES OR FALSIFIES IT.

REAL HONOUR NEVER VARIES: IT HAS ITS ETHERAL SOURCE IN THE UNALTERABLE LAW OF DUTY.

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[INN]

It to Gibraltar. In 1809 the 57th joined the second brigade of major-general Hill's division, in the Peninsula. In the battle of Albuera it suffered a tremendous loss, 415 being killed and wounded out of 579, the number of which it consisted at the commencement of the action. On this occasion colonel Ingle's horse was shot under him; and he was wounded in the neck by a grape-shot. In consequence of this severe wound he went to England; but, after a very short stay, he returned to Lisbon; and, on account of his health, he remained for a time as president of a general court-martial. In 1813 he attained the rank of a major-general; and at the battles of Pampluna, Nivelle, Orthez, Abensera, &c. he signalled himself by his skill and bravery, and his name was repeatedly included in the votes of thanks from parliament. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1825, and in 1829 was made governor of Cork. Died, at Ramsgate, aged 73, Nov. 29, 1835.

INGLIS, HENRY DAVID, a writer of some distinction, whose earliest works were published in the name of Derwent Conway, was a native of Scotland, and born in 1794. An ardent desire to visit foreign countries, and a not less ardent love of literature, led him to indulge both propensities by visiting the Continent and recording his observations. His first work was entitled "The Tales of Ardenmore," which was followed by "Solitary Walks through many Lands;" after which appeared his "Travels in Norway and Sweden," "Spain in 1830," "The New Gli Blas," &c. After his return from Spain he made a tour through Ireland, the result of which was an admirable work, entitled "Ireland in 1831." His constitution at length sunk under his literary exertions; he was seized with a disease of the brain, and died in 1835.

INGULPHUS, abbot of Croyland, and author of a history of that abbey, was born in London about 1039. William, duke of Normandy, while a visitor at the court of Edward the Confessor, made Ingulphus, then of the age of twenty-one, his secretary. He afterwards went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and, upon his return, entered into the order of the Benedictines, at the abbey of Fontenelle, in Normandy, of which he became prior. On the requirement of the crown of England by William, Ingulphus was created abbot of the rich monastery of Croyland, which he was enabled to rebuild; and, by the favour of the king and archbishop Lanfranc, he obtained for it many privileges. The history of this monastery commences with the year 664, is brought down to 1091, and is interspersed with many particulars of the English kings. Died, 1109.

INGHIRAMI, TOMASO PEDRA, an eminent Italian scholar, who, under the patronage of Lorenzo de Medici, obtained an excellent education, and ultimately became librarian of the Vatican. He wrote a "Defence of Cicero," a "History of Rome," &c. Born, 1740; died, 1816.

INGRAM, ROBERT, an English clergyman, born at Beverley, Yorkshire, in 1727; author of several learned and ingenious

treatises on scriptural subjects; among which is "An Account of the Ten Tribes of Israel being in America, originally written by Manasseh Ben Israel, with Observations." Died, 1804.

INGRASSIAS, JOHN PHILIP, an eminent Sicilian physician, born in 1510. He filled the chair of medicine and anatomy at Naples with great credit; and when the plague raged at Palermo, he adopted such salutary regulations as put a stop to the calamity. He wrote several medical and anatomical works, in one of which he ably defended the rules and practice of Galen. Ingrassias ranks among the improvers of anatomy, by his discovery of the bone, called staples, in the ear, and by that of the seminal vesicles. Died, 1580.

INNOCENT. There have been thirteen popes of this name, of whom the following deserve a niche in our work:—

INNOCENT I. ST., was a native of Albano, and succeeded Anastasius I. as bishop of Rome, in 402. He supported St. Chrysostom, and renounced communion with the Eastern churches, on account of their treatment of that eminent man. In 409 he endeavoured to obtain terms of peace with Alaric, but was unsuccessful, and during the following year Rome was taken and pillaged. Died, 417.

INNOCENT II., a Roman of noble birth, elected, in 1130, by a part of the cardinals, whilst others chose Peter of Leon, who took the name of Anacletus. This contest for the papal chair continued until the death of the latter in 1138, although the monarchs of England, France, and Germany, espoused the cause of Innocent. The whole period of his pontificate was one continued struggle for pre-eminence, either with rival popes or unbending kings. Died, 1143.

INNOCENT III., one of the most eminent of the popes, was descended from the counts of Segni, and born at Anagni, in 1161. He was raised to the papacy in 1198; and being endowed by nature with all the talents of a ruler, possessed of great erudition, and favoured by circumstances, he was better qualified than any of his predecessors to elevate the papal power. His first care was to unite the Christian princes in a crusade for the recovery of Palestine, and in order to succeed he began by a cruel persecution of the Albigenses. He put France under an interdict, because Philip Augustus divorced his queen; and he was still more arbitrary in his treatment of John, king of England, for refusing to confirm the election of Stephen Langton, as archbishop of Canterbury. Innocent laid the kingdom under an interdict, and, in 1212, formally deposed him, and instigated the king of France to attack England. John was finally obliged to submit; resigned his territories to Rome; and received them, as a papal fief, from Innocent, from whom he was unable to obtain abolition until he had paid large sums of money. Almost all Christendom was now subject to the pope; two crusades were undertaken at his order, and his influence extended even to Constantinople. Under his rule, in fact, the temporal power of the papal see was built upon a solid foundation. He reigned from

PRIEN SHIPS FOUND ON A MUTUAL TASTE FOR PRIVILEGES, ARE SLIGHTLY CEMENTED, AND AS SPEEDILY DISSOLVED.

FOLLOW PASHONS AT A MODERATE DISTANCE, AND NEVER REINDEER LOVE SHOWN

[IPH]

A New Universal Biography.

[IRE]

IT IS THE TRUE SPIRIT OF POLITENESS SO TO REGULATE OUR MANNERS, AS TO MAKE OUR COMPANY PERFECTLY AT EASE.

sea to sea, and the Roman republic, in her first four centuries, did not possess a more extended territory. Yet it must be admitted, that he acted in accordance with the principles laid down in his writings; he enforced purity of morals in the clergy, and was himself irreproachable in private life; but the cruel persecution of the Albigenses in the south of France, which he encouraged, and the inquisitorial tribunals established by him in 1198, from which the inquisition itself originated, are stains on his pontificate, but partially effaced by a consideration of the spirit of the times and the disordered state of the Christian world. In 1215 he convoked the fourth general council of the Lateran, consisting of more than 1300 archbishops, bishops, prelates, and ambassadors of European princes, by which transubstantiation in the Lord's Supper and auricular confession were established as dogmas; and it was at this famous council that the celebrated orders of St. Dominic and St. Francis were confirmed. Died, 1216.

INNOCENT XI. (BENEDICT ODESCALONI), born in 1611, was the son of a banker at Como, in the Milanese. In his youth he served as a soldier in Germany and Poland; quitted the camp to take orders, and rose, through the intermediate dignities to the pontificate in 1676, on the death of Clement X. He was eminent for his probity and austerity, restraining luxury and excess, and even prohibiting women from learning music. Nor was he less distinguished for the enmity he bore to France, or rather its sovereign, Louis XIV.; his dispute with whom was highly favourable to the English revolution, as it induced the pope, in 1690, to unite with the allies against James II., in order to lower the influence of Louis. His conduct in this respect has led many Catholics to assert, that he sacrificed their religion to his personal resentment; but Bayle judiciously observes, that the extreme preponderance of any great Catholic sovereign is injurious to the interests of the papacy, and mentions the similar conduct of Sixtus V., in relation to Philip II. of Spain, and queen Elizabeth of England. He died in 1689, aged 78.

IPHITUS, king of Elis, in Greece, memorable as the institutor of the famous Olympic games, in the eighth century B.C. These games, at first consisting only of athletic exercises, but afterwards including horse and chariot racing, and even the trials of skill among rival candidates in music, poetry, eloquence, &c. were celebrated every fourth year, in the month of July, near Olympia, a city of Elis.

IPHICRATES, a famous Athenian military commander, during the fourth century B.C., who raised himself to eminence, by courage and talents, early in life. In the war of Corinth, 395 B.C., he successfully opposed Agesilaus, the warlike king of Sparta. He afterwards commanded a body of auxiliary troops, in the service of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, in an expedition to Egypt; and, in 368 B.C., he relieved Sparta, when invaded by the Theban general Epaminondas. In the social war, he was one of the commanders of the fleet fitted

out by the Athenians, for the recovery of Byzantium; when, being accused of treachery by one of his colleagues, he defended himself with such spirit, that he was acquitted; but though he lived to a great age, he did not again engage in the military operations of Athens.

IRELAND, JOHN, an ingenious writer on works of art, was born near Wem, in Shropshire, and brought up to the watch-making business. He afterwards became a dealer in paintings and prints; and died, near Birmingham, in 1789. He is the author of "Hogarth Illustrated," 3 vols.; and the "Life and Letters of John Henderson," the actor.

IRELAND, SAMUEL, was originally a silk manufacturer in Spitalfields; but having a taste for the arts, he became a speculator in scarce books, prints, &c., and published many embellished tours. In 1796 his character sustained a deep injury in consequence of the part he took in the publication of an impudent forgery, fabricated by his son, which made a great noise at the time, and was entitled "Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments, under the hand and seal of William Shakespeare, &c." His son, however, acquitted him of wilful participation in this gross literary fraud, in what he termed an "Authentic Account of the Shakespeare Manuscripts." Besides a variety of "Picturesque Tours," above alluded to, Samuel Ireland published a work in one volume, entitled "Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth."

IRENEUS, ST., a Christian martyr in the second century, was bishop of Lyons. He was a man of considerable learning, and animated with an ardent zeal for Christianity; in which cause he suffered during the fifth persecution under Septimius Severus, in 202, and is honoured as a saint.

IRENE, an empress of Constantinople, alike famous for her talents, her beauty, and her crimes, was by birth an Athenian, and married Leo IV., after whose death, in 769, she raised herself and her son Constantine VI., who was then but nine years old, to the imperial throne. Charlemagne at that time menaced the Eastern empire. Irene at first delayed him by promises; and at length went so far as to oppose him, arms in hand; but he totally defeated her army, in the year 786. When Constantine had arrived at manhood, he refused to permit her to participate longer in the government, and actually reigned alone seven years; but the inhuman and unnatural empress caused him to be deprived of his sight, and assumed the sovereignty. Her entrance into Constantinople on a triumphal car of gold and precious stones, her liberality to the people, the freedom which she bestowed on all prisoners, and other artifices employed by her, were not sufficient to secure her from the consequences of her criminal accession. Nicephorus, who was placed on the imperial throne, exiled her to the Isle of Lesbos, where she died, in 803.

IRETON, HENRY, a soldier, statesman, and regicide, was born at Atterton, in Nottinghamshire, in 1610; studied at Trinity college, Oxford, and the Middle Temple; and on the breaking out of the Rebellion,

THE MAN WHO CANNOT DISTINGUISH LIBERality FROM JUSTICE, WILL NEVER THINK HIMSELF BOUND TO BE GRATEFUL.

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joined the parliamentarians, the left wing of whose army he commanded at the battle of Naseby. Having married a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, he soon rose to preferments; sat in judgment upon the king, whom he had previously betrayed; and was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland; where he died, in 1651. His body was brought to England, and buried in Westminster abbey, till the Restoration, when it was taken up, suspended at the gallows, and then thrown into a pit with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw.

IRVING, the Rev. EDWARD, M. A., a native of Annan, Scotland, was born in 1792. He received the first rudiments of classical education at the village schoolmaster, which he completed at the university of Edinburgh. When a mere child he is said to have been singular in his way of thinking, habits, and amusements; and, before he had reached the seventeenth year of his age, he was recommended as a teacher of the mathematics, by professor Leslie, to an academy at Haddington. That situation he left, in order to fill a similar one at Kirkcaldy, where he remained seven years, and during which time he became enamoured of Miss Isabella Martin, whom he afterwards married. In 1819 he went to Edinburgh, with a determination of becoming a preacher of the gospel; and on Dr. Chalmers hearing him in the pulpit he appointed him to be his colleague at St. John's church, Glasgow. In 1823 he was appointed to preach at the Caledonian Asylum, in Cross-street, Hatton-garden, and introduced to the public as the late assistant of Dr. Chalmers. The force, eloquence, and it may be added, the novelty of style and manner of Mr. Irving, drew such large congregations to the Caledonian Asylum, that those only were admitted who could procure tickets—even for "standing room;" while these were chiefly distributed among the noble, wealthy, and liberal of both sexes; in short, it became "quite the fashion" to attend Mr. Irving, whose grotesque appearance, violent gesticulation, peculiar phraseology, and general attack upon all professors whose opinions were opposed to his own, had created so ardent a curiosity to hear him, that, from about fifty seats being previously occupied in the chapel, applications were made to the amount of sixteen hundred. He occasionally preached at different chapels for charities, bible societies, &c. He published many of his sermons and opinions; and on becoming acquainted with Mr. Drummond, joined "the prophets," as they were called, of Albury Park, the seat of the latter. These "prophets" were twenty or thirty persons assembled together at the above-named seat for the express object of studying, or elucidating "the sublime science of sacred prophecy," accounts of which were published in 1827. In the course of this and the following year the change in Mr. Irving's doctrines became evident to his former admirers; and in 1830 he was charged with "heresy" by the Scotch church in London. Proceedings of the presbytery were carried on against him; and the judgment of that body being approved by the trustees of the National

Scotch Church, which had been erected for him in Regent-square, he was dismissed therefrom, and afterwards deposed by the presbytery of Annan. With fanatics generally, the greater the absurdity the stronger is the attachment to it; and some of Mr. Irving's warmest friends resolved on providing him with a chapel, wherein he might preach uncontrolled. The picture-gallery of the late Mr. West, in Newman-street, was fitted up for that purpose, and there the novelty of what he termed "manifestations of the spirit," as evinced by the screams and ravings in "unknown tongues" of the deluded or the artful, ensured him full audiences. About this time he felt it necessary to return to Scotland in the hope of recruiting his health; but, on arriving at Glasgow, he rapidly became worse, and he died on the 6th of December, 1834, with all the external symptoms of old age, though only in his 42d year.

IRWIN, EYLES, was born at Calcutta, of Irish parents, in 1748, and received his education in England. In 1767 he returned to the east in a civil capacity; but was suspended, in 1777, for his attachment to lord Pigot; on which he came to Europe over land to seek redress; obtained it, and was restored to his former station at Madras, whither he again repaired. In 1785 he returned again to England; but in 1792 he went to China to superintend the Company's affairs; after which he revisited England, where he died in 1817. His works are "Adventures during a Voyage up the Red Sea, and a Journey across the Desert;" "Eastern Eclogues;" an "Epistle to Mr. Hayley;" "Ode on the Death of Hyder Ally;" "An Inquiry into the feasibility of Buonaparte's Expedition into the East," "Napoleon, or the Vanity of Human Wishes," &c.

ISABELLA of CASTILE, the celebrated queen of Spain, daughter of John II., was born in 1451, and married, in 1469, Ferdinand V., king of Arragon. After the death of her brother, Henry IV., in 1474, she ascended the throne of Castile, to the exclusion of her eldest sister, Joanna, who had the rightful claim to the crown. After the kingdoms of Arragon and Castile were united, Ferdinand and Isabella together assumed the royal title of Spain. She was haughty and ambitious; but with the graces and charms of her sex, Isabella united the courage of a hero, and the sagacity of a statesman and legislator: she was always present at the transaction of state affairs, and her name was placed beside that of her husband in public ordinances. Private warfare, which had formerly prevailed to the destruction of public tranquillity, she checked, and introduced a vigorous administration of justice. Died, 1504.

ISAAC, KARO, a rabbi, who was forced to quit Spain in consequence of the edict of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1499, which compelled the Jews to leave that country within four months, or become Christians. He first went to Portugal, and from thence to Jerusalem, but was so unfortunate as to lose all his children on their journey, as well as his library. He then passed the re-

DECORUM IS AN ATTRIBUTE OF VIRTUE, AND AN ESSENTIAL REQUISITE IN ALL POLISHED COMMUNITIES.

NOTHING IS MORE ABSURD THAN IMPERFECTLY COPIING THE MANNERS OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

maunder of his life in solitude, occupying himself in writing a Commentary on the Pentateuch.

ISAACSON, HENRY, the author of a valuable system of chronology, was the son of Richard Isaacson, sheriff of London, Born, 1581; died, 1634.

ISÆUS, an Athenian orator, the pupil of Lysias and Isocrates. He lived in the first half of the fourth century B.C.; was wholly unconnected with public affairs, and devoted himself to the task of instructing others. Eleven of his orations are still extant.

ISCANUS, JOSEPHUS, or Joseph of Exeter, was a distinguished writer of Latin poetry, who accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to Palestine. He was the author of an epic poem, entitled "Antiocheis," or the deeds of Richard which the poet had himself witnessed. This is unfortunately lost; but another, on the Trojan war, is still extant. Warton styles Iscanus "the miracle of his age in classical composition." Died, 1224.

ISELIN, JAMES CHRISTOPHER, an able German divine and philologist, was born at Basil, in 1681. He became professor of history and antiquities at Marburg; but was recalled to his native place, where he was promoted to the chair of divinity, and finally became rector of the university. He was also librarian of Basil, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. His writings are very numerous, and display his learning and abilities to much advantage on divinity, philology, &c. Died, 1737.

ISELIN, ISAAC, a German philosopher, and an ingenious writer, born at Basil, in 1728; of the grand council of which city he became secretary in 1756. His principal work is entitled "The History of Mankind," 2 vols. 8vo.; but many others came from his pen; and he carried on an extensive correspondence with the literati of his own and other countries. Died, 1782.

ISEMBERT of XAINTE, a French architect of the 12th century, whose skill in building the bridges of Xaintes and Rochelle induced John, king of England, to recommend him to the citizens of London, in 1201, as an engineer or architect, who might be useful to them in completing the bridge over the Thames then building. This structure (old London bridge) has of late years been removed, and its place supplied by a noble erection, which, for architectural beauty and solid masonry, has never been equalled. The old bridge was commenced under the direction of a priest called Peter of Colechurch, in 1176; and it was finished in 1209, probably by Isenbert; but the style in which it was executed, says but little for the state of architectural science in England during the 12th century.

ISIDORE of MILETUS, a Greek architect of the sixth century, who, together with Anthemius, was employed by the emperor Justinian to erect the church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. It is now used as a mosque.

ISIDORE of PELUSIUM, a saint in the Romish calendar, and so called from his retiring to a solitude near the town which

bears that name, was a celebrated disciple of St. Chrysostom, and flourished in the fifth century. He wrote three thousand epistles on theological questions and ecclesiastical discipline.

ISIDORE of SEVILLE, another Romish saint, was born at Carthage, of which city his father was governor. Isidore succeeded his brother in the bishopric of Seville in 601, and died in 636. His works are numerous, and among them is a chronicle, ending at the year 626. The editions of his *Mixal* and *Breviary* are very scarce.

ISLA, JOSEPH FRANCIS DE, a Spanish Jesuit, was born at Segovia, in 1714; and after the expulsion of his order from Spain, retired to Italy, and died at Bologna, in 1763. His principal work, "The Life of Friar Gerardi," is a bitter satire upon the absurdity, fanaticism, and ignorance of the monks, and upon the prevailing faults of pulpit eloquence. He possessed much of that kind of humour for which his countryman Cervantes is so justly famed, and was well calculated to effect a reform in the manners of those whom he satirized, if, indeed, the shafts of satire could possibly reach such a race of drones and bigots.

ISOCRATES, one of the greatest orators of Greece, was born at Athens, B.C. 436, and was the son of a musical instrument-maker. His principal teachers were Gorgias, Prodicus, and Theramenes. On account of his weak voice and natural timidity, he took but little share himself in public speaking, but he applied himself with the greatest ardour to instruction in the art of eloquence, and preparing orations for others. He was particularly distinguished for a polished style, and a harmonious construction of his sentences; his subjects were the most important points of morals and politics; and it is recorded to his honour, that he never, by writing or accusation, injured a single individual. He was warmly attached to the liberties of his country; and such was his grief on hearing of the fatal battle of Cheronea, that he took no food for four days, and literally died of starvation, in the 98th year of his age.

ITTIGIUS, THOMAS, a Lutheran divine, and theological writer, born at Lelpic, in 1644. He became professor of philosophy at his native place, and afterwards licentiate and professor in divinity. Died, 1710.

ITURBIDE, AUGUSTIN, emperor of Mexico, was born at Valladolid, in New Spain, in 1784, and entered the military service at the age of seventeen. In 1810 he was a lieutenant in the provincial regiment of his native city, but his military skill and valour were conspicuous, and led to his farther promotion; so that in 1816 he had risen to the command of the northern army, which occupied the provinces of Guanajuato and Valladolid. About this time he was suspected and accused of want of fidelity to the royal cause; but, though acquitted of the imputation, the disgust which he felt in consequence of this charge led him to retire for a while from active service. Subsequent events opened a new career for his ambition. He was invited to take the command of an army destined to the South, and he marched to Acapulco, in the latter part

THE IRRESOLUTE NEVER PROSECUTE THEIR VIEWS, SO LONG AS THEY HAVE ANY EXCUSE LEFT FOR DELAYING THEM.

NEVER BE INQUISITIVE ABOUT WHAT OTHERS SAY OF YOU: IT IS LIKE GATHERING STICKS TO BURN YOUR OWN HOUSE.

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of 1819. There he matured a plan, the professed object of which was the emancipation of Mexico from the yoke of Spain, the independence of the country, the protection of religion, and the union of the Spaniards and Mexicans. On the strength of this plan Iturbide continued his march to Queretaro, and was soon joined by Victoria, the most devoted of the friends of liberty. The road to power was now entirely open before Iturbide. He took possession of the capital in the name of the nation, and established a regency, consisting of members nominated by himself, and wholly under his control. Finding that the republicans saw through his intentions, and were opposed to his domination, he resolved to preserve his authority by boldly usurping the crown; and, accordingly, through the subservency of his troops, and the concurrence of a portion of the deputies, he was proclaimed emperor, May 18, 1822. It was decreed that the crown should be hereditary in the family of Iturbide, and that a million and a half of dollars should be his yearly allowance; at the same time conferring the title of princes on his sons, and establishing an order of knighthood and other accessories of a monarchy. The friends of liberal institutions, overawed and held at bay by the power of the usurper, fled to their wonted retreats, or temporized until a fitting season should arrive for acting with union and efficiency. But they could not acquiesce in a state of things so adverse to their feelings. Iturbide was driven by his necessities to exasperate the minds of the people, already disgusted with successive usurpations. Defection now became general among the officers of the army, and in all the provinces, so that Iturbide saw plainly that his cause was hopeless, and hastily assembled at Mexico the dispersed members of Congress, and tendered to them his abdication of the crown, March 20th, 1823. Congress agreed to grant Iturbide a large yearly pension, on condition of his leaving the Mexican territory for ever, and residing somewhere in Italy, making suitable provision for his family in case of his death. He proceeded to the coast, under escort of general Bravo, and embarked, May 11th, 1823, for Leghorn. He might have continued to live happily in one of the charming villas of Tuscany, had he not been impelled by an insane ambition to attempt the recovery of his lost empire. With this object, he left Italy for England, and embarked for Mexico, May 11th, 1824, precisely a year after his departure from it, and arrived in sight of the port of Soto la Marina, July 14th. During the year that had elapsed, the Mexicans had adopted a republican constitution, and Iturbide had no party nor friends in the nation. The government had been apprised of his leaving Italy, and suspected his design. A decree was passed, bearing date April 26th, 1824, declaring him to be proscribed as a traitor, and requiring that, in case he landed in the country, the mere fact should render him a public enemy. Wholly deceived in regard to the fate which awaited him, Iturbide landed at Soto la Marina, accompanied only by Beneski, his secretary, and was almost immediately arrested by order of La Garza, commander of the province

of New Santander, to whom he had applied for passports, pretending that they were for persons who had visited Mexico on a mining speculation. La Garza lost no time in conducting his prisoner to Padilla, the capital of the province, demanding instructions how to act, of the provincial legislature. His fate was but for a short time delayed; sentence of immediate death was pronounced; and while preparations for executing the sentence were making, Iturbide addressed the assembled people, protesting his innocence of any treasonable purpose, and exhorting them to observe the duties of patriotism, religion, and civil subordination. He is allowed to have possessed great military talents, and considerable strength of character: and had he been led to use his influence in the establishment of a free government, he might have realized the expectations of those who gave him credit for intending to follow the example of Washington. He was shot, July 19, 1824.

IVANOF, FEODOR FEODOROVITCH, a Russian dramatist, was born in 1777. He first served in the army, from which he was removed to the commissariat department; was the author of several comedies, and a tragedy called "Martha, or the Conquest of Novogorod." Died, 1816.

IVES, or YVES, bishop of Chartres, was born in 1035, and raised to that see in 1093. He distinguished himself by his zeal against Philip I. of France, who had put away his wife, Bertha of Holland, and taken Bertrade, the wife of Fouques de Requin, count of Anjou. Died, 1115.

IVES, JOHN, an English antiquary, was born at Yarmouth, in 1751. He became Suffolk-herald extraordinary; and published three numbers of select papers on subjects of English antiquities; also "Remarks on the Garland of the Romans," "Remarks on English Coins," &c. Died, 1776.

IVETAUX, NICHOLAS VAUQUELIN, Seigneur de, a French poet and man of letters, born in 1559. He succeeded his father as lieutenant-governor of Caen, in Normandy; but being of a gay disposition he quitted it for the metropolis, and was selected by the "Fair Gabrielle" to fill the situation of tutor to her son, the young duke of Vendome. He afterwards became tutor to the dauphin, but his licentious course of life occasioned his dismissal. He, however, received a pension, and lived till he was 90 years of age. He wrote a clever poem, entitled "Institution d'un Prince," and a variety of other pieces. Died, 1649.

IZAACKE, RICHARD; author of "The Antiquities, or Memorials of the City of Exeter," was born there; filled the offices of town-clerk and chamberlain; and died in 1700.

IZIOCALT II. the fourth king of Mexico, ascended the throne in 1433, and died in 1445. During his reign all the warlike nations on the borders of the lake of Mexico were reduced to subjection. He also conquered the Tepeacans; fortified and embellished his capital; formed a body of laws for his subjects; and may be regarded as the real founder of the Mexican empire.

HE WHO IN QUESTIONS OF RIGHT, VIRTUE, OR DUTY, SETS HIMSELF ABOVE ALL POSSIBLE RIDICULE, IS TRULY GREAT.

HE WHO IS PUFFED UP WITH THE FIRST GALE OF PROSPERITY, WILL BEND BENEATH THE FIRST BLAST OF ADVERSITY.

J.

A MAN WHO CAN NEITHER SERVE HIS FRIENDS, NOR EXPOSE HIS ENEMIES, IS AN UNPROFITABLE ACQUAINTANCE.

JAAPHAR EBN TOPHAIL, a learned Arabian of the twelfth century; author of a philosophical romance, entitled the "History of Hal Ebn Yorkdan," the object of which is to prove that the light of nature is sufficient of itself to lead mankind to a knowledge of the Deity. Died, 1198.

JABLONOWSKY, JOSEPH ALEXANDER VON, a Polish prince, born in 1712. Preferring a life of literary ease, he resigned his dignity when the troubles broke out in his country, and went to live at Leipzig, where he distinguished himself as the patron of science, founded a society, called by his name, which still exists. He wrote "The Lives of twelve Generals;" a "Treatise on Slavonic Poetry;" and other works. Died, 1777.

JABLONSKI, DANIEL ERNEST, a native of Dantzig, born in 1660, who after studying at several universities, among which was Oxford, eventually became an ecclesiastical counsellor at Berlin and president of the academy. He was an able divine, and laboured earnestly, though without success, in endeavouring to promote a union between the Lutherans and Calvinists. He wrote several theological works, and translated Bentley's Boylean Lectures into Latin. Died, 1741.

JABLONSKI, THEODORE, brother of the preceding, was born at Dantzig in 1654, and became counsellor to the king of Prussia. He cultivated a taste for philosophy and general literature with great success, and was the author of a "Course of Ethics," and several other works of merit. Died, 1731.

JABLONSKI, PAUL ERNEST, nephew to the preceding, and son of Daniel Ernest, was the author of a very erudite treatise on the mythology of ancient Egypt, in 3 vols. and other able works, theological and antiquarian. Died, 1757.

JACKSON, THOMAS, dean of Peterborough, a learned divine of the 17th century, was a native of the county of Durham; born in 1579, and died in 1640. He wrote many excellent devotional tracts, but his principal work consists of a "Commentary on the Apostles' Creed," a performance combining great learning and research.

JACKSON, JOHN, a learned Hebraist and controversial writer, was born at Lensy, in Yorkshire, in 1686. The corporation of Doncaster gave him the living of Rossington, but the pertinacity with which he supported his Arian principles prevented his farther rise in the church. He was the author of "Chronological Antiquities;" and left behind him the character of a learned and sincere writer, though strongly tinged with the faults of a violent polemic. Died, 1763.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, a musical composer and author, was born in 1730, at Exeter, and received the rudiments of a classical education, with a view to his fol-

lowing one of the liberal professions. His taste for music displayed itself, however, so decidedly while he was yet a youth, that his friends were induced to place him under Travers, the organist of the cathedral belonging to his native city. Having passed two years in the metropolis, he returned to Exeter in 1750, and, succeeding eventually to the situation of organist, there passed the remainder of his life. He published several books of songs, canzonets, hymns, and sonatas of his composition, which are still held in esteem for their chasteness of conception and truth of expression: he was also the author of a treatise "On the present State of Music," "The Four Ages," &c. Mr. Jackson was likewise a landscape painter of no mean powers. Died, 1804.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, a Protestant clergyman, by birth an Irishman, who earned a disgraceful notoriety by carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the French in 1794, and recommending the invasion of Ireland. Being convicted of this offence, and while his counsel were about to move for an arrest of judgment, he expired in court, and on examination it appeared he had taken poison.

JACKSON, JOHN, an eminent English portrait painter, was born at Lastingham, in Yorkshire, in 1776, and apprenticed to his father, who was a tailor; but discovering a decided talent for the art in which he afterwards excelled, his abilities procured him the protection of Sir George Beaumont, through whose means he removed to London, and studied at the Royal Academy. At the time he entered the great theatre of art, Lawrence, Opie, Beechey, and other eminent masters pre-occupied the particular branch he had chosen, and for a time he contented himself with painting portraits in water-colours, in which he was very successful. He was, however, determined to take a high stand, if possible, as a portrait painter in oil; and the tact with which he copied the works of the old masters surprised his contemporaries. He was elected royal academical in 1817; and when, in 1819, he travelled through Italy, and visited Rome with Mr. Chantrey, he was chosen a member of the academy of St. Luke. Jackson "had an uncommon readiness and skill of hand, a rapid felicity of finish, which enabled him to dash off at a few sittings, whatever he undertook; his colouring was deep, clear, and splendid; and in this he more resembled Reynolds than any artist since his day." Died, 1831.

JACKSON, DR. CYRIL, an eminent divine, was born in 1746, at Stamford, where his father was a medical practitioner. He received his education at Westminster-school, from whence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford, and obtained the degree of D.D. in 1781. He became sub-preceptor to his late majesty, for which he was made canon of Christ-church, and on the elevation

HOW WHETTERED IS THE ARROW WHOSE PEACE HAS NO ENDURANCE; WHOSE STRUCTURE IS DOOMED TO DESOLATION.

[JAC]

A New Universal Biography.

[JAC]

IDEAL PEOPLE ARE GENERALLY THE MOST ILL-TEMPERED; THOSE WHO HAVE SUFFICIENT OCCUPATION HAVE NO LEISURE FOR IT.

of Dr. Bagot to a bishopric, he succeeded him in the deanery, which he resigned in 1808. Dr. Jackson was an excellent governor of his college and an elegant scholar, but he as studiously avoided the press as he did the mitre, though the primacy of Ireland was offered him, as well as an English bishopric. Died, 1819.

JACKSON, DR. WILLIAM, bishop of Oxford, was a brother of the preceding, and born at Stamford, in 1750. He became a prebendary of York, regius professor of Greek at Oxford, preacher to the society of Lincoln's-inn, canon of Christ-church, and in 1811, bishop of Oxford. He translated a tract on the Sieve of Eratosthenes into Latin, published some sermons, and was a sound mathematician. Died, 1815.

JACKSON, ROBERT, M.D. was an Inspector of military hospitals, and many years chief of the medical department of the army in the West Indies. He served as a regimental surgeon in North America in 1778; and on returning to England he settled as a physician at Stockton. On hostilities with France taking place in 1793, he again engaged in the army service, and was employed for many years on the continent and in the West Indies. Among his works are a treatise "On the Fevers of Jamaica, with Observations on the Intermittents of America;" "Remarks on the Constitution of the Medical Department of the British Army," &c. He died at Thursby, near Carlisle, in 1827.

JACOBS, GILES, an industrious English lawyer, who published, among a great variety of works, a "Law Dictionary," and the "Lives and Characters of English Poets." He died in 1744, aged 54.

JACOBS, BEN NAPHTALI, a learned Jew of the 5th century. The invention of the Masoretic points and accents is ascribed to him and Ben Aser.

JACOBS, BEN HAJIM, a rabbi of the sixteenth century, who published the *Masora* at Venice, in 1525, in 4 vols. folio, with the text of the Bible, the Chaldee Paraphrase, and the Rabbinical Commentaries. This work is greatly esteemed by the Jews.

JACOBS, HENRY, pastor of the first congregation of Independents in England, was a native of Kent. After graduating at Oxford, he was preferred to the benefice of Chorlton, near Hythe; but having published a polemical tract, in which he avowed his separation from the church on conscientious grounds, he found it necessary to withdraw from England for a time. He at length, however, returned, and established a separate congregation on independent principles; but in 1624 he went to America, and there died.—His son, of the same name, studied under Episcopius, at Leyden, and was distinguished for his knowledge in oriental literature. He afterwards obtained a fellowship at Merton college, Oxford, and graduated both in arts and physic; but he was ejected from his fellowship by the parliamentary commissioners, and died at Canterbury, in 1652. He wrote many learned works.

JACOBS, JOHN, (noticed here as an instance of longevity) was a native of Franche Comté, who, having attained the age of

120, was sold by his grand-daughter to a mountebank for one hundred crowns. Dragged from town to town, and exhibited as a public show, the old man sunk under the fatigue, and shortly after died, 1790.

JACOBÆUS, OLIOER, a Danish physician, was born in the Isle of Jutland in 1650. He became professor of philosophy and physic at Copenhagen, where he died in 1701. He wrote, "Compendium Institutionum Medicarum;" "De Raulis et Laceratis Dissertatio;" "Museum Regium;" and some Latin poems.

JACOBI, JOHN GEORGE, a German poet, was born in 1740, at Dusseldorf; studied at Gottingen; was professor of philosophy and eloquence at Halle; and, subsequently, of the Belles Lettres at Friburg, which he retained during his life. The style of Jacobi was formed on that of the lighter French poets, and possesses much ease and gaiety. Died, 1814.

JACOBS, LUCAS, commonly called *LUCAS VAN LEYDEN*, was born at Leyden, in 1491. He studied under his father, Hugh Jacobs, and next under Cornelius Engelbrecht. Many of his pictures in oil and distemper are to be found on the continent; but he is now best known by his engravings. Died, 1533.

JACOBS, JURIEN, was a native of Switzerland, born in 1610. He studied under Snyder, and is celebrated for the fidelity and spirit with which he painted the animals in his hunting pieces.

JACOBS, FREDERIC CHRISTIAN WILLIAM, a celebrated philological writer, was born at Gotha, in Saxony, in 1764. In 1785 he became a teacher in the gymnasium of his native city, where he published a number of excellent works, of which, independent of those of a critical or philological character, may be noticed his "School for Women," 7 vols., and "Tales," 5 vols.

JACOPONE, DA TODI, so called on account of his birth-place, was an Italian poet, whose real name was *JACOPO DE BENEDETTI*. On being left a widower he distributed his property among the poor, and entered into the order of Minorites as a servitor. He composed Sacred Canticles, Latin poems, and the famous "Stabat Mater," since so celebrated by the compositions of Haydn, Pergolesi, &c. Died, 1306.

JACQUELOT, ISAAC, a learned French protestant, was the son of a minister at Vassy. He wrote Dissertations "On the Existence of God;" and "On the Messiah;" a "Treatise on the Inspiration of the Scriptures," &c. Born, 1647; died, 1708.

JACQUET, LOUIS, a French ecclesiastic; author of "A Parallel between the Greek and French Tragic Writers." He was both an admirer and an imitator of Rousseau. Died, 1793.

JACQUET DROZ, PIERRE, a celebrated mechanic, the inventor of curious automatic machines, was born in 1721, at Chaux de Fond, in Neuchâtel. He first found out a method of adapting to a common clock, chimies, and also wind-instruments; and among other wonderful automata was the

GOOD SENSE AND REFINED POLICY ARE OBLIVIOUS TO FEEL RELATIVES THUS AND NOT THE OTHER WAY ROUND.

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writing figure, which, by means of internal machinery, formed regular and connected characters. Died, 1790.

JACQUET DROZ, HENRY LOUIS, son of the preceding, was born in 1732, and at an early age displayed his predilection for those mechanical operations in which his father had been so skilful. When he was about twenty-one, he took with him to Paris several specimens of his workmanship, among which were an automaton draughtsman, and a female figure which played on the harpsichord. He also constructed two artificial hands, for the convenience of a person who had been deprived of those members. The famous Vaucanson, on seeing these pieces of mechanism, was struck with astonishment, and exclaimed to the inventor, "Young man, you have commenced your inventions where I would have terminated mine." Died, 1791.

JACQUIN, NICHOLAS JOSEPH, a celebrated botanist, was born in 1727, at Leyden, and studied medicine at Antwerp and Louvain. Being induced by his countryman, Van Swieten, to visit Vienna, the emperor Francis I. sent him to the West Indies to collect plants for the botanical gardens of Vienna and Schoenbrunn; and after an absence of six years, he returned with a superb collection. Two years after, appeared his catalogue of plants growing in the neighbourhood of Vienna; and in 1773, a magnificent work, entitled "Flora Austriaca," with 500 coloured engravings. He was appointed to various offices, created a baron in 1806, and died in 1817.

JAGO, RICHARD, one of the minor English poets in the last century, was born at Beaudesert, in Warwickshire, in 1715, and in 1771 presented to the rectory of Kimcote, in Leicestershire. His principal poem is entitled "Edge Hill." Died, 1781.

JAHN, JOHN, a learned orientalist, who after having been professor of biblical archaeology and theology in the university of Vienna, obtained the chair of oriental literature, which, in 1806, he was obliged to relinquish on account of his heterodoxy. He published a "Hebrew Bible," 4 vols.; "Biblical Archaeology," 3 vols.; "Enchiridion Hermeneuticæ generalis Tabularum veteris et novi Testamenti," &c.; and his works on the philology of the sacred writings are said to be the most valuable extant. Died, 1817.

JAILLOT, ALEXIS HUBERT, geographer to the king of France, was at first a sculptor, but on marrying the daughter of a map-colourer, he turned his attention to geography. He engraved many of the maps of the Sansons, and died in 1780. His work, entitled, "Recherches critiques, historiques, et topographiques, sur la Ville de Paris," 4 vols. 8vo., is a curious book.

JAMBlichus, a philosopher, who flourished at the beginning of the fourth century, and was a native of Chalcis in Cœlœsyria. He was the disciple of Anatolius and Porphyry, from whom he learnt the mysteries of the Plotinian system of philosophy, which he taught with great reputation. Among the philosophical works of Jamblichus now extant, are "The Life of Pythagoras;" "An Exhortation to the

Study of Philosophy;" and a "Treatise on the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Assyrians."

JAMES I. king of Scotland, of the house of Stuart, born in 1394, was the son of Robert III. by Annabella Drummond. In 1405 he was taken by the English on his passage to France, and kept in confinement eighteen years. In 1424 he obtained his liberty, and severely punished those who had governed his country in his absence; for which, and some strong measures which he took to curb a lawless nobility, he fell a victim to assassins, who gained admission to his apartment, and murdered him in his bed, in 1437.

JAMES V. of Scotland, succeeded, in 1513, at the death of his father, James IV., though only eighteen months old. At the age of seventeen he assumed the government, and assisted Francis I. of France against Charles V., for which that prince gave him his daughter Margaret in marriage. On her decease he married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, duke of Guise. James died in 1543, leaving his crown to Mary Stuart, his infant daughter, then only eight days old.

JAMES I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, was the son of Mary, queen of Scotland, by Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, and was born in 1566. In the following year, queen Mary being forced to resign the crown, he was solemnly crowned at Stirling, and all public acts ran in his name. When it became apparent that the life of his mother was in danger from queen Elizabeth, he wrote a menacing letter to her, appealed to other courts for assistance, and assembled his nobles, who promised to prevent or revenge that queen's injustice. The dreaded catastrophe, however, took place; and though he prepared for hostilities, the inadequacy of his resources prevented him from engaging in actual war. In 1603, on the death of Elizabeth, James succeeded to the crown of England, and proceeded to London. Although James had behaved with great lenity to the Roman Catholics in Scotland, those in England were so disappointed in their expectations of favour, that in the year after his accession, it was devised by some of their most desperate adherents, to destroy the king, the prince, and parliament, by means of the celebrated gunpowder plot. In 1606 he established episcopacy in Scotland, and made peace with Spain. In 1613 his son, prince Henry, by Anne of Denmark, died, and the same year his daughter was married to Frederic the elector-palatine. One of the greatest blots of his reign was the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh. The close of the life of James was marked by violent contests with his parliament, which prepared dreadful consequences for his successor; and his reign, although not unprosperous to his subjects, was inglorious in character. He received during his lifetime a deal of adulation for his literary abilities; but though he was the author of some few books, they display more pedantry than learning. He died in 1625, aged 58.

JAMES II. king of England, second son of Charles I. and of Henrietta of France,

DELIBERATE BEFORE YOU PROMISE; FOR A VASE PROMISE SETS INCLINATION AT VARIANCE WITH JUSTICE.

CONCEAL THY SECRET, AND PRESERVE IT INVIOLENT AND ENTIRE: A BROKEN VASE CANNOT BE REPIETED.

[JAM]

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was born in 1633, and immediately declared duke of York. After the capture of Oxford by the parliamentary army, he escaped, and was conducted to his sister, the princess of Orange. At that time he was fifteen years of age. He soon after joined his mother at Paris, and, when he had reached his twentieth year, served in the French army under Turenne, and subsequently entered the Spanish army in Flanders, under Don John of Austria and the prince of Condé. At the Restoration he returned to England, and married secretly Anne Hyde, daughter of the earl of Clarendon, by whom he had two daughters, who afterwards became queens of England, viz. Mary and Anne. In the Dutch war, he signalized himself as commander of the English fleet, and showed great skill and bravery. On the death of Charles II., in 1685, the duke succeeded, under the title of James II., and, from the time of his ascending the throne, seems to have acted with a steady determination to render himself absolute, and to restore the Roman Catholic religion. After disgusting the great majority of his subjects, by attending mass with all the ensigns of his dignity, he proceeded to levy the customs and excise without the authority of parliament. He even sent an agent to Rome, to pave the way for a solemn re-admission of England into the bosom of that church, and received advice on the score of moderation from the pope himself. By virtue of his assumed dispensing power, he rendered tests of no avail, and filled his army and council with Roman Catholics; while by a declaration in favour of liberty of conscience, he also sought to gain the favour of the dissenters, who were, however, too conscious of his ultimate object to be deluded by this show of liberality. Thus he proceeded by every direct and indirect attack to overthrow the established church; but these innovations, in regard both to the religion and government, gradually united opposing interests, and a large body of the nobility and gentry concurred in an application to the prince of Orange, who had been secretly preparing a fleet and an army for the invasion of the country. James, who was long kept in ignorance of these transactions, when informed of them by his minister at the Hague, was struck with terror equal to his former infatuation; and, immediately repealing all his obnoxious acts, he practised every method to gain popularity. All confidence was, however, destroyed between the king and the people. William arrived with his fleet in Torbay, Nov. 4th, 1688; and being speedily joined by several men of rank, his ranks swelled, while the army of James began to desert by entire regiments. Incapable of any vigorous resolution, and finding his overtures of accommodation disregarded, James resolved to quit the country. He repaired to St. Germain, where he was received with great kindness and hospitality by Louis XIV. In the mean time, the throne of Great Britain was declared to be abdicated; and William and his consort Mary (the daughter of James) were unanimously called to fill it conjointly. Assisted by Louis XIV., James was enabled, in March, 1689, to make an attempt for the

recovery of Ireland. The battle of Boyne, fought June, 1690, compelled him to return to France. All succeeding projects for his restoration proved equally abortive, and he spent the last years of his life in acts of ascetic devotion, dying at St. Germain, Sept. 16, 1701, aged 68. To sum up the character of James in a few words, we may truly say, that his prejudices were strong, his understanding narrow, and his temper cold and ungenerous.

JAMES, ROBERT, an English physician, was born at Kinverstone, in Staffordshire, in 1703. In 1743 he published his "Medical Dictionary," in 3 vols. folio, in which he was assisted by Dr. Joinson, who was his early friend. He also wrote the "Practice of Physic," 2 vols.; an excellent "Commentary on the Pentateuch," &c.; but he is best known by a valuable antimonial preparation, universally celebrated under the name of James's powder. Died, 1776.

JAMES THOMAS, a learned divine, was born at St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, and educated at Eton. In 1776 he became master of Rugby school, but resigned in 1793. For his great services he was preferred to a prebend in Worcester cathedral, and the living of Harrington in the same county. Died, 1804.

JAMES, THOMAS, an English navigator, in the 17th century, who, in 1631 and 1632, attempted to discover a north-west passage. He wintered on Charleton Island, in Hudson's Bay, and next summer proceeded on his voyage, but was unable to penetrate farther than 65 degrees and a half north. He made some discoveries on the coast of Hudson's Bay; to the country on the western side of which he gave the name of New South Wales. On his return to England he published an account of his expedition, entitled, "The strange and dangerous Voyage of Captain Thomas James, for the Discovery of a North-west Passage to the South Sea."

JAMES, JOHN THOMAS, D.D., bishop of Calcutta, born in 1785; was educated at Rugby school, and the Charterhouse; and in 1804, entered at Christchurch college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and for a time acted as a college tutor. In 1813 he left the university to make the tour of the north of Europe with Sir James Riddell, and on his return published an account of his travels, with illustrative sketches of scenery, engraved and coloured by himself. In 1816 he visited Italy, to study the works of art in that country; and the result of his observations appeared in an account of the Italian school of painting, which was followed by another on the French, Dutch, and German schools. Soon after his return from Italy he entered into holy orders; and in 1820 he published a tract, entitled "The Semi-Septic, or the Common Sense of Religion considered." At this time he only held the small vicarage of Fililton, in Bedfordshire; but on the death of bishop Heber he was raised to the see of Calcutta, received the degree of D.D., and embarked for India in 1827. The insalubrity of the climate, and the fatigues of his episcopal duties, however, proved too much for his constitution, and he died in 1829.

THE WAY TO ALTER BELIEF IS NOT TO ADDRESS MOTIVES TO THE WILL, BUT ARGUMENTS TO THE INTELLECT.

TRUE PRAISE IS FREQUENTLY THE LOT OF THE HUMBLE; FALSE PRAISE IS ALWAYS CONFINED TO THE GREAT.

[JAN]

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JAMES, WILLIAM, the author of a valuable national work, entitled "The Naval History of Great Britain, from the Declaration of War by France, in 1793, to the Accession of George IV." &c. Every accessible source of authentic information was made use of by Mr. James in writing this history; and his industry and research deserve the highest praise. Died, 1827.

JAMES, WILLIAM, a land agent and surveyor, was a native of Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire. He was the original projector of the Manchester and Liverpool railway; and may with truth be regarded as the father of the railway system, having surveyed numerous lines at his own expense, and been an active promoter of these undertakings, at a time when they were considered to be mere speculative innovations. Died, aged 66, at Bodmin, Cornwall, March 11, 1837.

JAMES DE VITRI, a cardinal in the 13th century, was born at Vitry, near Paris. He attended the crusades, and was made bishop of Ptolemais; after which Gregory IX. raised him to the purple, and employed him as legate. He wrote an "Eastern and Western History;" and died in 1244.

JAMES DI VORAGINE, so called from the place of his birth in the state of Genoa, was born about 1250. After becoming a Dominican, and being provincial of his order, he was made archbishop of Genoa. He wrote "A Chronicle of Genoa;" the "Golden Legend," &c. Died, 1298.

JAMESON, GEORGE, an eminent painter, justly termed the Vandyke of Scotland, was born at Aberdeen, in 1586, and died in 1644.

JAMI, or DJAMY, ABD ABRAHAM, a Persian poet, born in 1414, who is said to have eclipsed the greatest geniuses of his time. He lived in high favour at the court of sultan Abu Said. He was one of the most fruitful of the Persian authors, leaving more than forty works, among which are the tales of "Yuseph and Zuleika," and "Mejnoun and Leila." Died, 1494.

JAMIN DE BERMUY, JEAN BAPTISTE AUGUSTE MARIE, a French cavalry officer of distinguished merit. He was born in 1773; became a sub-lieutenant of cavalry in 1790; and, after passing through subordinate stations, he was in 1795 aid-de-camp of Nansouty, and in 1802 commanded the eighth squadron of cuirassiers. During the peninsular war he served with great distinction at the head of the royal guards of light cavalry, gave proofs of his skill and valour on many great occasions, and was nominated general of brigade on his return to France in 1813. He fell at the battle of Waterloo.

JANEWAY, JAMES, a non-conformist divine, was born in Hertfordshire, and educated at Christchurch college, Oxford. Being deprived after the Restoration, he opened a meeting-house at Rotherhithe, when the act of indulgence was passed, and died there in 1674. Among his works are, "Heaven upon Earth;" "A Token for Children," which has gone through numerous editions; "The Saint's Encouragement to Diligence;" and "A Legacy to my Friends."

JANICON, FRANCIS MICHAEL, a French protestant writer, was born at Paris, in 1674, and died at the Hague in 1730. His articles in the Dutch gazettes discovered him to possess great political knowledge. He was also the author of "The present State of the Republic of the United Provinces and their Dependencies," 2 vols.

JARCHI, SOLOMON BEN ISAAC, a learned rabbi, born at Troyes, in 1104; travelled over a considerable portion of Europe and Asia; and, on his return to France, wrote Annotations on various parts of the Bible, and also on the Talmud, which were thought so highly of, that he was universally called "the prince of commentators." Died, 1180.

JANSEN, or JANSENIUS, CORNELIUS, D.D., bishop of Ypres, and professor of divinity in the universities of Louvain and Douay, was one of the most learned divines of the 17th century, and founder of the sect of Jansenists. He was born in 1583, at Akay, near Leerdam, in Holland; and studied at Louvain. Being sent into Spain to transact some business of consequence relating to the university, the Catholic king, viewing with a jealous eye the intriguing policy of France, engaged with him to write a book against the French, for having formed an alliance with Protestant states; and rewarded him for it with the see of Ypres, in 1635. He had, among other writings before this, maintained a controversy against the Protestants upon the subject of grace and predestination; but his "Augustinus," respecting which a furious and almost interminable contest arose, was the principal labour of his life. Died, 1638.

JANSENIUS, CORNELIUS, bishop of Ghent, was born at Hulst, in Flanders, in 1510. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, by his learning and modesty. He wrote a "Harmony of the Gospels," and other works; and died at Ghent, in 1576.

JANSSENS, ABRAHAM, an historical painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1569. He was contemporary with Rubens, and, in many of the finest parts of the art, was accounted not inferior to him.

JANSSENS, CORNELIUS, called also **JOHNSON**, an eminent portrait-painter, was born at Amsterdam. He resided in England several years, and was engaged in the service of king James I. His paintings are easily distinguished by their smooth, clear, and delicate tints, and by a strong character of truth and nature. His fame began to be obscured on the arrival of Vandyke in England; and, the civil war breaking out some time after, he returned to his own country, where his paintings were in the highest esteem. Died, 1685.

JANSSENS, VICTOR HONORIUS, a celebrated historical painter, was born at Brussels, in 1664. He associated with Tempesta, the celebrated landscape painter, for several years, and painted the figures in the works of that great master as long as they resided together. For small historical pictures, he was preferable to all the painters of his time.

JARDINS, MARY CATHERINE DES, 28

EXPECTATION TAKES UP MORE JOY ON TRUST THAN FRUITON CAN DISCHARGE; IT IMAGINES THAT ITS ROSES ARE WITHOUT THORNS.

OPEN YOUR MOUTH AND FURSE CAUTIOUSLY, AND YOUR STOCK OF WEALTH AND REPUTATION SHALL, IN REPUTE AT LEAST, BE GREAT.

[JAU]

A New Universal Biography.

[JEB]

Ingenious but profligate Frenchwoman, born at Alençon, in Normandy, in 1640. Being obliged to quit her native place, in consequence of an intrigue, she went to Paris, where for a while she trusted to her literary talents for support, and wrote many novels and dramas; her private character, at the same time, continuing most exceptionable. Died, 1683.

JARDYN, KAREL DU, a celebrated painter of landscapes and animals, was born at Amsterdam, in 1640. He studied in Italy, where he acquired great reputation, and died at Venice in 1678.

JARDINE, GEORGE, professor of logic in the university of Glasgow, was born in 1743. Having pursued his studies with great success, he was, in 1774, appointed to the professorial chair; and such were the improvements he introduced into the mode of public teaching, that his class was rendered a model of academical instruction. Died, 1827.

JARRY, LAURENCE JULLIARD DU, eminent both for his pulpit oratory and his poetry, was born in 1658, and died in 1730. He gained the poetical prize of the French academy in 1679, and again in 1714, on which last occasion he had Voltaire for a competitor. His works consist of theological treatises, sermons, and poems.

JARNOWICK, or GIORNOVICH, GIOVANNA MANN, a celebrated violinist, was born at Palermo, in 1745, and was the most accomplished pupil of Lulli. For several years he resided in Paris, and was considered at the head of his profession; he afterwards came to England, where he was very popular; but on being invited to settle at Petersburg, he went thither, where he died in 1804. He was as eccentric and irritable as he was clever, and numerous singular anecdotes are recorded of him.

JARS, FRANCIS DE ROCHECHOUART, chevalier de, a French officer, whose boldness and fortitude deserve to be recorded, was a knight of Malta, and commander of Lagny le Sec. He was arrested and confined in the Bastille, at the time of the prosecution of Chateaufort, keeper of the seals, in 1633, for the object of procuring evidence from him relative to the designs of Chateaufort and others; and after eleven months' close confinement, during which he was examined twenty-four times, without incriminating his friends, he was sent to Troyes, and there tried and condemned. He mounted the scaffold, but a reprieve was announced while his head lay on the block; upon which he was conveyed back to prison, where he continued for some time in a state of insensibility.

JARVIS, JOHN, an artist, distinguished by his paintings on glass, was born in Dublin, in 1749; and after practising his art in that city, removed to London, where he obtained great reputation. His most celebrated performance is the west window of New college, Oxford, from the design of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Died, 1804.

JAUCOURT, the chevalier LOUIS DE, member of the royal society of London, and of the academies of Berlin and Stockholm, was born in 1704. He devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits; and died at

Compeigne in 1780. He furnished the Encyclopedie Française with many valuable articles, and conducted the "Bibliothèque Raisonnée." He also assisted in publishing the "Museum Sebæanum," 4 vols. folio, and composed a "Lexicon Medicum Universale," the MS. of which, in 6 vols. fol. was lost on board of a ship which foundered on her passage to Amsterdam.

JAY, GUI MICHEL LE, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, eminent as a biblical critic, and who rendered himself remarkable by printing, at his own expense, a Polyglott Bible. He refused to suffer it to appear under the name of cardinal Richelieu, though he had neglected his profession, and impoverished himself by the undertaking. He afterwards became an ecclesiastic, and obtained the deanery of Vezelay, and the rank of a counsellor of state. Died, 1675.

JAY, JOHN, an eminent American jurist and statesman, was born at New York, in 1745. After studying at Columbia (then King's) college, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1774 was chosen a delegate to the first American congress, at Philadelphia. In 1776 he was chosen president of congress; in 1777, he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of New York; and in the following year he was appointed chief-justice of that state. He was next sent as minister plenipotentiary to Spain; and in 1782 he was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate a peace with Great Britain. The definitive treaty having been signed in September, 1783, he returned to the United States, and in 1784 he was sent as envoy extraordinary to Great Britain, and concluded the treaty which has been called after his name. In 1793 he was elected governor of his native state; this post he continued to occupy till 1801; when he declined a re-election, as well as a re-appointment to the office of chief-justice of the United States; and passed the remainder of his days in retirement. Died, 1829.

JAUREGUIY AGUILAR, JOHN, a Spanish poet of considerable genius, and who also excelled in painting. He was born at Toledo, in 1566, and died in 1630.

JEAN BON ST. ANDRE, baron, a French revolutionary statesman, born at Montauban, in 1749. He commenced life in a mercantile character; then became a minister of the reformed church; and in 1792 was nominated deputy to the National Convention from the department of Lot. He joined the party of the Mountain, and voted for the death of the king; was a commissary on board the fleet, and was wounded in the action with lord Howe, on the 1st of June, 1794: in the following year he was sent by the Directory as consul to Algiers; and on his return was made prefect of Mayence. Died, 1815.

JEURAT, SEBASTIAN, a French mathematician, was born at Paris in 1704, and died in 1803. He founded the observatory at the military school, and wrote a "Treatise on Perspective," "New Tables of Jupiter," &c.

JEBB, JOHN, a divine and physician, was the son of Dr. John Jebb, dean of Cashel, and born in London, in 1736. He studied at Trinity college, Dublin, and Peter-house,

GOODNESS DOES NOT MORE CERTAINLY MAKE MEN HAPPY, THAN HAPPINESS MAKES THEM GOOD.

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Cambridge; obtained church preferment, which, however, he resigned in consequence of objecting to some of its leading doctrines; and then commenced practice as a physician, in which he was very successful. He was a violent partisan in whatever he engaged; and, though conscientious in his religious opinions, their peculiar complexion, and the freedom with which he indulged in the political squabbles of the day, obstructed his professional progress. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and a contributor to the Philosophical Transactions; and his works, theological, political, and medical, form 3 vols. Died, 1786.

JEBB, Dr. SAMUEL, an eminent physician and classical scholar, was a native of Nottingham. He studied at Cambridge; and, adopting the principles of the nonjurors, became librarian to the famous Jeremy Collier. While at the university he published the "Dialogue of Justin Martyr with Trypho the Jew," in Greek and Latin. He afterwards married the daughter of an apothecary, procured the degree of M.D., practised as a physician at Stratford, in Essex, and retired to Derbyshire, where he died in 1772. Dr. S. Jebb was the conductor of a classical journal, entitled "Bibliotheca Literaria," and the editor of Roger Bacon's "Opus Majus."

JEFFERSON, THOMAS, third president of the United States, was born in 1743, at Shadwell, in Virginia, and was brought up to the bar. In 1769 he was elected a member of the provincial legislature, and in 1775 he entered congress, and took a conspicuous and very decided part in opposition to the measures which England had adopted towards her American colonies; and it was he who drew up the famous declaration of independence. In 1776 he retired from his seat in congress, and was next chosen governor of Virginia, which post he held two years. On the return of Dr. Franklin to America, in 1785, Mr. Jefferson was named his successor at Paris, from which he proceeded, as envoy, to London, in 1786. At the usual presentation, however, to the king and queen, both Mr. Adams and himself were received in the most ungracious manner, and, after a few vague and ineffectual conferences, he returned to Paris. Here he remained, with the exception of a visit to Holland, to Piedmont, and the south of France, until the autumn of 1789, zealously pursuing whatever was beneficial to his country. He subsequently filled the office of secretary of state under Washington, until 1793, when he resigned, and lived in retirement for four years. He was then elected vice-president, and in 1801 chosen president. At the expiration of eight years he again retired to private life; and on the 4th of July, 1826 (the fiftieth anniversary of American independence) he died. He was the acknowledged head of the republican party, and an acute politician; eloquent and persuasive in conversation, and possessing the faculty of acquiring an ascendancy in his political connexions.

JEFFREYS, lord GEORGE, baron Wem, commonly known by the name of Judge Jeffreys, was born at Acton, in Denbighshire, towards the beginning of the 17th

century, and educated at Shrewsbury school. He studied at Westminster and the Inner Temple, and rose through the gradations of recorder of London, a Welsh judge, and chief justice of Chester, till at length, in 1683, he attained the dignity of chief justice of the King's Bench. On the accession of James II., he was one of the advisers and promoters of all the oppressive and arbitrary measures of his reign; and, for his sanguinary and inhuman proceedings against the adherents of Monmouth, was rewarded with the post of lord high chancellor in 1685. His conduct on the bench was, in the highest degree, discreditable at all times, and he indulged in scurrilous and abuse of the most degrading description. On the arrival of the prince of Orange, he disguised himself as a seaman, in order to get on board a ship unknown, but was detected in a low public house, at Wapping, by an attorney whom he had insulted in open court. The latter making him known, he was seized by the populace, carried before the council, and committed to the Tower, where he died, April 18, 1689.

JEFFREYS, GEORGE, an English poet, was born at Weldon, Northamptonshire, in 1678. He was a nephew of the eighth lord Chandos, and bred to the bar. He wrote "Miscellanies, in prose and verse;" and two tragedies, "Edwin," and "Merope." Died, 1755.

JEFFRIES, JOHN, M.D. an American physician, was born at Boston, in 1744. Having studied medicine at the university of Cambridge, he went to London, and on his return to Boston practised with great success, until the evacuation of that city by the British garrison. He then accompanied general Howe to Halifax, and was made surgeon-general to the forces in 1776. He subsequently resigned his army appointments, declining even the offer of the lucrative post of surgeon-general to the forces in India, and in 1780 settled in London. He there occupied himself much in scientific research; and in order to ascertain the correctness of certain preconceived hypotheses relative to atmospheric temperature, he undertook two aerial voyages; the second of which was made Jan. 7, 1785, from the cliffs of Dover, across the British Channel, into the forest of Guinnes, in France, and was the only successful attempt that had then been made to cross the sea in a balloon. In 1789 he again returned to Boston, and continued to practise there, with success, till his death, which took place in 1819, aged 76.

JEHAN GHIR, of JEHAN GUIRE, ABUL MUZAFFER NOURUDDIN MOHAMMED, emperor of Hindostan, and son of the famous Akbar, whom he succeeded on the throne of Delhi, in 1605. Unlike the generality of Eastern despots, he was generous, affable, and easy of access to his subjects, and a patron of literature and arts. He wrote memoirs of the first seventeen years of his reign, and added to the historical commentaries of Sultan Baber. Nourjehan his wife, celebrated equally for her beauty and wit, has been the fertile theme of oriental poems and romances.

JEKYLL, Sir JOSEPH, a lawyer and

DESPAIR NOT, THOUGH THOU ERREST FROM THE TRUTH; WHOM HAST THOU SEEN WALK SO SURELY THAT HE NEVER STUMBLES!

LUXURY FORMIDLY MAY CONTRIBUTE TO GIVE BREAD TO THE POOR; BUT IF THERE WERE NO LUXURY, THERE WOULD BE NO POOR.

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statesman in the reigns of Anne and George I., was the son of a clergyman in Nottinghamshire. He was a member of parliament, and one of the managers of the trial of Sacheverel; was knighted by George I., who raised him to the office of master of the rolls; and died, aged 74, in 1739.

JEKYLL, JOSEPH, an eminent barrister, was the son of a captain in the navy, and a descendant of the preceding. He was called to the bar in 1778; was returned as M.P. for Calne, in 1787, and retained his seat for several successive parliaments; was appointed solicitor-general to the prince of Wales in 1805; and, at the time of his death, was senior king's counsel, senior bencher of the Inner Temple, F.R.S. and F.S.A. He enjoyed a fair portion of forensic fame; but his reputation was chiefly formed by his ready talent in epigram and repartee; his bon-mots often convulsing the bar with laughter, and his ever-sparkling wit delighting all who came within his convivial sphere. He died, aged 83, March 8, 1837.

JEMSHID, a Persian sovereign, who reigned about 800 B.C. and is said to have founded the famous city of Istakhar, called by the Greeks Persepolis. He is also celebrated for instructing his subjects in astronomy, and the mysteries of Sabeism, or the worship of the heavenly bodies. Being unfortunate in war, he was dethroned by Zohak, an Arabian king, and spent the latter part of his life in obscurity.

JENKINS, DAVID, a loyal and intrepid judge, was born at Hensol, in Glamorganshire, in 1586. In 1645, when "civil war ran high," he was taken prisoner at Hereford, and sent to the Tower; from whence he was removed to Newgate, impeached of treason, and brought to the bar of the House of Commons, where he refused to kneel, and called the place "a den of thieves." The assembly, in a fit of rage, were about to sentence him to be hanged; upon which he said that he would suffer "with Magna Charta under one arm, and the Bible under the other." A facetious speech from Henry Marten allayed this tempest as regarded his life; but he was fined 1000*l.* for contempt, and recommitment to Newgate, where he remained till 1658. Died, 1667.

JENKINS, Sir LEOLINE, a civilian and statesman, born at Llantrissant, in Glamorganshire, in 1622. He was educated at Jesus' college, Oxford; and on the breaking out of the civil war, took up arms on the side of royalty. He afterwards became tutor to several young gentlemen, and during the protectorate, quitted the kingdom with them; but at the Restoration he returned to college, was created LL.D., and elected principal. He then removed to Doctor's Commons, was admitted an advocate, and in 1665 appointed judge of the court of admiralty. In 1672 he was sent as ambassador to Holland to negotiate a treaty of peace, though without success; but afterwards, in conjunction with Sir William Temple, whom he succeeded as ambassador at the Hague, he effected the treaty of Nimeguen. On his return to England he was sworn a privy-councillor, and made secretary of state; which office he resigned

in 1684; and died in 1685. His letters and papers were published in 2 vols. folio, 1724.

JENNENS, CHARLES, a literary gentleman of fortune at Gopsal, in Leicestershire, who on account of the splendour of his house and equipage, was jocosely styled "Solyman the Magnificent." He selected the words for Handel's oratorios, and particularly those of the Messiah; he also commenced an edition of Shakespeare's plays, on a new plan, but it proved a total failure. Died, 1773.

JENNER, EDWARD, an English physician, celebrated for having nearly eradicated a pestilential disorder from the human race by introducing vaccine inoculation, was born at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, in 1749, and subsequently settled there as a medical practitioner. About the year 1776 his attention was turned to the cow-pox, by the circumstance of his ascertaining that those persons who had been affected with this disease, were thereby rendered free from variolous infection. From that time till 1796 he steadily pursued his investigation of this discovery; and having at length established its general efficacy, amidst all the opposition naturally to be expected in such a case, the practice of vaccination was introduced into the London hospitals, the army and navy, &c. and, finally, extended to every part of the globe. Honours and rewards were now conferred on Dr. Jenner as a public benefactor; a parliamentary grant of 30,000*l.* was voted him; learned societies at home and abroad enrolled him as a member; and when the allied potentates visited England in 1814, the emperor of Russia sought an interview with him, and offered to bestow on him a Russian order of nobility. Dr. Jenner's writings consist merely of "Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ," and a paper in the Philosophical Transactions "On the Natural History of the Cuckoo." Died, 1823.

JENNINGS, DAVID, a learned dissenting minister, was born at Kibworth, Leicestershire, in 1691. He was the author of "An Appeal to Reason and Common-sense for the Truth of the Holy Scriptures;" "An Introduction to the Use of the Globes and Orrery;" "Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals;" "Jewish Antiquities," 2 vols. 8vo., &c. Died, 1762.

JENNINGS, HENRY CONSTANTINE, an antiquary and virtuoso, of most eccentric habits and chequered fortune, was born in 1731, and was the only son of a gentleman of considerable property at Shiplake, in Oxfordshire. He was educated at Westminster school, and at seventeen became an ensign in the foot guards; but resigned his commission, and travelled on the continent, where he collected, while in Italy, a number of statues and other antiquities, with which he decorated his seat at Shiplake. He now led the life of a man of fashion and fortune, indulging in the most expensive follies; the consequence of which was that he soon became an inmate of the King's Bench. He was at length freed from his pecuniary embarrassments, and settled on an estate he had in Essex, where he gave himself up with enthusiasm to the collection of scarce books, pictures, and

WILL IN THE IDOL OF AMBITION, THE SCOURGE OF HUMILITY, THE PERPLEXITY OF WISDOM.

INDIVIDUAL INTEREST IS THE MAIN SPRING FOR ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN INDUSTRY.

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curiosities. But the current of good fortune did not long run smooth. Having borrowed a sum of money from a person who was indebted to the crown, his museum was hastily sold for a small sum, to satisfy the claims of government under an extant in aid. For many years he was a prisoner in Chelmsford gaol; but on regaining his freedom, he resumed his former habits, and settled at Chelsea; where, to use the words of a gentleman who visited him in 1803, and who graphically described his singular appearance, he sat "enthroned in all the majesty of virtue, amidst his books, his pictures, and his shells." In consequence of renewed embarrassments, these precious relics were all sold in 1816, and he was once more a prisoner in the rules of the Bench, where he died in 1819.

JENYNS, SOAME, a sprightly and entertaining writer, was the only son of Sir Roger Jenyns, born in London, in 1704. Having entered into public life as representative of the county of Cambridge, he began his career by supporting Sir Robert Walpole, and ever after remained a faithful adherent to the minister for the time being. This attachment to ministers was rewarded by his being made a commissioner of the board of trade, an office he held for five-and-twenty years. As a country gentleman and magistrate Mr. Jenyns appeared to much greater advantage than as a politician; but it is as an author, a wit, and a shrewd observer of manners, that he is principally to be regarded. His chief works are "Poems," 2 vols.; "Free Enquiry into the Origin of Evil;" "A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion;" "Political Tracts;" and some others; all collected into four vols. 12mo. with his life prefixed. Died, 1787.

JEPHSON, RICHARD, a dramatic writer, was a native of Ireland, and born in 1736. He was a captain in the army, and master of the horse to the lord-lieutenant, during twelve administrations. As a dramatist his claims are chiefly founded on his tragedies of "Braganza," and the "Count of Narbonne." He also wrote the "Law of Lombardy," "Julia," and "The Conspiracy," tragedies; and the farce of "Two Strings to your Bow," "Love and War," &c. He was also author of "The Confessions of James Baptiste Contreau, Citizen of France," 2 vols. a severe satire on the "French Revolution," "Roman Portraits," a poem in heroic verse, with historical remarks and illustrations. Died, 1803.

JEREMIAH, patriarch of Constantinople, in 1572. He introduced the reformed calendar of Gregory XIII., for which, and his correspondence with the pope, he was banished; but recovered his seat after being two years in exile.

JERNINGHAM, EDWARD, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was descended from an ancient Roman catholic family, and born in Norfolk, in 1727. He was educated at Douay and Paris; but on his return to England, he joined in communion with the established church. He was the author of the tragedies of "Margaret of Anjou," and "The Siege of Berwick," with other poems and plays, consisting of 4 vols; he

also wrote "An Essay on the mild Tenour of Christianity;" "The Dignity of Human Nature, an Essay," "The Alexandrian School," &c. Died, 1812.

JEROME, or HIERONYMUS, ST., one of the fathers of the church, was born in 332, at Stridon, on the frontiers of Dacia, and studied at Rome, under Donatus the grammarian. He was ordained a presbyter at Antioch, in 378; and soon after went to Constantinople, where he lived with Gregory Nazianzen. In 382 he visited Rome, and was made secretary to pope Damasus; but three years afterwards he returned into the east, accompanied by several monks and female devotees, who wished to lead an ascetic life in the Holy Land; and died in 422, superintendent of a monastery at Bethlehem. His biblical labours are highly valuable, and for the age in which he lived, St. Jerome must be accounted a learned man; but as a theological disputant he was violent and acrimonious in a high degree.

JEROME OF PRAGUE, so called from being a native of the capital of Bohemia, studied in the universities of Oxford, Paris, Prague, &c.; was a disciple of Wickliffe, and boldly followed the great reformer, Huss, in propagating his doctrines. He attacked the worship of images and relics with ardour, trampled them under foot, and caused the monks, who opposed him, to be arrested. He publicly burned, in 1411, the bull of the crusade against Ladislaus of Naples, and the papal indulgences. When Huss was imprisoned at Constance, he hastened to his defence, but on his attempting to return to Prague, the duke of Saxe-bach caused him to be seized, and carried in chains to Constance. He here received, in prison, information of the terrible fate of his friend, and was terrified into a momentary recantation of his principles; but he resumed his courage, and, retracting his recantation, avowed that none of his sins tormented him more than his apostasy; while he vindicated the principles of Huss and Wickliffe, with a boldness, energy, and eloquence, that extorted the admiration of his adversaries. He was, however, condemned to be burnt; which sentence he endured with heroic fortitude, May 30, 1416.

JERUSALEM, JOHN FREDERIC WILLIAM, a Lutheran divine, was born at Osunaburg, in 1709; studied at Leipzig and Leyden; visited England in the pursuit of farther knowledge; and was appointed tutor by the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, to his son, who was afterwards killed at the battle of Jena. His reputation as a preacher was very great, and his educational improvements gave rise to the famous *Collegium Carolinum*, at Brunswick. His principal work is entitled "Considerations on the most important Truths of Religion," but he wrote several others, and was esteemed throughout Germany, not only as a theologian, but for the purity and beneficence of his character. Died, 1769.

JERVAS, CHARLES, a portrait painter, was born in Ireland, and studied under Sir Godfrey Kneller. By the generosity of a friend he was enabled to visit France and Italy, and at his return became a fashionable artist, was eulogized by Pope, to

WE SHOULD OFTEN BLUSH FOR OUR BEST ACTIONS, IF THE WORLD COULD SEE ALL OUR SECRET MOTIVES TO THEM.

PROFIT BY OTHERS' MISFORTUNES, OR MISTAKES, AS A CORRECTION TO YOUR PRIDE, AND AS A GUARD TO YOUR STEPS.

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whom he gave instructions in the art. He also published a translation of Don Quixote; to which Dr. Warburton added an appendix on the Origin of Romances and of Chivalry. Died, 1739.

JERVIS, JOHN, earl of St. Vincent, a gallant English admiral, was the son of Swynfen Jervis, Esq., auditor of Greenwich hospital, was born in 1734, and at the early age of ten, entered the navy under admiral Hawke. In 1753 he served as lieutenant under Sir C. Saunders, in the expedition against Quebec. In 1769, he was sent to the Mediterranean in the Alarm frigate, and on his return in 1774 was promoted to the Poudroyant, of eighty-four guns. In this ship he fought under admiral Keppel, in the memorable engagement of the 27th of July, 1779, and was the next to the Victory. In 1782, he was with admiral Barrington's squadron, and in a close engagement took the *Pégase* of seventy-four guns, for which he was highly praised in the public despatches, and rewarded with the order of the Bath. At the end of the same year, he was with lord Howe at the relief of Gibraltar. In 1794, having accepted the command of a squadron equipped for the West Indies, he took the islands of Guadaloupe, Martinique, and St. Lucia. He was next employed on the Mediterranean station; and on the 14th of February, 1797, he, with fifteen sail of the line, defeated a Spanish force off Cape St. Vincent, consisting of twenty-seven ships, the smallest of which carried seventy-four, and seven others from 112 to 139 guns each. For this service he was elevated to the English peerage, by the titles of baron Jervis and earl St. Vincent, from the scene of his glory. To this was added a pension of 3000*l.* a-year, and the usual votes of thanks. In 1779 he was created admiral; in 1801 he succeeded earl Spencer as first lord of the admiralty, which post he resigned in 1804; in 1814 he was appointed general of marines, and in 1821, admiral of the fleet. Lord St. Vincent possessed a vigorous mind, and was as much distinguished for his stern and unrelaxing attention to naval discipline, as he was eminent for naval skill and gallantry. The whole of his long life was passed in the active duties of the profession; and he died in 1823, aged 88. A statue to his memory was erected in St. Paul's cathedral, by a vote in the House of Commons.

JESSEY, HENRY, a learned non-conformist divine, distinguished for his oriental and biblical knowledge, was born at West Rowton, in Yorkshire. He studied at St. John's college, Cambridge; held the living of St. George's, Southwark, during Cromwell's protectorate, which he lost at the Restoration; and after having been imprisoned on account of his non-conformity, died in 1663. He wrote several theological works, and had made considerable progress in a new translation of the Bible.

JESUA, LEVITA, a Spanish rabbi in the 15th century, who wrote a curious book called "Halichot Olam, or the Ways of Eternity," an edition of which in Hebrew and Latin appeared at Hanover, in 1714.

JEUFFROY, R. V., an eminent gem and

medal engraver, was born at Ronen, in 1749. His taste and genius for the art were such, that while he was at Rome, as an assistant to Pickler, his employer was in the habit of selling the productions of the young artist as antiques. On his return to Paris, he was made director of the school of gem engraving, at the institution of the deaf and dumb. Died, 1826.

JEUNE, JOHN LE, a French priest of the oratory, who quitted a rich canonry to lead a life of devotion. His Sermons were printed in ten vols. 8vo., and were much studied by Massillon. Born, 1592; died, 1672.

JEWELL, JOHN, a learned prelate of the church of England, who was bishop of Salisbury in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and a great polemical writer against popery. He was born in 1522 at the village of Buden, near Ilfracombe, Devonshire; studied at Oxford; and in 1546, openly professed the tenets of the reformers. Having obtained the living of Sunningwell, Berks, he distinguished himself by his zeal and assiduity as a parish priest; but at the accession of queen Mary, finding they were about to prosecute him as a heretic, he made his escape to the continent, and became vicar-master of a college at Strasburg. On the death of Mary he returned to England; was received with great favour by her successor; and in 1560 he was raised to the bishopric of Salisbury. His principal work is entitled "An Apology for the Church of England," originally written in elegant Latin, but translated into every European language; and which, it is said, had more effect in promoting the Reformation, than any other book ever published. He died in 1571.

JEZZAR, surnamed *the Butcher*, but whose real name was AHMED, was the famous pacha of Selde and Acre, who defended the latter place against Buonaparte. In his youth he was purchased by the celebrated Ali Bey, at that time master of Egypt; and from being a common mamluke, Ahmed, in a few years, became governor of Grand Cairo. Through a variety of conflicting events, not necessary to detail here, Jezzar was appointed pacha of Acre and Syria, on the death of Dshaher; and for his zeal in opposing the redoubtable sheik, who had so long defied the power of the grand seignor, he was made a pacha of three tails, with the title of vizier. This advancement gave him an opportunity of extending the boundaries of his government, and in spite of the efforts of the Turkish court to displace him, he retained his authority to the last. After Buonaparte had vanquished the mamlukes he made friendly overtures to Jezzar, but they were indignantly rejected by him, and with the aid of the English squadron, under Sir Sidney Smith, he valiantly defended the city of St. Jean d'Acre against the incessant attempts of the French to take possession of it; so that, after a siege of sixty-one days, the "conqueror of Egypt" was obliged to withdraw his forces, and leave Jezzar in undisputed possession of its brave defenders. He died, at an advanced age, in 1804, possessed of immense treasures; and, it is said, he delighted in the sanguine

INCREASE OF KNOWLEDGE IS A VICTORY OVER IDLENESS; AND THE BEAUTY OF KNOWLEDGE IS THE RECTITUDE OF CONDUCT.

HE THAT TRUSTS THE MOST TO HIMSELF, IS BUT THE MORE EASILY DECEIVED, BECAUSE HE THINKS HE CANNOT BE DECEIVED.

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nary title which he had acquired by his numerous acts of ferocity.

JOACHIM, an Italian monk of the 12th century, was abbot of the Cistercians at Corazzo, and afterwards of Flora in Calabria. He became remarkable for his pretended prophecies in 1130; and his errors in regard to the Trinity, contained in a work, entitled "The Everlasting Gospel." Died, 1302.

JOAN of ARC, called also the Maid of Orleans, was one of the most celebrated heroines in history. She was born of low parentage, at Domremi, a village on the borders of Lorraine, in 1402; and became a servant at an inn, where she attended the horses, drove the cattle to pasture, and was employed in other services similar to what a man-servant would perform in England. At this time the affairs of France were in a deplorable state, and the city of Orleans was so closely besieged by the duke of Bedford, that its fall appeared inevitable. In this exigency Joan pretended to have received a divine commission to expel the invaders. On being introduced to the king, Charles VII., she offered to raise the siege of Orleans, and conduct his majesty to Rheims to be crowned and anointed; at the same time demanding for herself a particular sword, which was in the church of St. Catharine. After a little hesitation her request was complied with; and while the French soldiers were elated by having an inspired leader, the English were as much dismayed. From this period, she appears the finest character in the history of the middle ages of France. In a male dress, armed *cap à pie*, she bore the sword and the sacred banner, as the signal of victory, at the head of the army. Still no unfeminine cruelty ever stained her conduct. She was wounded several times herself, but never killed any one, or shed any blood with her own hand. The general belief of her elevated mission, of which she herself was piously persuaded, produced the most extraordinary effects. Resolute, chivalrous, pious and brave, looking to one single aim, she was skilfully employed by the generals to animate the army, while they did not implicitly follow her counsels. The first enterprise was successful. With 10,000 men, under the command of St. Severre, Dunols, and La Hire, she marched from Blois, and, on April the 29th, 1429, entered Orleans with supplies. By bold sallies to which she animated the besieged, the English were forced from their intrenchments, and Suffolk abandoned the siege. Joan entered Orleans in triumph, and the coronation at Rheims followed; after which Charles caused a medal to be struck in honour of the heroine, and ennobled her family. The town of Domremi also, where she was born, was exempted from all imposts for ever. After the coronation, Joan declared that her mission was at an end, and that she should now retire to private life; but the French commandant Dunols, who thought she might still prove serviceable, induced her to throw herself into Compeigne, then besieged by the duke of Burgundy, and the earls of Arundel and Suffolk. Here, after performing prodigies

of valour, she was taken prisoner in a sally; and, after four months' imprisonment, was cruelly condemned by the English to be burnt alive, on the charge of sorcery. She resolutely defended herself from the absurd accusation, and was carried to the stake, where with dauntless courage she met her disastrous fate, in the 19th year of her age, May 30, 1431.

JODELLE, ETIENNE, an early French poet and dramatist, born at Paris, in 1532. He was the author of the first regular tragedy acted on the French stage; and he is described as having possessed an extraordinary facility and fluency of composition. Though enjoying the favour of Charles IX. and of Henry II. yet he died in great poverty and distress, in 1573.

JOFFRID, abbot of Croyland, in the 12th century. In the continuation of Ingulph's account of Croyland, by Peter de Blois, he says, that abbot Joffrid sent a deputation of three learned French or Norman monks, named Odo, Terriack, and William, to his manor of Cottenham, near Cambridge, to teach the people in that neighbourhood, grammar, logic, and rhetoric; and that these three monks went every day from Cottenham to Cambridge, where they hired a barn, in which they taught those sciences to a great number of scholars, who resorted to them from all the country round. If De Blois can be relied on, Joffrid may therefore be considered as the original founder of the university of Cambridge.

JOHN, king of England, was the youngest son of Henry II. by Eleanor of Guienne, and born in 1166. Ireland being intended for him, he was sent over in 1185, to complete its conquest, but such was his imprudence that it was found necessary to recall him; and on the death of his father he was left without any provision, which procured for him the name of *Sans Terre*, or Lackland. His brother Richard, on coming to the throne, conferred on him the earldom of Mortaigne, in Normandy, and various large possessions in England, and married him to the rich heiress of the duke of Gloucester. Notwithstanding this kindness, he had the ingratitude to form intrigues against him, in conjunction with the king of France, during his absence in Palestine; but Richard magnanimously pardoned him, and at his death left him his kingdom, in preference to Arthur of Brittany, the son of his elder brother, Geoffry. Some of the French provinces, however, revolted in favour of Arthur; but John ultimately recovered them, and his nephew was captured, and confined in the castle of Falaise, whence he was subsequently removed to Rouen, and never heard of more. Being suspected of the murder of Arthur, the states of Britanny summoned him to answer the charge, before his liege lord, king Philip; and upon his refusal to appear, the latter assumed the execution of the sentence of forfeiture against him; and thus, after its alienation from the French crown for three centuries, the whole of Normandy was recovered. A quarrel with the haughty and able pope Innocent III., who had nominated Stephen Langton to the see of Canterbury, added grievously to the king's discomfort, whom

WHEN THOU PERCEIVEST THY FRIEND FLATTERING THEE, BE PERSUADED THAT NO ENEMY IS FITTER TO BE SHUNNED.

THE EXTREME COLDNESS AND DULL FORMALITY WHICH ARE PARDONED IN OLD AGE, MAKE YOUTH RIDICULOUS.

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the pope excommunicated, and whose subjects he formally absolved from their allegiance. At length John was induced not only to receive Langton as archbishop of Canterbury, but abjectly to resign his kingdom of England and Ireland to the holy see, in order to receive them again as its vassal. John had by this time rendered himself the object of such universal contempt and hatred, that his nobles determined, if possible, to control his power, and establish their privileges; and though the pope declared his disapprobation of their conduct, the barons assembled in arms at Oxford, where the court then was, and immediately proceeded to warlike operations. They were received without opposition in London, which so intimidated the king, that he consented to whatever terms they chose to dictate. Thus was obtained that basis of English constitutional freedom, known as *Magna Charta*, which not only protected the nobles against the crown, but secured important privileges to every class of freemen. But while the monarch appeared to be all-complying and passive, he was secretly meditating to disannul the charter. The pope pronounced a sentence of excommunication on all who should attempt to enforce it; and John, having collected an army of mercenaries, carried war and devastation throughout the kingdom. The barons, taken by surprise, now sent a deputation to Philip of France, offering the crown of England to the dauphin Louis; who speedily, with 600 vessels, landed at Sandwich, and proceeded to London, where he was received as lawful sovereign. John was immediately deserted by all his foreign troops, and most of his English adherents; but the report of a scheme of Louis for the extermination of the English nobility, arrested his progress, and induced many to return to their allegiance. While the king's affairs were beginning to assume a better aspect, he was taken ill, and died at Newark, in October, 1216, in the 49th year of his age, and the 17th of his reign.

JOHN of GAUNT, duke of Lancaster, a renowned general, was born in 1340. He served with great distinction in France with his brother the Black Prince, and on his death had the management of affairs during the life of his father. He died in 1399. John of Gaunt was a man of great valour, prudence, and generosity. His son afterwards became king, by the title of Henry IV.

JOHN of SALISBURY, bishop of Chertea in France, was born at Salisbury, in Wiltshire, in the beginning of the 12th century. He studied under the most eminent professors on the continent, and acquired considerable fame for his proficiency in rhetoric and general literature. After his return to England, he became the intimate friend and companion of Thomas à Becket, whom he had attended in his exile, and he is said to have been present when he was murdered in Canterbury cathedral. He was one of the first restorers of the Greek and Latin languages in Europe, and an elegant Latin poet.

JOHNES, THOMAS, a gentleman who

distinguished himself by his attachment to literary pursuits, was born in 1748, at Ludlow, in Shropshire; studied at Eton, and Jesus college, Oxford; and sat in parliament for Cardigan, and subsequently for Radnorshire. He possessed an estate at Hafod, in Cardiganshire, where he built an elegant mansion, and furnished it with a noble library, and a complete typographical establishment, whence proceeded the works on which his literary reputation is founded. He translated the "*Chronicles of Froissart and Monstrelet*;" "*Joinville's memoirs of Louis*;" "*Bertrand de la Brocquiere's Travels in Palestine*;" and "*St. Palay's Life of Froissart*." Died, 1816.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, a divine, eminent for his zeal, and for his numerous writings, in the cause of civil liberty, was born in 1649, in the county of Stafford; received his education at St. Paul's school, and at Trinity college, Cambridge; and became minister of Corringham, in Essex. In the reign of Charles II. while lord Russell and his coadjutors were promoting the bill for excluding the duke of York, he published a tract, entitled "*Julian the Apostate*," for which he was fined and imprisoned. In 1618, when the army was encamped on Hounslow Heath, he drew up a paper, entitled, "*An humble and hearty Address to all the English Protestants in the present Army*;" for which he was tried, and condemned to stand in the pillory in three places, to pay a fine of 500 marks, to be degraded from the priesthood, and to be publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. He bore all these disgraceful punishments with unshrinking fortitude; and continued to employ his pen in the same cause, until the Revolution, when the king offered him the rich deanery of Durham; but this he refused, as inadequate to his sufferings and services, which he thought merited a bishopric. He finally received a present of 1000*l.*, and a pension of 300*l.* per annum for the life of himself and his son. Died, 1703.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, the celebrated lexicographer, and one of the most distinguished writers of the 18th century, was born in 1709, at Lichfield, where his father was a bookseller. He completed his education at Pembroke college, Oxford; and in 1732 he became under-master of a free-school at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, which situation he was soon induced to quit, on account of the haughty treatment he received from the principal; and he next endeavoured to earn a maintenance by literary employment, but was unsuccessful. In 1735 he married Mrs. Porter, the widow of a mercer at Birmingham, with a fortune of about 800*l.*, by which he was enabled to open a boarding-school; but the plan did not succeed, and after a year's trial, he resolved to seek his fortune in London, in company with one of his few pupils, the celebrated David Garrick. In March, 1737, the two adventurers accordingly arrived in the metropolis, Johnson with his unfinished tragedy of "*Irene*" in his pocket, and with little to depend upon but his slender engagement with Cave, the proprietor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. At this time he became acquainted with the reckless and

THERE IS NO LIVING CREATURE WHO HAS MORE FALSE PRIDE AND LESS HUMANITY THAN A PROSPEROUS FOOL.

AUTHORITY, THOUGH PLEASANT TO THOSE WHO TASTE IT, IS LIKE THE POISON WHICH IS CONCEALED IN HONEY.

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unfortunate Savage, and in some respects his personal conduct was unfavourably affected by the intimacy; but from irregularity of this nature he was soon recovered by his deeply-grounded religious and moral principles. His first literary production, which attracted notice in the metropolis, was his "London," a Poem, in imitation of the third satire of Juvenal. He was soon after led to a new exercise of his literary powers in the composition of parliamentary debates, which, being then deemed a breach of privilege, were published under the fiction of *Debates in the Senate of Lilliput*. The extraordinary eloquence displayed in these productions was almost exclusively the product of his own invention; but it is probable that he adhered more faithfully to the tenor of the arguments of the real speakers than to their language. In 1747 he printed proposals for an edition of "Shakspeare," and the plan of his "English Dictionary," addressed to lord Chesterfield. The price agreed upon between him and the booksellers for the last work was 175*l*. In 1749 Garrick brought his friend's tragedy on the stage of Drury-lane, but it was unsuccessful. In 1750 he commenced his "Rambler," which was continued till 1755. In this work only five papers were the productions of other writers. Soon after the close of this paper he lost his wife, a circumstance which greatly affected him, as appears from his Meditations, and the sermon which he wrote on her death. In 1755 appeared his Dictionary, and the same year the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.A. Lord Chesterfield endeavoured also to assist it by writing two papers in its favour in "The World;" but as he had hitherto neglected the author, Johnson treated him with contempt. The publication of this great work did not relieve him from his embarrassments, for the price of his labour had been consumed in the progress of its compilation. In 1758 he began the "Idler," a periodical paper, which was published in a weekly newspaper. On the death of his mother, in 1759, he wrote the romance of "Rasselas" to defray the expenses of her funeral. In 1762 the king granted him a pension of 300*l*. per annum, without any stipulation with respect to his literary exertions. Johnson had the honour of a conversation with the king in the royal library, in 1765, when his majesty asked if he intended to publish any more works? To this he answered, that he thought he had written enough; on which the king said, "so should I too, if you had not written so well." About this time he instituted the Literary Club, consisting of some of the most celebrated men of the age. It was at this period, too, that his intercourse with the Thrale family began, which, for years, produced him so much social enjoyment. In 1772 he went on a tour with Mr. Boswell to the western islands of Scotland, of which journey he shortly after published a highly interesting account; but which gave offence to many, by the violent attack therein made on the authenticity of the poems attributed to Ossian. In 1775 the university of Oxford sent him the degree of LL.D. by diploma. In 1779 he began his

"Lives of the English Poets," a work which, on the whole, may be regarded as a treasure of sound criticism, and a model of literary biography. After a long illness, during part of which he entertained the most gloomy apprehensions, his mind grew serene, and he died full of that faith which he had so vigorously defended and inculcated by his writings, Dec. 19, 1784. The character of this great man is thus summed up by bishop Gleig:—"Without claiming for him the highest place among his contemporaries, in any single department of literature, we may use one of his own expressions, 'that he brought more mind to every subject, and had a greater variety of knowledge ready for all occasions, than almost any other man.' Though religious to superstition, he was in every other respect so remarkably incredulous, that Hogarth said, while Johnson firmly believed the Bible, he seemed determined to believe nothing else. The same energy which was displayed in his literary productions was exhibited also in his conversation, which was various, striking, and instructive: like the sage in "Rasselas," he spoke, and attention watched his lips; he reasoned, and conviction closed his periods: when he pleased, he could be the greatest sophist that ever contended in the lists of declamation; and perhaps no man ever equalled him in nervous and pointed repartees. But he had a roughness in his manner which subdued the saucy, and terrified the meek; it was only, however, in his manner; for no man was more loved than Johnson was, by those who knew him; and his works will be read with veneration for their author, as long as the language in which they are written shall be understood."

JOHNSON, THOMAS, an English botanist, was born at Selby, in Yorkshire. He was bred an apothecary in London, and became, says Wood, the best herbalist of his age. He wrote, "Iter in Agram Cantuariam," and "Ericetum Hamsteadianum," which were the first local catalogues of plants published in England. But his great work was an improved edition of "Gerard's Herbal." In the civil wars he entered into the royal army; at the siege of Basing-house he received a wound, of which he died in 1644.

JOHNSON, CHARLES, a dramatic writer, was originally a member of the law, which profession he quitted for theatrical composition, in which he experienced considerable success. Died, 1748.

JOHNSON, JOHN, a learned divine, was born, in 1662, at Findabury, Kent; was educated at King's-school, Canterbury, and at Cambridge; and successively obtained the livings of Boughton, St. John's, Margate, Appledore, and Cranbrook. He wrote several religious works; among which are "Holy David;" "The Clergyman's Vade Mecum;" "The Unbloody Sacrifice;" "Miscellaneous Discourses and Sermons," &c. Died, 1735.

JOHNSON, RICHARD, a grammarian, who was head master of the new school at Nottingham, from 1707 to 1730. He published "Notæ Nottinghamicæ;" "Grammatical Commentaries;" "Aristarchus

INQUIRE ABOUT YOUR NEIGHBOUR BEFORE YOU BUILD, AND YOUR COMPANION BEFORE YOU TRAVEL.

THE LEAST APPEARANCE OF FLATTERY, MINOLED WITH ABSURDITY, CONVEYS A SUSPICION OF INTEREST.

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Anti-Bentleianus," &c. He had been in a desponding state for some time, and was found drowned in a rivulet, near Nottingham, in 1720.

JOHNSON, MAURICE, an able antiquary, was born at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, and bred to the law in the Inner Temple; after which he settled at his native place, where he formed, in 1717, a literary society, whose object was to cultivate the knowledge of English antiquities. He died in 1755.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, a dramatic writer and performer of eccentric celebrity; author of "Hurlothrumbo, or the Supernatural," and various other laughable extravaganzas. Died, 1773.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, first president of King's college, New York, was born at Guilford, Connecticut; educated at the college of Saybrook; first preached at West Haven, then became an episcopalian, and went to England to obtain ordination. On his return he settled at Stratford, where he preached to an episcopalian congregation; received the degree of D.D. from Oxford, in 1743; and was chosen president of the college at New York on its establishment in 1754. He held this situation with much credit, until 1763, when he resigned and returned to his pastoral charge at Stratford, where he continued till his death, in 1772.

JOHNSON, SIR WILLIAM, a British military officer, was a native of Ireland, and entered the army early in life: his uncle, Sir Peter Warren, having taken him when very young to America. He gradually rose to the rank of colonel; and in 1755 he was appointed to the command of an expedition fitted out against Crown Point. He signalled himself by defeating a body of Indian Canadian and French troops, commanded by baron Dieskau, whom he took prisoner; for which he was rewarded with a baronetcy, and a gratuity from parliament of 5000*l*. General Johnson settled on the Mohawk river, acquired a considerable estate, and ingratiated himself both with the American settlers and the neighbouring Indians. He concluded a treaty with the Senecas in 1764, and appeared in the capacity of British agent and superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern parts of America, and colonel of the six united nations. Died, 1774.

JOHNSTON, ARTHUR, a physician and poet, was born in 1587, near Aberdeen, and educated at that university; on leaving which he went to Padua, where he took his doctor's degree; and then settled in Paris. After an absence of nearly forty years, chiefly spent in foreign travel, he returned to Aberdeen, of which university he became principal, till archbishop Laud invited him to London, and obtained for him the appointment of physician in ordinary to Charles I. He was the author of a collection of Latin epigrams; an elegant paraphrase of the Psalms in Latin verse; the "Musæ Aulicæ;" and a selection of the works of Scottish writers, entitled "Poetiarum Scoticorum Delicæ." Died, 1641.

JOHNSTON, or JOHNSON, CHARLES, a native of Ireland, who was bred to the bar, and came over to England to practise; but

being afflicted with deafness, he was compelled to quit that profession. His first literary attempt was the celebrated "Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea;" a political romance, in which the leading characters were drawn from real life, and from their being generally known, produced a great sensation. This work having so well succeeded, he produced others of a similar class, viz. "The Reverie, or a Flight to the Paradise of Fools," 2 vols.; "The History of Arbaces, Prince of Betulia," 2 vols.; "The Pilgrim, or a Picture of Life;" 2 vols.; and the "History of John Juniper, Esq. alias Juniper Jack," 3 vols. In 1782 he went to India, where he engaged in literary and other speculations, and obtained considerable wealth. Died, 1800.

JOHNSTONE, Chevalier de, an adherent of the Pretender, was the son of a merchant of Edinburgh, and born in 1720. At an early age he evinced an inclination for a military life; and being brought up in Jacobite principles, he left Edinburgh privately on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, and joined the insurgents. He was appointed aid-de-camp to the unfortunate prince Charles Edward; fought at the battle of Preston Pans; and raised an independent company, with which he served throughout the campaign. After the battle of Culloden, he sought for safety in flight; and, disguised as a pedlar, he passed through England, and at length escaped to the continent. He subsequently entered into the service of France, and acted in the capacity of aid-de-camp in Canada; on the conquest of which by the British he returned to France, and died there at an advanced age. His "Memoirs of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746," which occupied his latter years, is a very interesting work.

JOHNSTONE, JAMES, a physician and physiological writer, was born at Annan, in Dumfries-shire, in 1730; studied at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1750; and settled at Kilderminsters, where he acquired notoriety by his successful treatment of a malignant fever then raging there, as well as by claiming the merit of having discovered the good effects arising from the use of mineral acids in counteracting contagion. Dr. Johnstone subsequently removed to Worcester, and died in that city, in 1802. He was the author of "Medical Essays and Observations, with Disquisitions relating to the Nervous System," and also several medical papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

JOHNSTONE, DR. BRYCE, an eminent Scotch divine, born in 1747, was a son of John Johnstone, esq. a highly respectable magistrate of Annan, in Dumfries-shire. He entered the university of Edinburgh in 1762; in 1771 he was appointed minister of Holywood; and in 1786 the degree of D.D. was unanimously conferred on him. He was the author of a "Commentary on the Revelation of St. John the Divine," 2 vols. 8vo.; an "Essay on the Influence of Religion on Civil Society and Civil Government;" and some valuable sermons. He also assisted Sir John Sinclair's patriotic views in drawing up the statistical account of Scotland; and contributed greatly towards

THE LIFE OF A MAN WHOSE MIND IS CENTRED IN WORLDLY RICHES IS THE LIFE OF AN IDIOT.

AMONG YOUNG PERSONS, THE PLEA OF A BAD MEMORY IS BUT ANOTHER NAME FOR NEGLIGENCE.

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the improvement of the agricultural and social condition of his native country. Died, 1805.

JOHNSTONE, JOHN HENRY, a celebrated comic actor and vocalist, was born in 1750, at Tipperary, where his father was a small farmer. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in a regiment of Irish dragoons, and soon attracted the notice of his comrades by his fine voice and good-humoured liveliness. The colonel of the regiment having had proofs of Johnstone's vocal powers, and hearing that he had an inclination for the stage, he generously granted him a discharge, and gave him a recommended letter to Mr. Ryder, then manager of the Dublin theatre, who engaged him for three years, at two guineas per week, which was soon raised to four. His fame as a vocalist increased rapidly; and having married a Miss Poitier, who had acquired a profound knowledge of the science of music, he profited by her instructions, and soon became a finished singer. Macklin, the celebrated actor, advised him to try the London boards, and wrote a letter to Mr. Harris, of Covent-garden, so strongly in his favour, that he engaged Johnstone and his wife, for three years, at a weekly salary of £100, 100s., and 18s. He accordingly made his first appearance at Covent-garden theatre, in October, 1783, in his favourite character of Lionel. There were, however, other aspirants for vocal fame at that time on the stage; and though he continued to sing for several seasons with undiminished success, he saw that a wider field was open for him in the personation of Irish characters. His best efforts were therefore directed to that end; and it was soon found that his native humour, rich brogue, and fine voice, carried him to a height of excellence in the path he had chosen, which left every competitor far behind. In 1803 he quitted Covent-garden for Drury-lane, and in the summer of that year he visited his friends in Dublin, where martial law being then in force, the company performed in the day-time. On his return from Ireland his wife died; and he married Miss Boulton, by whom he had a daughter, Mrs. Wallack. Few public performers have passed a long career with such uninterrupted success and felicity as the veteran Johnstone. As an actor, in his line he stood alone, personating his buoyant and blundering countrymen, both patrician and plebeian, with a degree of fidelity altogether unrivalled; while his habits of prudence, which enabled him to accumulate a good fortune, were not so strict as to interfere with his social enjoyments; for to say the truth, "Jack Johnstone" loved the juice of the grape, and often took "one bottle more" than would have qualified him for any temperance society in Christendom. He died, Dec. 26, 1828, in the 78th year of his age.

JOHNSTONE, JOHN, M.D., an eminent physician of Birmingham, who for upwards of forty years held a distinguished station among his professional brethren, was the son of Dr. James Johnstone, of Worcester, and was educated at Merton college, Oxford. Dr. John Johnstone was considered peculiarly successful in his treatment of

fevers, and somewhat remarkable for the sparing use he made of medicinal preparations; but it is not only of his skill and talents as a physician, but as a man of letters that we have to speak of him. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Parr, and his "Life" of that great scholar affords ample evidence of his own literary acquirements and comprehensive mind. Besides these Memoirs of Dr. Parr, which is a fearless and noble specimen of biography, he was the author of several treatises on medical subjects, he was also a fellow of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society; and was held in high estimation for his acquirements and general character by a large circle of friends, eminent for rank and talents. Died, aged 68, Dec. 28, 1836.

JOINVILLE, JOHN, Sieur de, seigneur of Champagne, an eminent French statesman and historian of the 13th century. He accompanied Louis IX. in his first crusade or expedition to Egypt, in 1249, sharing his master's captivity, and rendering him many important services. In the king's second crusade, however, he declined taking a part; and subsequently employed himself in writing the "Life of St. Louis," one of the most interesting documents existing relative to the history of the middle ages. He died in 1316, aged 90.

JOLIVET, JEAN BAPTISTE MOYSE, count de, was, previous to the French revolution, an advocate. While a deputy to the legislative assembly, in 1793, he had the courage to denounce the Jacobin club before the National Convention, and the good fortune to escape from the perils of that stormy period. After the accession of Napoleon he was introduced into the council of state, and charged with the organization of the four new departments on the left bank of the Rhine. On his return he was made a commandant of the legion of honour, and retained the office of councillor of state till 1814. He wrote several financial and statistical works; and died, aged 64, in 1818.

JOLY, CLAUDE, a French ecclesiastic, who wrote "A Collection of Maxims for the Education of a Prince," which gave great offence, and was burnt by the hangman. The author, however, republished it with an addition, called "Codicil d'Or," or the Golden Codicil. He was born at Paris in 1607, and died there in 1700.

JOLY, GUY, the confidential secretary of cardinal de Retz, who wrote "Memoirs of his Times," containing an interesting account of transactions from 1648 to 1665, in which is included the private history of his patron.

JOLY, MARY ELIZABETH, a celebrated French actress, was born at Versailles, in 1761. She commenced her theatrical career in 1781, and soon rose to eminence in her profession, excelling principally as a representative of the soubrettes of the French drama. In 1793 she was imprisoned among other political victims, but recovered her liberty on condition of performing at the theatre of the Republic. Died, 1798.

JOMELLI, NICOLÒ, a musical composer, was born in 1714, at Aversa, in the kingdom of Naples. He composed a number of

TRUE FREEDOM CONSISTS IN THIS—THAT EACH MAN SHALL DO WHATEVER HE LIKES, WITHOUT INJURY TO ANOTHER.

THE LEGITIMATE OBJECT OF ALL POLITICAL STATES, IS THE SECURITY OR HAPPINESS OF THE CITIZENS.

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operas in his own country, and became a popular favourite. He afterwards visited Bologna, Rome, Venice, and other principal cities of Italy, everywhere carrying away the palm from rival musicians. He was the author of thirty-six operas, and many devotional pieces, among which are his celebrated "Requiem" and "Miserere." Died, 1774.

JONAS, ARNORIM, a native of Iceland, distinguished as an antiquary and historian. His works relate chiefly to the history of his own country; but he was also an able astronomer, and had studied the science under Tycho Brahe. He died, aged 95, in 1640.

JONES, INIGO, a celebrated architect, and the reviver of classical architecture in England, was born in London, about 1572. He was at first an apprentice to a joiner; but his talents for drawing having attracted the notice of the earls of Arundel and Pembroke, the latter supplied him with the means of visiting Italy, for the purpose of studying landscape painting. He went to Venice, where the works of Palladio inspired him with a taste for architecture; and he afterwards devoted all his energies in pursuit of that noble branch of art. He soon acquired fame, and obtained the situation of first architect to Christian IV., king of Denmark, who, visiting his brother-in-law, James I., in 1606, brought Jones with him to England. Being induced to remain, the queen chose him as her architect; and the place of surveyor-general of the board of works was granted to him in reversion. In 1620 he was appointed one of the commissioners for repairing St. Paul's cathedral; but this was not commenced till 1623. In the following reign he was much employed in preparing masques for the entertainment of the court, and in building the Banqueting-house at Whitehall; but while thus engaged he fell under the displeasure of Ben Jonson, who ridiculed him on the stage, and made him the subject of his epigrammatic muse. Jones realized a handsome fortune; but being a Roman catholic, and a partizan of royalty, he suffered severely in the civil war. At length, worn down by sorrow and suffering, he died, July 21, 1652. As an author he is known by a work relative to that curious monument of former ages, Stonehenge, which he pronounced to be a Roman temple, dedicated to Cælus—an opinion which most antiquaries have decried as erroneous and absurd. Many of Inigo Jones's architectural designs have been published by Kent, Ware, and Leoni.

JONES, WILLIAM, a mathematician, was born in 1680, in the island of Anglesey. He became, early in life, a schoolmaster in a ship of war; after which he settled in London, where he published "A Treatise on Navigation;" and another entitled "Synopsis Palmariorum Matheseos, or a new Introduction to the Mathematics." These works procured him the friendship of several men of science, particularly Newton and Halley, and he also obtained a pension from government. Died, 1749.

JONES, WILLIAM, an English divine, eminent for his abilities and public spirit, and a strenuous champion of the Hutchin-

sonian doctrines, was born in 1738, at Lewick, in Northamptonshire. He was educated at the Charter-house, and University college, Oxford, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Horne, afterwards bishop of Norwich. On leaving the university he became curate of Fineshew, Northamptonshire, and next of Wadenhoe, where he wrote his "Catholic Doctrine, or the Trinity," which passed through numerous editions. In 1762 he published "An Essay on the first Principles of Natural Philosophy." In 1764 the archbishop of Canterbury gave him the vicarage of Bethereden, in Kent, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Flinckley; and at the time of his death he was perpetual curate of Nayland, and rector of Paston and Hellingbourne. When the French revolution gave birth to seditious movements in this country, Mr. Jones printed "A Letter from Thomas Bull to his brother John," which was widely circulated by the friends of government. He was also concerned in establishing the British Critic; and he published a collection of excellent tracts, under the title of "The Scholar armed against the Errors of the Times." On the death of his friend, bishop Horne, to whom he had been chaplain, he paid an affectionate tribute to his memory in an account of his "Life and Writings." His theological and philosophical works form 12 volumes, 8vo. Died, 1800.

JONES, HENRY, a poet and dramatist, was born at Drogheda. He wrote the tragedy of "The Earl of Essex," and a volume of poems, for which, under the patronage of lord Chesterfield, he procured a large subscription. Want of prudence, however, prevented him from profiting by his connections, and he died in indigence, 1770.

JONES, OWEN, a Welsh antiquary, and a member of the Gwyneddigion, or Cambrian society, for encouraging the bardic language, and music of Wales; was born in 1740, and died in 1814. He collected and published "The Archaeology of Wales;" the "Poems of Dafydd ap Gwilym;" and other productions.

JONES, EDWARD, a Welsh musician, who was bard to the prince of Wales. He published "Musical and Poetical Relics of the Welsh Bards;" "Minstrel's Serenades;" "Lyric Airs;" and "Terpsichore's Banquet." Died, 1821.

JONES, PAUL, (whose real name it is said was John Paul), a naval adventurer, was a native of Selkirk, in Scotland, and born in 1736. His first voyage was to America, where he settled early in life; and at the commencement of the struggle between the colonies and the mother country, he offered his services to the former, and was appointed first of the first lieutenants. In 1775 he commanded the command of a ship under commodore Hopkins, and distinguished himself in several engagements, for which he received his commission as captain of the marine. He then sailed to France, and being well acquainted with the Irish coast, and the northern part of England, he conceived the design of effecting a descent. For a long time he kept the northern coast in a constant state of alarm; at

MAN'S CHIEF GOOD IS AN UPRIGHT MIND, WHICH NO EARTHLY POWER CAN BEATOW, NOR TAKE FROM HIM.

GOOD PRECEPTS, BACKED BY GOOD EXAMPLE, ARE THE SUREST MEANS OF ENCOURAGING VIRTUOUS HABITS.

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length he effected a landing at Whitehaven, and having dismantled a fort, set fire to some shipping in the harbour. From thence he sailed for Scotland, where he landed on the estate of the earl of Selkirk, and plundered his lordship's house of all the plate. He next took the Drake sloop of war, with which he returned to Brest. He afterwards sailed round Ireland to the North Sea, with three ships, the Richard, Palms, and Vengeance. Having committed great mischief on that coast, he fell in with the Baltic fleet, convoyed by the Serapis frigate, and the Countess of Scarborough armed ship, both which, after a severe action, he captured off Flamborough-head. For these services the king of France conferred on him the order of merit, and gave him a gold-hilted sword. He afterwards was invited into the Russian service, with the rank of rear-admiral, where he was disappointed in not receiving the command of the fleet acting against the Turks in the Black sea. He found fault with the conduct of the prince of Nassau, the admiral; became restless and impatient; was intrigued against at court, and calumniated by his enemies; and had permission, from the empress Catharine, to retire from the service with a pension, which was never paid. He returned to Paris, sunk into poverty, and died in 1792. Jones was a man of decided courage, conducting all his operations with equal boldness and sagacity; to which may be added, that, notwithstanding the absence of instruction in his youth, he wrote with fluency, strength, and clearness, and was able to sustain his part respectably in the polished circles of Paris, where he was a great pretender to *ton*, and passed for "a poet as well as a hero."

JONES, Sir WILLIAM, an eminent lawyer, poet, and general scholar, was the son of an able mathematician; and was only three years of age when his father died, in 1746. He was educated at Harrow school, from whence, at the age of eighteen, he went to University college, Oxford, where he had been but a few months before he was invited to be private tutor to lord Althorpe, afterwards earl Spencer, with whom he made a tour on the continent. In 1766 he obtained a fellowship, and began his "Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry." Soon after this he was engaged to translate the life of Nadir Shah, from an eastern manuscript brought to England by the king of Denmark. Another tour to the continent, with his pupil and family, followed, which occupied his time until 1770, when, his tutorship ceasing, he entered himself as a law student in the Temple. He did not, however, wholly sacrifice literature to his professional pursuits; but, on the appearance of the life and works of Zoroaster, by Anquetil du Perron, he vindicated the university of Oxford, which had been attacked by that writer, in an able pamphlet in the French language, which he wrote with great elegance. In 1776 he was made a commissioner of bankrupts; about which time his correspondence with his pupil evinced the manly spirit of constitutional freedom by which he was actuated; and to his feelings on the American contest he gave vent in a spirited Latin ode to Liberty.

In 1778 appeared his translation of the "Orations of Isæus," with a prefatory discourse, notes and commentary, which, for elegance of style, and profound critical and historical research, excited much admiration. In the mean time he rapidly advanced in professional reputation, and continued at the same time to give almost daily evidence of the progress he was making in polite literature; at one time translating Arabian poetry; at another, writing odes on liberty; and then discussing, with the genius of a statesman and the fervour of a patriot, some intricate question of foreign or domestic policy. At length, on the accession of the Selburne administration he obtained what had long been the object of his ambition, the appointment of judge in the supreme court of judicature in Bengal. The honour of knighthood was on this occasion conferred on him, and he soon after married Miss Shipley, daughter of the bishop of St. Asaph, with whom he embarked for India in April, 1783. One of his earliest acts in India was the establishment at Calcutta of an institution on the plan of the Royal Society, of which he was chosen the first president. Another was, to take vigorous measures for procuring a digest of the Hindoo and Mahometan laws. He then applied himself with ardour to the study of the Sanscrit, and, his health soon suffering from the climate, he took a journey through the district of Benares, during which cessation of public duties, he composed a "Treatise on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India." His translation of the celebrated "Ordinances of Menu," the famous Indian legislator, published early in 1794, had scarcely appeared, when he was seized with an inflammation of the liver, which terminated his truly valuable life on the 27th of April, in the 48th year of his age. As a judge he was indefatigable and impartial; his legal knowledge was profound; and he was an enlightened and liberal champion of constitutional monarchy. As a poet, essayist, and translator there were few who excelled him; while as a linguist he stood unrivalled. To this let us add, that in private life his character was unimpeachable. A beautiful monument was erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral, and a statue at Bengal, at the expense of the East India Company; but the most honourable and imperishable monument of his fame exists in his works, which were published by his widow, in 6 vols. 8vo.

JONES, JOHN, an American physician, who, after studying at the universities of Rheims, Leyden, and Edinburgh, for many years practised with reputation at New York; passed several years in the medical department of the army; and finally settled at Philadelphia. He was the intimate friend of Franklin, whom he attended in his last illness; and was vice-president of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia. Died, 1791, aged 62.

JONES, JOHN, LL.D. a Unitarian minister, and a philological writer, was a native of Carmarthenshire, and received his education at the dissenting college, Hackney. He was pastor to a Unitarian congregation, first at Plymouth-dock, and next at Halifax, in Yorkshire; but he eventually settled in

SOME MEN TALK SENSIBLY AND ACT FOOLISHLY, SOME TALK FOOLISHLY AND ACT SENSIBLY; THE FIRST LAUGH AT THE LAST, THE LAST CHEAT THE FIRST.

MEN OFTEN SAY THEY ARE CONVINCED, BEFORE THEY ARE FULLY PERSUADED; WOMEN ARE FULLY PERSUADED, BEFORE THEY ARE HALF CONVINCED.

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London, and employed himself in literary pursuits and private tuition. He was the author of numerous publications; among which are, "A Development of remarkable Events calculated to restore the Christian Religion to its Original Purity," 2 vols.; "Illustrations of the Four Gospels," &c.; a "Greek and English Lexicon," and many others, both educational and devotional. Died, 1827.

JONES, STEPHEN, a miscellaneous writer and editor, born in London, in 1763. He was educated at St. Paul's school; and brought up to the business of a printer; but his chief occupation was writing and compiling for the press. An enlarged edition of "The Biographia Dramatica," 4 vols. 8vo., and a small "Biographical Dictionary," formed a part of his literary labours; and he was also concerned with newspapers and periodical works, as an editor.

JONSIUS, or JONSENIUS, JOHN, a learned writer, was born in 1624, at Flensburg, in the duchy of Sleswick. After teaching at Konigsberg and Flensburg, he went to Frankfurt, as sub-rector of the university, where he cultivated literature and philosophy with great success. His principal work is entitled "De Scriptioribus Historicis Philosophicis." Died, 1680.

JONSON, BENJAMIN, a celebrated dramatist, and the contemporary and friend of Shakespeare, was the posthumous son of a clergyman. He was born in Westminster, in 1574; at the grammar-school of which city he was placed, under Camden, at an early age; till his mother marrying again to a person who held the humble occupation of a bricklayer, young Ben, as he was familiarly called, was taken home abruptly by his father-in-law, and employed by him as an assistant in his trade. The ardent spirit of the future poet revolted against his condition; he fled from home and entered the army as a private soldier, in which capacity he served in the English army in Flanders. On his return he resumed his studies, and went to Cambridge; but, from the poverty of his circumstances, he was obliged to leave the university and take to the stage. At first he was not very successful, either as an actor or an author; and having the misfortune to kill another actor in a duel, he was taken up and imprisoned, and narrowly escaped with life. On being released from confinement he married, and recommenced writing for the stage, to which he was encouraged by Shakespeare, who performed in one of his pieces. In 1598 he produced his comedy of "Every Man in his Humour;" which was followed by a new play every year, till the reign of James the First, when he was employed in the masques and entertainments at court. But, regardless of prudence, Ben joined Chapman and Marston in writing the comedy of "Eastward Hoe," which so grossly libelled the Scotch nation, that the authors were committed to prison, and had they not made a timely and humble submission for the offence, they would have lost their noses and ears in the pillory, according to their sentence. By his address, however, he soon contrived to reinstate

himself in the favour of a monarch to whose pleasures the effusions of his muse had become necessary; and for the remainder of that reign he continued in high favour as a kind of superintendent of the court revels. In 1617 he was appointed poet laureate, with a salary of 100*l.*, and a butt of Canary wine yearly, from the king's cellars. Want of economy, however, kept him constantly poor; although, in addition to the royal bounty, he had a pension from the city. He died Aug. 16, 1637, and was buried in Westminster-abbey, where a handsome tablet has been erected to his memory in Poet's corner, inscribed, "O Rare Ben Jonson." Dryden, speaking of the great rival dramatists, says, "Shakespeare was the Homer, or father, of our dramatic poets; Jonson was the Virgil, the pattern of elaborate writing; I admire him, but I love Shakespeare."

JORDAENS, JACOB, an eminent historical and portrait painter, was a native of Antwerp. He was the son-in-law of Van Oort, under whom he studied; he also received some instruction from Rubens; and his pictures are executed with correctness and brilliancy. Born, 1594; died, 1678.

JORDAN, CAMILLE, a statesman of revolutionary France, was born at Lyons, in 1771. He opposed the tyranny of the Jacobins; and, as a member of the convention, he had the courage to defend his city when it was denounced as the receptacle of assassins and banditti. For his laudable zeal he was twice compelled to seek safety in exile; and though he returned to France when Buonaparte had subverted the power of the directory, he lived there as a private citizen. After the restoration of the Bourbons, he became a member of the chamber of deputies, was decorated with the legion of honour, and ennobled. Died, 1821.

JORDAN, DOROTHEA, or DOROTHY BLAND, (Jordan being only an assumed name) was born at Waterford, about the year 1762. She made her theatrical debut on the Dublin stage, in 1777, in the part of *Phæbe*, in "As You Like It." In the following season she appeared at Cork, where she was much admired for her archness and sportive simplicity. In 1782 she came to England; was engaged by Tate Wilkinson, and first appeared at the Leeds theatre as *Calista*, in "The Fair Penitent;" from Leeds she proceeded to York, where she first played under the name of Mrs. JORDAN, by which, though never married, she was subsequently known. In 1785 she made her first appearance before a London audience, at Drury-lane, as *Peggy*, in "The Country Girl;" and immediately became such a decided favourite, that her salary was doubled and she was allowed two benefits. At the close of the season, she made a provincial tour, and visited nearly all the large towns in England; everywhere receiving the most enthusiastic welcome from admiring audiences. When the duke of Clarence first made overtures to her, she was the mistress of a Mr. Ford; who refused to make her his wife, through fear of offending his father. Mrs. Jordan then entered into that connexion with the duke, which continued in an almost uninterrupted

FEW HAVE THE COURAGE TO CORRECT THEIR FRIENDS, BECAUSE FEW HAVE THE COURAGE TO SUFFER CORRECTION.

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN HABITS OF INDUSTRY, AND IT WILL PROVIDE FOR THEM BETTER THAN A HOARD OF WEALTH.

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HISTORY GIVES AN ANTECEDENT TO TIME, BRINGS EXPERIENCE WITHOUT GREY HAIRS, AND MAKES US WISE AT THE COST OF OTHERS.

state of domestic harmony, until it was suddenly broken off in 1811. She was the mother of ten children by his Royal Highness; and it may well be supposed that, when his intention of separating from her was disclosed in a letter which she received from him while performing at Cheltenham, the shock was almost too great for her endurance. "She arrived at the theatre," says her biographer, "dreadfully weakened by a succession of fainting fits. She, however, struggled on with *Nell*, until *Jobson* arrived at the passage where he has to accuse the conjuror of making her laughing drunk. When the actress here attempted to laugh, the afflicted woman burst into tears. Here *Jobson*, with great presence of mind, altered the text, and exclaimed to her—'Why, *Nell*, the conjuror has not only made thee drunk—he has made thee crying drunk;' thus covering her personal distress, and carrying her through the scene in character." In a letter which she afterwards wrote to a confidential friend upon the subject of the separation (which, as well as the preceding quotation; considering the necessity there is in a work of this nature for being brief, we ought, perhaps, to apologize for inserting) are the following passages:—"We never had for twenty years the semblance of a quarrel! Money, money, my good friend, or the want of it, has, I am convinced, made him the most wretched of men; but having done wrong, he does not like to retract. But with all his excellent qualities, his domestic virtues, and his love for his lovely children, what must he not at this moment suffer! His distresses should have been relieved before; but this is *entre nous*.—And now, my dear friend, do not hear the D. of C. unfairly abused. He has done wrong, and he is suffering for it. But as far as he has it left in his own power, he is doing every thing kind and noble, even to the distressing himself." It has been alleged that state reasons had great weight in inducing the duke to insist on this separation; but what was the true cause is still a matter of doubt. A yearly allowance of 4400*l.* was settled on her for the maintenance of herself and daughters; with a provision that if Mrs. Jordan should resume her profession, the care of the duke's four daughters, together with 1500*l.* per annum allowed for them, should revert to his royal highness. In a few months afterwards she expressed a wish to return to the stage; and the four children, with the specified allowance for their maintenance, was surrendered to their royal father. Shortly after this she retired to France, under circumstances of great embarrassment: "she found herself involved to a considerable amount, by securities, which, all at once, appeared against her, in the form of bonds and promissory notes, given incautiously by herself, to relieve, as she thought, from trifling difficulties, a near relation, in whom she had placed the greatest confidence." Thus was her long theatrical career unhappily terminated. She gradually sank under the weight of her afflictions; and in a state of extreme mental misery, died at St. Cloud, July 3, 1816. Hazlitt, speaking of her attractions on the stage, says, "Her face, her tones,

her manner, were irresistible. Her smile had the effect of sunshine, and her laugh did one good to hear it. Her voice was eloquence itself; it seemed as if her heart was always at her mouth. She was all gaiety, openness, and good nature. She rioted in her fine animal spirits, and gave more pleasure than any other actress, because she had the greatest spirit of enjoyment in herself."

JORDAN, SIR JOSEPH, a gallant English admiral, who by his presence of mind and valour, gained the battle of Solebay, in 1672.

JORDAN, CHARLES STEPHEN, a Prussian writer, originally of a French family, was born at Berlin in 1700, and died in 1746. He wrote, "Travels in France, England, and Holland, with Satirical Anecdotes," "A Miscellany of Literature, Philosophy, and History;" and the "Life of de la Croze."

JORDAN, THOMAS, a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. He wrote two comedies and a masque; and is mentioned by Langbaine with respect.

JORDANO, LUCA, a famous painter, was born at Naples, in 1632; and died there, in 1705.

JORTIN, JOHN, D.D., an eminent scholar and divine, was born in London, in 1698, and educated at Cambridge. Here he acquired so high a character for learning and acuteness, that he was employed by Pope to extract the notes from Eustathius, to print with his translation of the *Iliad*. He took orders in 1724; and held successively the livings of Swavesey, St. Dunstan's in the East, and Kensington; he was also a prebendary of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of London. His chief works are, "Discourses concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion;" "Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, ancient and modern;" "Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History;" "Life of Erasmus;" and seven volumes of "Sermons and Charges," which were printed after his death. He was simple in manners, liberal in sentiments, independent in spirit; and as much beloved for his private virtues, as he was admired for his piety and learning. Died, 1770.

JOSE, ANTONIO, a Portuguese dramatist, by birth a Jew, who was burnt alive at the last auto-da-fé in 1745, for having introduced in one of his farces a scene in which a criminal is conversing at the gallows with his confessor, in a style, as may be supposed, not the most edifying.

JOSEPH I., emperor of Germany, the son of Leopold I., was born at Vienna, in 1678; received the crown of Hungary in 1689; and was soon after elected king of the Romans. He began his reign in 1705, which, though short, was troubled by wars in the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Hungary. He revived the imperial chamber; and the protestants enjoyed toleration and some privileges under his reign. Died, 1711.

JOSEPH II., emperor of Germany, was the son of the emperor Leopold and Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary. He was crowned king of the Romans in 1764; the year fol-

MOST AUTHORS WILL MORE EASILY FORGIVE ATTACKS UPON THEIR MORAL CHARACTER THAN AN ASPERSION OF THEIR LITERARY FAME.

WHEN ADULATION BEGINS A THRONE, IT TOO OFTEN HAPPENS THAT FALOT RITISH CONFERS THE REWARD, DUE TO VIRTUE, UPON POLISHED VICE.

lowing he succeeded his father; and in 1790, by the death of the empress-queen, he succeeded to the crown of Hungary and Bohemia. In 1788, a declaration of war was published against the Turks, and the same year the emperor in person reduced Schabatz; but this was followed by a defeat of prince Luchenstein, who fell in the action. Soon after this a bloody battle was fought between the Imperialists and Turks, on the heights of Rohadin, in which neither could claim the victory. Joseph next made an attempt to possess himself of Belgrade, but without success. But marshal Laudohn taking upon him the command of the army, took Durbiera and Novi, and in 1789 reduced Belgrade; soon after which, a peace was concluded, chiefly occasioned by the discontented spirit in Germany at such a waste of men and treasure. In February following the emperor died of a lingering illness; and was succeeded by his brother, Peter Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany. Joseph II. was of a lively disposition, sickle and fond of action: his favourite object was to be sovereign in a peculiar sense, and to manage the great machine of the state entirely himself. Frederic the Great, in a letter to Voltaire, thus spoke of him:—"Joseph is an emperor such as Germany has not had for a long time. Educated in splendour, his habits are simple; grown up amidst flattery, he is still modest; inflamed with a love of glory, he yet sacrifices his ambition to his duty."

JOSEPHINE, empress of France and queen of Italy, was born at Martinique in 1763, and bore the name, from her parents, of ROSE TASCHER DE LA PAQUE. While very young, she was taken by her father to France, to be the bride of the viscount de Beauharnois—a marriage having been arranged by the two families when the marquis Beauharnois was governor-general of the Antilles. They were accordingly married; and, in the enjoyment of each other's society, they lived beloved and respected, while Josephine became the mother of two children, Eugene and Hortense. Prompted by filial attachment, she went, in 1787, to Martinique to attend upon her mother in sickness; and having taken her daughter with her, she remained in the island three years. The sudden rising of the colony, however, obliged her to quit it for France, with such haste, as not to allow of her taking leave of her parent. After effecting her escape, and surmounting numerous obstacles, Madame Beauharnois began to experience the horrors of the French revolution; and soon saw her husband, who had used every exertion at the head of the French army on the Rhine, dragged to a prison, and thence to the scaffold. She was also included in the list of proscription; but the death of her husband reduced her to such a state that she could not be removed, and to this circumstance she owed her deliverance. Robespierre at length perished, and the vicountess was delivered from prison by Tallien; who was never forgotten by her, nor by Eugene, from whom he received a considerable pension till his death. Josephine was indebted to Barras for the restoration of a part of the property of her husband; and at his house, after the

13th Vendemiaire, she met general Buonaparte, who was desirous of seeing her, in consequence of her son Eugene, then fifteen years old, presenting himself before the general, to solicit that the sword which had belonged to his father might be given to him. Buonaparte from the first was favourably impressed towards the widow; and his attachment strengthening at every succeeding interview, he married her, in 1796. From that day it became her practice to encourage him through dangers, and moderate his feelings in the hour of victory. When her husband was raised to the consulate, her benevolent disposition displayed itself in a thousand ways: to her, many emigrants owed their restoration; she encouraged the arts, and rewarded industry; her life, in short, was one continued act of benevolence towards her fellow-creatures; so that Buonaparte frequently observed to her, "I can win battles, but you win hearts." Her great mind looked to the glory of France, and the fame of her husband, as the two most desirable objects. After Napoleon became emperor, a divorce was a subject to which his friends advised him, but which he at first declined. Josephine had been crowned empress of Paris, and queen of Italy at Milan. When Napoleon became desirous of marrying a princess, and she was made acquainted with the wishes of the nation, regarding a successor, she nobly resolved to sacrifice her private feelings on the altar of France; and giving the arch-duchess, Maria Louisa, credit for all the estimable qualities which she knew were requisite to the happiness of Napoleon, she consented to the marriage. She, however, would not follow the wishes of her children, who were anxious that she should quit France; but retired to her beautiful seat of Malmaison, with the title of empress-queen-dowager. After visiting her daughter-in-law, the vice-queen of Italy, she returned to the former seat of her happiness, and pursued her taste for botany. But she was doomed to see the destruction of that throne on which she had once sat; Napoleon's exile to Elba drew from her expressions of the most poignant regret; and it was evident to every one that her health was rapidly declining. The allied sovereigns treated her with the most respectful distinction. The emperor Alexander sent his physician, and visited her often in person; but a sudden inflammation of the throat terminated her life on the 29th of May, 1814.

JOSEPHUS, FLAVIUS, the celebrated historian of the Jews, was born at Jerusalem, A. D. 37. His father, Matthias, was descended from the ancient high-priests of the Jews, and his mother was of the Maccabean race. He was early instructed in Hebrew learning, and became an ornament of the sect of the Pharisees, to which he belonged. When twenty-six years' old he visited Rome, for the purpose of obtaining the release of some prisoners whom Felix had sent to the capital; on which occasion he was introduced to Poppaea, afterwards the wife of Nero; and on his return, was made governor of Galilee. He afterwards obtained the command of the Jewish army, and supported with courage, wisdom, and

AMBITION IS A LOTTERY, WHERE, HOWEVER UNFORTH THE CHANCES, THERE ARE SOME PRIZES; BUT IN DISMISSED, EVERY ONE DRAWS A BLANK.

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resolution, a siege of seven weeks, in the fortified town of Jotapata, where he was attacked by Vespasian and Titus. The town was betrayed to the enemy: 40,000 of the inhabitants were cut to pieces, and 1200 were made prisoners. Josephus was discovered in a cave, where he had concealed himself, and given up to the Roman general, who was about to send him to Nero; but his life was spared at the intercession of Titus, who became his patron, and whom he accompanied to the siege of Jerusalem. On arriving before the city he was sent to his countrymen with offers of peace, and he advised them to submit to the Roman power; but they treated him with contumely, and rejected his counsel. At the capture of the city, however, he was enabled to deliver his brother and several of his friends without ransom. He accompanied Titus back to Rome, where he was rewarded with the freedom of the city, and received a pension and other favours from Vespasian and his son; and, as a mark of gratitude, he then assumed their family name of Flavius. His "History of the Jewish War, and the Destruction of Jerusalem," in 7 books, was composed at the command of Vespasian, and is singularly interesting and affecting, as the historian was an eye-witness of all he relates. St. Jerome calls him the Livy of the Greeks. His "Jewish Antiquities," in 20 books, written in Greek, is a very noble work; and his discourse "upon the Martyrdom of the Maccabees," is a master-piece of eloquence. He is supposed to have died about the year 95, but the exact date is uncertain.

JOUBERT, BARTHOLOMEW CATHERINE, a distinguished French general, was born at Pont de Vaux, in 1769. He was destined by his father for the bar; but at the age of fifteen he forsook his studies, and entered the army. His discharge being obtained, he was sent to Lyons to continue his education, and at the beginning of the Revolution he was a student at the university of Dijon. In 1791 he enlisted as a volunteer; and, displaying great courage and activity in various situations, he rose rapidly, till by his admirable conduct under Kellerman, at the battle of Loano, in 1795, he was made general of brigade on the field. In the two following years his bravery and talent were conspicuous on many occasions, particularly in the Tyrol, and he rose to the rank of general of division. He was placed at the head of the French army in Italy in 1799, and fell at the battle of Novi, in that year. He was noted for the boldness, promptitude, and impetuosity of his manœuvres; and his personal character is said to have been untainted by that rapacity and recklessness which characterized so many of his comrades.

JOUBERT, FRANCIS, a French priest, born at Montpellier, in 1689. He was a zealous Jansenist, for which he suffered imprisonment some time in the Bastille. He wrote "Caractere essentiel aux Prophetes;" "Lettres sur l'interpretation des Saintes Ecritures;" "Explications of the Prophets, 8 vols. 12mo; and a "History of Joseph." Died, 1763.

JOUBERT, LAURENT, a learned French physician, was born at Valence, in 1539. He became professor of medicine at Montpellier, and chancellor of the university. His Latin works were printed at Lyons in 1582, folio; besides which he wrote some medical treatises in French, particularly one on "Laughter;" and another, entitled "Erreurs Populaires touchant la Médecine," which, owing to its broad humour and a degree of levity that pervaded it, ran through ten editions in six months. Died, 1583.

JOURDAN, JEAN BAPTISTE, count, marshal and peer of France, was born in 1762, at Limoges, where his father practised as a surgeon. He entered the military service in 1778, and fought in America; but during the peace he attended to commercial affairs. In 1791 he commanded a battalion of volunteers in the army of the North; and in 1793 rose to be a general of division. Jourdan received the command of the army of the Moselle, in the place of Hoche, and gained, June, 1794, the victory of Fleurus, by which he became master of Belgium, and drove the allies beyond the Rhine. In 1803, Napoleon made him general-in-chief of the army in Italy; and, in 1804, marshal of France, and grand cross of the legion of honour. After losing the decisive battle of Vittoria, June 21st, 1812, Jourdan lived in retirement at Rouen; but, in 1814, he was appointed commander of the fifteenth division. In this station he declared in favour of Louis XVIII., and ever after continued faithful to the Bourbons. Died, 1833.

JOURDAIN, AMABLE LOUIS MICHEL BREZILLIER, born in 1788, was the son of a celebrated surgeon-dentist who practised with great reputation in Paris, where he died in 1816, leaving behind him some useful professional works. He was designed for the law; but being struck at hearing the splendid eulogies bestowed on Anquetil du Perron, the Orientalist, he determined on cultivating the same branches of learning for which that great scholar had been distinguished. This he pursued with such success, that the office of adjunct-secretary of the school of Oriental languages was created in his favour, and he held it till his death, in 1818. He was a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle," and other extensive publications; and author of "La Perse, ou Tableau de l'Histoire, du Gouvernement, de la Religion, de la Littérature, &c. de cet Empire;" besides some others. Died, 1818.

JOUSSE, DANIEL, an eminent French lawyer and mathematician, of the 17th century. He was a native of Orleans, and in 1734 he was installed in the office of councillor of that presidency, which he filled till his death, in 1781. His works are very numerous, including "Nouveau Traité de la Sphère," besides many treatises on the municipal law of France.

JOUVENCY, JOSEPH DE, a learned Jesuit, born at Paris, in 1643. His principal work is a continuation of the "History of the Jesuits." He also wrote a tract, entitled "De Ratione Descendi et Docendi;" and Notes on the principal Latin classics.

JOUVENET, JOHN, an historical painter,

AS HE THAT IS STUNG BY AN ASP DIETH SLEEPING, SO SWEETLY DOETH HE CONSUME HIMSELF WHO BORROWETH UPON USURY.

CRAFT IS GENERALLY REPAYED WITH CRAFT; AND HE WHO IS BENT ON DECEIVING ANOTHER, IS OFTEN HIMSELF DECEIVED.

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born at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1644, and who studied under Poussin. He was employed to adorn the apartments of Versailles and the Trianon; he also painted colossal figures of the twelve apostles in the Hospital of the Invalids at Paris. Died, 1717.

JOVELLANOS, DON GASPARD MELCHIOR DE, one of the most distinguished Spaniards of modern times, was born at Oijon, in Asturias, in 1744, of an ancient and noble family. He was endowed with splendid talents; and not only acquired, while at college, an extensive knowledge of jurisprudence, his more especial object, but also made great progress in archæology, languages, and the belles lettres. He soon became a member of the criminal branch of the *audiencia* in Seville; and advancing rapidly in his professional career, he was finally appointed to the dignified station of member of the council of the military orders at Madrid. About the same time he was entrusted with some important affairs, and nominated counsellor of state, by Charles III. When, in 1794, Spain found herself loaded with debt, Jovellanos proposed, for the relief of the national difficulties, a tax on the property of the higher order of clergy; for which he was exiled to the mountains of Asturias; though his project was afterwards carried into execution. In 1799 he was recalled, and made minister of justice for the interior; but before twelve months were past, he was dismissed, and banished to the island of Majorca, where he was confined in the convent of the Carthusians. After the fall of Godoy, the prince of Peace, in 1808, he recovered his liberty, and subsequently became a member of the supreme junta. He was, however, suspected of favouring the French; and at length, being denounced as a traitor for endeavouring to promote their plans for the subjugation of Spain, he was put to death, in 1812, during a popular insurrection. He wrote "Lyric Poems;" "Pelajo," a tragedy; "The Honourable Delinquent," a comedy; several works on subjects connected with political economy; and translated Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

JOVIANUS, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, a Roman emperor, was born in Pannonia, of a noble family, in 331. He was elected emperor by the Roman soldiers after the death of Julian, but refused the dignity unless they would become Christians, to which they consented. He died, after reigning seven months, owing to the suffocating vapour of burning charcoal in his room, in 368.

JOVINIAN, an Italian monk of the fourth century, who was persecuted for teaching the rational doctrine, that all those who adhered to the vows made at their baptism, and led a life of piety and temperance, were equally entitled to the rewards of futurity, as those who passed their days in monkish celibacy and self-inflicted mortification. He was banished, and died about 415.

JOVIUS, PAUL, or PAOLO GIOVIO, a celebrated Italian historian, was born at Como, in 1483; studied medicine at Pavia and Milan; relinquished that profession for the composition of history; but finally took orders, and was bishop of Nocera at

the time of his death, in 1552. Living at the court of the pope, then the capital of Christendom, he became personally acquainted with many individuals of the first importance in history, or other eye-witnesses, from whom he gathered information; still when it is recollected that he used to boast of possessing pens of iron and gold, which he used as occasion required, his writings should be read with great caution. His best work is "*Historia sui Temporis*."

JOYCE, JEREMIAH, an ingenious and industrious writer, whose profession was that of a dissenting minister, was born in 1764; and first attracted public notice as one of the persons included in the state prosecution with Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and others, for treason. He was the coadjutor of Dr. Gregory in the compilation of his "*Cyclopaedia*," and subsequently produced another on a similar plan, which goes by the name of Nicholson. He was also the author of "*Scientific Dialogues*;" "*Dialogues on Chemistry*;" "*Letters on Natural Philosophy*," &c. Died, 1816.

JUAN, or DON JOHN OF AUSTRIA, a natural son of the emperor Charles V., and the great military hero of his age, was born at Ratisbon, in 1546. His mother is said to have been a lady named Barbara Blomberg; but this is doubtful, and a singular veil of mystery hangs over his maternal parentage. He was first employed, in 1570, against the Moors of Grenada, and acquired great fame by their subjugation. He also signalized himself by a memorable victory over the Turks, in 1571, in the gulf of Lepanto; as well as by the conquest of Tunis and other places on the African coast. In 1576 he went to Flanders, took Namur by stratagem, and succeeded in reducing the insurgents to obedience. Died, 1577.

JUAN II., Don, a natural son of Philip IV. of Spain, and of Maria Calderona, an actress, was born in 1629; made grand prior of Castile; commanded the Spanish army in Italy, 1647, and took the city of Naples; subjugated Barcelona in 1652, but being afterwards unsuccessful, was exiled. Under Charles II., he was recalled to Madrid; made prime minister; and died in 1679.

JUAN Y SANTICILIA, DON GEORGE, a learned Spanish mathematician and naval officer, was born at Orihuela, in 1712. His progress in mathematics was so great that, while a student in Carthage, he obtained the appellation of Euclid; and, entering the naval service early, his reputation as a scientific man occasioned his appointment, with Antonio de Ulloa, to accompany Bouguer and La Condamine to Peru, in 1735, to measure a degree of the meridian at the equator. He afterwards directed much of his attention to marine architecture, and his exertions to improve the Spanish navy were highly successful. He published his "*Observations on Astronomy and Physics, made in Peru*," and treatises on navigation and ship-building. Died, 1774.

JUBA, a king of Numidia and Mauritania, who was an ally of Pompey against Julius Cæsar. After the battle of Pharsalia, he joined his forces to those of Scipio;

WHEN FATE WISHES TO RUIN A MAN OF MODERATE ABILITIES AND MODERATE FORTUNE, SHE MAKES HIM AN ORATOR.

THOUGH THE GREAT BOOK OF NATURE LIES OPEN TO ALL, HOW FEW THERE ARE WHO SO READ AS TO UNDERSTAND IT.

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but being totally defeated at Thapsus, he put an end to his own life; and his kingdom became a Roman province.

JUBA II., king of Numidia, son of the preceding, was, when a boy, led as a captive to Rome, to adorn the triumph of Cæsar; but the Roman conqueror bestowed on him an excellent education, and he became one of the most learned men of his time. He gained the hearts of the Romans by the courteousness of his manners, and was in great favour with Augustus, who gave him the daughter of Antony in marriage, and made him king of Gætulia; of which dignity he proved himself worthy, by governing his dominions with justice and lenity. He was also an able and prolific author; as appears by Pliny, Strabo, Plutarch, and other writers, who allude to his histories of the Arabians, Assyrians, and Romans; his treatises on the fine arts; and his natural history: of all which a few fragments only have been preserved. He died, A. D. 21. The Athenians erected a statue to his memory, and the Ethiopians paid him divine honours.

JUDAH, HAKKADOSEH, or "Jehudah the Holy," a famous rabbi, who lived in the reign of Marcus Antoninus, to whom he was preceptor, and by whose command, he compiled the Mishna, or first Talmud, being a digest of the oral law of the Jews.

JUDAH, LEO, a learned protestant divine, was born in Alsace, in 1482. Being sent to Basil to complete his academical studies, he became acquainted with Zuinglius, from whom he imbibed those principles which led to his embracing the reformed faith. He became pastor of the church of St. Peter, at Zurich, where he undertook a translation of the Old Testament, from the Hebrew into Latin, but did not live to complete it. Died, 1542.

JUDAH CHONG, a learned Jewish rabbi, was born at Fez, studied among the Arabians, and practised as a physician in 1040. He was the author of several works in the Hebrew language, and was considered by the Jews as the restorer of their language, and styled the "prince of grammarians."

JUDAS LEVITA, or **HALLEVI**, a Jewish rabbi, was born in Spain, in 1090. He was remarkable for his great learning, and distinguished himself as a poet, grammarian, and philosopher. It is related of him, that when on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, as he approached the holy city, he rent his garments and recited aloud lamentations for the miseries of his people, which so enraged a Mahometan horseman, that he rode over him and trampled him to death.

JUEL, NICHOLAS, a Danish admiral, who learned his profession under Van Tromp and De Ruyter, in the Dutch navy; after which he returned to his native country, and greatly distinguished himself, in 1659, during the siege of Copenhagen. In 1676 and 1677 he took Gothland, and defeated the Swedes in several desperate engagements. He died in 1697; not less respected for his modesty and piety, than honoured for his bravery.

JUGLER, JOHN FREDERIC, an eminent Saxon writer, was born near Naumburg,

in 1714. His principal work is entitled "Bibliotheca Historiæ Literariæ selecta." Died, 1791.

JUGURTHA, king of Numidia, was the son of Manastabal. He was endowed by nature with superior talents, and was remarkable for manly strength and personal beauty. Formed for a soldier, his valour and conduct won the esteem of the Roman army, and the friendship of Scipio; but involving himself in intrigues and crimes to obtain the Numidian crown, the Roman senate sent the celebrated Metellus against him, who conquered him in a great battle, and rejected all his bribes. When on the point of signing a shameful peace, and surrendering to the Romans, Jugurtha, through fear that they might inflict vengeance on him for his former crimes, suddenly changed his resolution, and determined once more to abide the worst. The king of Mauritania, his ally, having concluded a peace with the Romans, Sylla persuaded him to draw Jugurtha into his power, and deliver him up to the Romans. He was accordingly seized, and sent in chains, to Marius, at Cirta. Thus the war was ended, and Numidia became a Roman province. Jugurtha, having suffered many insults from the people, was thrown into a dark prison, and starved to death after six days. B.C. 106.

JULIAN, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, surnamed the *Apostate*, a Roman emperor, was the youngest son of Constantius, brother of Constantine the Great. He was born in 331; educated in the tenets of Christianity, but apostatized to paganism. In 335 he was declared Cæsar, and sent to Gaul, where he obtained several victories over the Germans; and, in 361, the troops in Gaul revolted from Constantius, and declared for Julian. During the life-time of his cousin, Constantius, he made a profession of the orthodox faith; but, on succeeding to the throne, he threw off all disguise, re-opened the heathen temples, and sought to restore the heathen worship in all its splendour; while he laboured, both by his pen and authority, to destroy Christianity. He took from the Christian churches their riches, which were often very great, and divided them among his soldiers. He sought likewise to induce the Christians, by flattery or by favour, to embrace paganism; but failing in the attempt, he shut up their schools, prohibited the followers of that religion from teaching, and ordered by an edict that the name of Christian should be abolished. His malice was farther evinced, by an extraordinary indulgence to the Jews, and an attempt to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, that the prophecy of Christ might be falsified; but it is said that flames of fire rose from beneath, and consumed some of the workmen, by which miraculous interposition the design was frustrated. He did not long survive this disappointment, being killed in 363, in his expedition against the Persians. The character of Julian is full of contradictions. He displayed learning, magnanimity, justice, and mercy; yet we find him insincere, superstitious, vain, and ambitious. No wonder, then, that historians have passed such opposite judgments on him.

RE THAT KNOWS MORE THAN IS NECESSARY FOR HIM OF ANOTHER, KNOWS LESS THAN HE OUGHT OF HIMSELF.

VIRTUE HAS SO SWEET A POWER, THAT EVERY ONE WILL WEAR HER LIVERY, THOUGH FEW DO HER SERVICE.

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JULIEN, PIERRE, an eminent French sculptor, many of whose productions adorn the metropolis of France, and whose chef d'œuvre is "The Dying Gladiator." Born, 1731; died, 1804.

JULIEN, SIMON, a Swiss painter, who by his brother artists, was called the Apostle, in allusion to the Roman emperor of the same name, as well as to his abandonment of the French school of painting for the Italian. Born, 1736; died, 1799.

JULIO ROMANO, a celebrated Italian painter and architect, whose real name was Pippi. He was born at Rome, in 1492; studied with great success under Raphael, after whose death he finished many of the works which that great artist had left incomplete; and arrived at great professional reputation both as a painter and an architect. But it is recorded to his shame, that he disgraced his fine talents by making some obscene designs, called Arcetina's figures, through which it became necessary for him to make a precipitate flight from Rome, in order to avoid the merited punishment. He afterwards resided in Mantua; and died there, in 1546.

JUNCKER, CHRISTIAN, a learned German writer; the author of "Synoptical Tables of the History of Philosophy and General Literature," and other works of a similar kind. Born, at Dresden, 1688; became rector of the college of Altenburgh; and died in 1714.

JUNGE, or JUNGIUS, JOACHIM, an eminent philosopher of the 17th century, was born at Lubeck, in 1587; and distinguished himself as an able antagonist of the Aristotelian philosophy. Like his great contemporary, lord Bacon, he substituted experiment in the place of idle and antiquated theories; and is ranked by Leibnitz as equal to Copernicus and Galileo, and but little inferior to Descartes. Among his works are "Geometria Empirica;" "Doxoscopie Physicæ Minores;" and "Isagoge Phytoscope;" from which latter work Ray and Linnæus appear to have taken some valuable hints. Died, 1657.

JUNIUS, ADRIAN, an eminent physician and a classical writer, was born at Hoorn, in Holland, in 1512. He studied medicine at Paris, and Bologna; after which he visited England, and became physician to the duke of Norfolk. While here he published a Greek and Latin Lexicon, which the court of Rome condemned, because it was dedicated to Edward VI. On leaving England he went to Copenhagen, as physician to the king of Denmark; but soon quitted that place and settled at Haerlem, where he was made principal of the college. His translations from, and criticisms on, ancient authors, are very numerous; and he was considered inferior only to Erasmus as a scholar. Died, 1575.

JUNIUS FRANCIS, a learned French protestant divine, was born at Bourges, in 1545. He became minister of the Walloon church at Antwerp, after which he officiated as chaplain in the army of the prince of Orange; and on leaving that service, obtained a professorship at Heidelberg, from whence he removed to Leyden, where he died of the plague, in 1602. He wrote

Commentaries on the Scriptures; but is best known by his Latin version of the Bible, jointly with Tremellius.

JUNIUS, FRANCIS, son of the preceding, and eminent as a philologist, was born at Heidelberg, in 1586. After studying at Leyden, he came to England in 1620, and found a patron in the earl of Arundel, with whom he resided thirty years, as librarian; and died in 1677. His principal works are, "Glossarium Gothicum in quatuor evangelia Gothica," "De Pictura Veterum," and "Etymologicum Anglicanum."

JUNOT, ANDOCHÉ, duke of Abrantes, a distinguished French general, was born in 1771, and entered the army, as a volunteer, in 1791. He first attracted the notice of Buonaparte, by his coolness and courage when serving as a lieutenant at the siege of Toulon; and in 1806 he made him colonel-general of hussars, and appointed him to the command of Paris. In the following year he was placed at the head of the army in Portugal, where he remained two years, and was honoured with his ducal title; but being defeated at the battle of Vimeira, by Sir Arthur Wellesley (the duke of Wellington) he was compelled to capitulate. He subsequently served in Spain; and was made governor of the Illyrian provinces. Died, 1813.

JURIEU, PETER, a French protestant divine and theologian, was born in 1637. He studied in England, under his maternal uncle, Peter du Moulin; and, while here, was episcopally ordained; but the French protestants disapproving of episcopal ordination, he was re-ordained according to the form of Geneva. He filled the chair of divinity at Sedan with reputation; but, when that university was taken from the protestants, he retired to Holland, and settled at Rotterdam, where he became a violent polemic, and engaged in some fierce contentions with Bayle and others. Finding that his work on the "Accomplishment of the Prophecies" produced many severe replies, and being also greatly chagrined by the decisions of the synods against some of his doctrines, he grew hypochondriacal, and died in 1713. His principal works are, a "Preservative against Popery;" "La Politique du Clergé;" "L'Accomplissement des Prophetes;" "Histoire de Calvinisme et du Papiisme," 3 vols.; and "Histoire des Dogmes et des Cultes," 2 vols. His learning was unquestionably great, but it was obscured by an intolerant and litigious temper.

JURIN, JAMES, an English physician and mathematician, was born in 1684; studied at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; was afterwards physician to Guy's hospital; was several years secretary to the Royal Society; and died, in 1750, president of the College of Physicians. He published "Physico-Mathematical Dissertations;" an Essay upon distinct and indistinct Vision; and a translation of Varenus's Geography. He also contributed many papers on philosophical and mathematical subjects to the Philosophical Transactions; and was a warm defender of the practice of inoculation, and a zealous advocate for the Newtonian system.

WHEN A DISPUTANT OFFERS A WAGER, IT IS PLAIN HE HAS NOTHING ELSE TO OFFER, AND THERE THE DISPUTE SHOULD END.

EVERY SENSUAL PLEASURE, AND EVERY DAY OF IDLENESS AND USELESS LIVING, LOSE OFF A BRANCH FROM OUR SHORT LIFE.

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JUSSIEU, DE; ANTHONY, BERNARD, and JOSEPH; three eminent French botanists and physicians. The first was born at Lyons, in 1686; and died in 1758. He enriched the memoirs of the academy of sciences at Paris with several valuable papers, the result of observations made in his travels, on botany and mineralogy. He also wrote the appendix to Tournefort, and abridged Barrelier's work upon the plants of France, Spain, and Italy; he was likewise the author of a "Discourse on the Progress of Botany."—**BERNARD**, brother of the preceding, was born at Lyons, in 1689, and died in 1776. He published an edition of Tournefort's History of Plants about Paris, and was the author of a book, entitled "The Friend of Humanity, or the advice of a good Citizen to the Nation." He was botanical demonstrator at the king's garden, and was much esteemed by Louis XV. Cuvier calls him "the most modest, and, perhaps, the most profound botanist of the 18th century, who, although he scarcely published any thing, is, nevertheless, the inspiring genius of modern botanists."—The third brother, **JOSEPH**, was also a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and accompanied Comandine to Peru, in 1735. He was not only a good naturalist and physician, but an excellent engineer. He published a Journal of his Voyages, and died in 1779.

JUSTEL, CHRISTOPHER, a French statesman and juridical writer of the 17th century, was born in 1580, and died in 1649. He was well acquainted with ecclesiastical antiquities and the canon law, respecting which he published several learned works, and left valuable MS. collections.—His son **HENRY** sent his father's MSS. to the university of Oxford, for which he was complimented with the degree of LL.D. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he came to London, and was appointed keeper to the king's library. He published, chiefly from his father's collections, "Bibliotheca Canonici veteris," 2 vols. folio, and also some able works of his own. Born, 1620; died, 1693.

JUSTI, JOHN HENRY GOTTLÖB DE, an eminent German mineralogist, who, after gaining some literary reputation at the university of Jena in 1720, enlisted as a common soldier in the Prussian service. He rose to the rank of lieutenant; was cashiered and imprisoned for insubordination, but made his escape to Leipsic, and maintained himself by writing for the press. In 1755 he became professor of political economy and natural history at Göttingen; but having written too freely on the Prussian government, was arrested, and ended his days a prisoner in the fortress of Custrin, in 1771. He was the author of a "Treatise on Money;" a "Treatise on Mineralogy;" "Miscellaneous on Chemistry and Mineralogy;" and "A Complete Treatise on Manufactures."

JUSTIN, Sr., a Christian philosopher and martyr in the second century, was a native of Sichern, in Samaria. A persecution breaking out against the Christians, under Antoninus, Justin presented to that emperor an admirable apology in their behalf, which had the desired effect. He afterwards addressed another apology to Marcus Aurelius,

in which he defended those of his religion against the calumnies of Crescens, a Gnostic philosopher. For this, and his neglect of Pagan worship, he was condemned to be scourged and then beheaded, which sentence was put in execution, A.D. 164, in the 75th year of his age.

JUSTIN, a Latin historian, who probably lived at Rome in the second or third century. He made an epitome of the history of Troges Pompeius, a native of Gaul, who lived in the time of Augustus, and whose works, in forty-four books, contain a history of the world from the earliest ages to his own time. Justin has been illustrated by the most able commentators, and particularly by Grævius.

JUSTINIAN I., surnamed the Great, nephew of Justin I., emperor of the East, and celebrated as a lawgiver, was born in 483, of an obscure family. He shared the fortunes of his uncle, who, from a common Thracian peasant, was raised to the imperial throne; and at whose death in 527 he obtained the exclusive sovereignty. He was then in his forty-fifth year, and distinguished for his devotional austerity; but immediately upon his elevation he solemnly espoused Theodora, an actress and courtesan, whose influence over him was unbounded. During the reign of Justinian many conquests were made by his brave general Belisarius. In 523 and 529 he obtained three glorious victories over the Persians; in 534 he destroyed the empire of the Vandals in Africa. Spain and Sicily were reconquered, and the Ostrogoths, who possessed Italy, were vanquished. The principal event, however, which has rendered the reign of Justinian interesting to posterity, was the celebrated reformation of the Roman jurisprudence. He commissioned Tribonian, aided by other learned civilians, to form a new code from his own laws and those of his predecessors. To this code Justinian added the "Pandecks," the "Institute," and the "Novelle," since called, collectively, the body of civil law (*corpus juris civilis*.) He likewise embellished the capital with numerous magnificent churches, among which is the celebrated Sancta Sophia, now subsisting as the principal mosque in Constantinople; bridges, aqueducts, hospitals, fortresses, and other public works, were also undertaken throughout the various provinces of the empire. But towards the end of his life he became avaricious, oppressed the people with taxes, and lent a willing ear to every accusation; and at length, full of cares and disquietudes, he died, in 565, after a reign of thirty-eight years, and in the eighty-third of his age.

JUSTINIAN II. was the elder son of Constantine Pogonatus, whom he succeeded in 685. He recovered several provinces from the Saracens, and made an advantageous peace with them; but his exactions, cruelties, and debaucheries, tarnished the glory of his arms. He was slain, with his son Tiberius, in 711, by Philipppus Bardanes, his successor.

JUSTINIANI, ST. LAWRENCE, the first patriarch of Venice, was born there in 1381; died in 1463; and was canonized by pope Alexander VIII. in 1690. He was the author

VERY NICE SCRUPLES ARE SOMETIMES THE EFFECT OF A GREAT MIND, BUT OFTEN OF A LITTLE ONE.

THE DIFFICULTY IS NOT SO GREAT TO DIE FOR A FRIEND, AS TO FIND A FRIEND WORTH DYING FOR.

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of several devotional works, which were printed in 2 vols. folio, with a life by his nephew.

JUSTINIANI, BERNARD, nephew of the preceding, was born at Venice, in 1408; was employed in several important missions by Calixtus III.; wrote a history of Venice, which has been considered the first regular attempt of the kind, and the life of his uncle, Lawrence, the patriarch; and died in 1480.

JUSTINIANI, AUGUSTIN, bishop of Nebo, in Corsica, was a prelate of distinguished literary abilities. He was the author of "Annales de Republica Genoensi;" a "Psalter in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Chaldee, with Latin notes," &c. being the first of the kind that ever appeared in print. He perished in a voyage from Corsica to Genoa, in 1536.

JUVENAL, DECIVS JUNIUS, a Latin poet, remarkable for the caustic severity of his satires, was born at Aquinum in Campania, about the beginning of the reign of Claudius. He studied rhetoric under the most celebrated masters, and became an eminent pleader at the bar, but satire was his forte. His first essay as a poetical satirist was directed against the player Paris, who was the minion of Domitian; for which he was sent into an honourable kind of exile, by being made commander of a cohort at Pen-tapolis, on the borders of Egypt. On Domitian's death he returned to Rome, where he died in his eightieth year, A.D. 128. He may be said to have been the last of the Roman poets; and as the bold and unflinching castigations of vice he stands without a rival. Good as are his intentions, however, and forcible as are his denunciations, the moral indelicacy of the age in which he lived, renders the satires of Juvenal too

gross in their details for readers of the present day. Able translations have been made by Dryden, Gifford, &c.

JUVENCUS, CAIUS VECTIVS AQUILINUS, one of the first Christian poets, was a native of Spain, and lived in the reign of Constantine. His performance is a life of Christ in Latin verse, entitled "Historiae Evangelicae."

JUXON, WILLIAM, an English prelate, of distinguished learning and piety, was born at Chichester in 1582. He was educated at Merchant Tailors' school, and St. John's college, Oxford; was patronized by Laud, and, through his influence, obtained the bishopric of Hereford in 1633, and of London in the same year. In 1633 he was made lord high treasurer of England, an office which no churchman had held since the reign of Henry VIII. This gave great offence to the puritans; but, on his resignation of the office, after having held it something less than six years, the integrity and ability with which he had discharged its various duties were admitted on all hands. During the whole of the civil wars he maintained an unshaken fidelity to the king, whom he attended during his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight, and on the scaffold; on which occasion he received from the hand of Charles, the moment previous to his execution, his diamond George, with directions to forward it to his son. After the king's death, the parliament threw him into confinement for contumacy in refusing to disclose the particulars of his conversation with the king; but he was soon released, and continued to live in privacy until the restoration. He was then raised to the see of Canterbury; but did not long enjoy the honours and emoluments of the primacy; his death occurring about two years after his elevation, in 1663.

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KAAB, a celebrated Arabian poet, contemporary with Mahomet, whom he at first strenuously opposed, but afterwards eulogized. As a reward for writing a poem in his favour, the prophet gave him his green mantle, which one of the descendants of Kaab sold for ten thousand pieces of silver. Died, 662.

KAAS, NICHOLAS, an eminent Danish statesman, was born in 1535, and studied in the universities of Germany. In 1573 he was made chancellor of Denmark; and on the death of king Frederic II. in 1588, he was nominated to fill the situation of first regent during the minority of Christian I. Being attacked with a mortal disease previous to the coronation of that prince, he sent for him as he lay on his death-bed, and, telling him that he had promised his royal father in his last moments, to do all he could to see the crown placed on the head of his son, he gave him the key of the place where the crown and

other regalia were kept, saying, "Take it in the name of God, and wear the crown with glory; sway the sceptre with wisdom and clemency; bear the sword with justice; and keep the globe with judgment." Died, 1594.

KABRIS, JOSEPH, a French sailor, who being taken prisoner by the English in the last war, obtained permission to enter on board a South sea whaler, and being wrecked on the coast of the island of Noukahiva, in the Pacific ocean, fell into the hands of the cannibal inhabitants. While preparations were making for his intended fate, and his doom appeared inevitable, he was saved by the intercession of the king's daughter, who shortly after became his wife. Being now allied to royalty, he was made chief judge of the island, which office he exercised with reputation, and comparative ease, owing to the simplicity of their legal institutions. Nine years thus passed away, and Kabris lived in the enjoyment of domestic

SAYING A CLEVER THING IS NO PROOF OF A SOUND UNDERSTANDING, BUT SAYING AN ABSURD THING IS A PROOF OF THE CONTRARY.

WELL-REGULATED MINDS ARE VERY SCRUPULOUS OF ENCRUACHING UPON THE ATTENTIONS, KINDNESS, OR GENEROSITY OF OTHERS.

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happiness, when he was carried off, as he stated, while asleep, by the Russian navigator, captain Krusenstern. On returning to France in 1817, he exhibited himself to the public at Paris and elsewhere, his face being tattooed in the New Zealand style. His object was to raise money, to enable him to return to his wife and family at Noukahiwa; but while travelling for this purpose, he died suddenly at Versailles, in 1822.

KEMPFER, ENGBRECHT, a celebrated physician, naturalist, and traveller, was born at Lemgo, in Westphalia, in 1681; studied at Dantzic, Thorn, and Cracow; performed a journey, in 1683, as secretary to a Swedish embassy, by land through Russia and Persia; after which he visited Arabia, Hindostan, Java, Sumatra, Siam, and Japan, in which last country he resided two years. In 1692 he returned to his native country, took his degree of M.D., at Leyden, and entered upon medical practice. He was the author of a "History of Japan," 2 vols. folio; "Amanitates Exotice," &c. Died, 1716.

KAESTNER, ABRAHAM GOTTHELF, a mathematician, astronomer, and poet, was born in 1719, at Leipzig; and filled the situation of professor of mathematics at Gottingen, with the highest reputation, for more than forty years. His scientific works are extremely numerous; of which the principal is a "History of Mathematics." Died, 1799.

KAHLER, JOHN, a Lutheran divine, was born at Wolmar, in the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in 1649; became professor of mathematics, theology, and poetry, at Rinteln; wrote several dissertations on theology and philosophy; and died in 1729.

KAIN, HENRY LOUIS LE, a celebrated French actor, called the Garrick of France, was born at Paris in 1729. He was originally a cutler, but having a great turn for dramatic representation, Voltaire took him under his direction. He made his first appearance on the stage in 1750; amassed a large sum of money by the exercise of his professional talents, obtained a pension, and died in 1776.

KALB, BARON DE, a major-general in the American army, was born in Germany, about the year 1717. He entered into the French service when young, and continued in it forty-two years. In 1757, during the war between Great Britain and France, he was sent by the French government, to the American colonies, in order to see with what effect the seeds of discontent against the mother country might be sown among them. While in the performance of this commission he was seized, as a suspected person, but escaped detection. He then went to Canada, where he remained until its conquest by the British, after which he returned to France. During the war of the revolution he offered his services to the congress, which were accepted, and he was soon after made a major-general. On the 15th of August, 1778, when Lord Rawdon defeated general Gates, near Camden, the baron commanded the right wing of the American army, and fell covered with wounds.

KALCKREUTH, FREDERIC ADOLPHUS, count of, a Prussian field-marshal, was born at Elsieben, in 1737; entered the army in 1751; served with distinction in the seven years' war; arrived, step by step, at the rank of general, and was made a count in 1788. His courage and ability were often conspicuously shown in the war with France; he took Mayence, in 1793; had the chief command of the troops in Pomerania, in 1795; was appointed governor of Thorn and Dantzic, and made inspector-general of cavalry, in 1806; concluded with Berthier, at Tilsit, the truce between Prussia and France, in 1807; after which, in conjunction with Goltz, he concluded a peace with Talleyrand. He was then made field-marshal; was appointed governor of Berlin, in 1810; and died in 1818.

KALDI, GEORGE, a learned jesuit, was born in Hungary, about 1572. He was banished from Transylvania with the rest of his order; on which he became professor of theology at Olmutz, and next at Presburgh, where he died in 1634. He translated the Bible from the Vulgate into the Hungarian tongue.

KALE or KALF, WILLIAM, an eminent painter, was born at Amsterdam, in 1630. He had the power of Rembrandt in distributing his light and shade, while in correctness and delicacy he equalled Teniers. Died, 1693.

KALKBRENNER, CHRISTIAN, an eminent musical composer, was born in 1738, at Munden, in Prussia; was a pupil of Emanuel Bach; and having made considerable progress both in theoretical and practical branches of the profession, entered the service of prince Henry of Prussia, and finally settled in Paris, where his reputation obtained him the appointment of singing-master to the academy of music, which he held till his death, in 1806. He was the author of several operas, two musical treatises, &c.

KALM, PETER, a Swedish traveller, and natural philosopher, was born in 1715, in Ostro Bothnia; travelled in North America and Russia, for the purpose of exploring those countries; became professor of botany in the university of Abo; and died in 1779. His works consist of "Travels in America," which have been translated into English; besides numerous dissertations, illustrative of the state of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, in Sweden.

KANT, EMMANUEL, a celebrated German metaphysician, and the founder of a new philosophical sect, was born at Konigsberg, in Prussia Proper, in 1724, and was the son of a saddler. Through the kindness of a rich uncle, he was educated at the Frederician college, on leaving which he accepted the situation of tutor in a clergyman's family. He commenced his literary career in his twenty-third year; but it was not till he was appointed a professor in the university of Konigsberg, in 1770, that any traces of his new metaphysical system, which afterwards attracted so much notice, appeared in his works. In 1781 he published his "Critical Inquiry into the Nature of Pure Reason," which contains the system commonly known under the title of

HE THAT IS SUMPTUOUS IN HIS DIET AND APPAREL, AND LAVISH IN HIS TONGUE, IS A COOK'S HOPE, A TAILOR'S THRIFT, AND THE SON OF REPENTANCE.

GIVE NOT YOUR ADVICE OR OPINION BEFORE IT IS REQUIRED; FOR THAT IS TO UPBRAID ANOTHER'S IGNORANCE, AND OVERVALUE YOUR OWN JUDGMENT.

[KFA]

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the "Critical Philosophy." A second part of it, published in 1783, bore the title of "Prolegomena for future Metaphysics." The principles contained in them he had, however, long been promulgating from his professorial chair. In 1786 he was chosen rector of the university; and, though far advanced in life, he continued to produce works in farther development of his philosophical principles, until 1798, when he retired from his official situations; and died in 1804. Kant was a man of high intellectual endowments; and his critical philosophy for a time superseded every other in the protestant universities of Germany. From the first, however, it had many opponents; and now that the novelty of this system of metaphysics (more remarkable for the obscurity of its phraseology and the subtlety of its reasoning, than for any practical good in morals), is worn off, its advocates are comparatively few. Yet it must be confessed, that his philosophical conceptions flowed from the inexhaustible source of his own reason; that he not only discovered the incongruities of other men's sentiments, and traced, with wonderful precision, their errors to their true origin; but that he had an astonishing faculty of unfolding the most abstruse principles, and digesting single and individual sentiments into a systematic order. His works are far too numerous for insertion here; but they are all, more or less, of a metaphysical character.

KAPNIST, a Russian dramatic poet, whose comedies are among the best in that language, was born in 1758, and died in 1824.

KARAMSIN, NICHOLAS MICHAËLOVITCH, Imperial Russian historiographer, was born in 1755; educated at Moscow; served for a while in the imperial guards; and travelled for two years, through Middle Europe; after which he devoted himself to literature. His "History of the Russian Empire," the "Letters of a Russian Traveller," and "Agla," a collection of tales; are all works of merit, and in much esteem. Died, 1826.

KATE, LAMBERT TEN, a native of Holland, who distinguished himself by an elaborate work on the Dutch language, printed at Amsterdam, in 1723.

KATER, Captain HENRY, F.R.S., was born at Bristol, in 1777. He was intended for the legal profession, and served two years in a pleader's office; though, from his earliest years, he had shown a decided predilection for mathematical studies. On the death of his father, in 1794, he quitted the law, and obtained a commission in the 12th regt. of foot, then stationed in India. Soon after he arrived, he was engaged in the trigonometrical survey of India, a stupendous undertaking; but his unremitting study during seven years in a hot climate greatly injured his health, and rendered it necessary for him to return. He subsequently devoted his whole time to science; and, among other useful inventions, his meritorious labours for constructing standards of weights and measures are universally known and appreciated. Many learned societies enrolled him among their mem-

bers, and the emperor of Russia not only employed him to construct standards for the weights and measures of his empire, but presented him with the order of St. Anne and a diamond snuff-box. Died, 1835.

KAUFMANN, MARIA ANNA ANGELICA, a distinguished artist, born at Colre, in the Grisons, 1741. She acquired the first principles of drawing and painting from her father, whom she soon excelled. At Milan, Florence, Rome, and Naples, she greatly increased her skill; and when, in 1766, she came to England, and was patronized by royalty, her reputation and success quickly improved her circumstances. She remained here seventeen years; married Zucchi, a Venetian painter; and died at Rome, in 1807. She excelled most in the representation of female characters; and many of her most admired paintings were engraved by Bartolozzi, whose labours much contributed to the growth and perpetuity of her fame.

KAUNITZ, WENCESLAUS ANTHONY, prince, a German statesman, was born at Vienna, in 1711; and though at first destined for the church, he finally engaged in political life. His talents, aided by a favourable exterior, opened a brilliant career to him. In 1744 he was made minister of state for the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia; in 1748 he assisted at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle; was honoured with the order of the golden fleece by Maria Theresa, and employed as ambassador to Paris; returned to Vienna in 1753, and took the office of chancellor of state; concluded the treaty of alliance between Austria and France, in 1756; was made a prince of the German empire, in 1764; and died, aged 83, in 1794.

KAYE, or CAIUS, Dr. JOHN, the founder of Caius college, Cambridge, was born at Norwich, in 1510; was educated for the medical profession, first at Glouville-hall, Cambridge, and subsequently at Bologna, where he graduated as M.D. On his return to England he became physician to the court, and held that office during three successive reigns. He was for several years president of the college of physicians; and in 1557, he obtained a royal license to advance Glouville-hall into a college; which he endowed with several considerable estates, and added to it the quadrangle. Dr. Kaye was himself the first master of this increased establishment, now known as Caius college; which he retained till near his death, in 1573. He was the author of various works on medicine, a "History of Cambridge," &c.

KAYE, Dr. THOMAS, master of University college, Oxford, was contemporary with the preceding, with whom he carried on a warm controversy respecting the comparative antiquity of these two celebrated seats of learning, in a work, entitled "Assertio Antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academicæ."

KAZWINI, ZACHARIAH BEN MOHAMMED, a learned Arabian geographer and naturalist of the 13th century; of whose labours Bochart, Hyde, Sir W. Ouseley, and other Orientalists have availed themselves. He is supposed to have died in 1283.

KEACH, BENJAMIN, a Baptist minister,

CATCH NOT TOO SOON AT AN OFFENCE, NOR GIVE WAY TO ANGER; THE ONE SHOWS A WEAK JUDGMENT, AND THE OTHER A PERVERSE NATURE.

HE THAT ON FORTUNE'S WHEEL MOUNTETH HIGHER THAN HE SHOULD, MUST ARM HIMSELF WITH PATIENCE TO DESCEND LOWER THAN HE WOULD.

KEA

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[KEB

VALUE THE FRIENDSHIP OF HIM WHO STANDS BY YOU IN THE STORM: SWARMS OF INSECTS WILL SURROUND YOU IN THE SUNSHINE.

born in 1640. In 1664 he was tried, and sentenced to stand in the pillory for the publication of a book, called "The Child's Instructor." After this he was chosen pastor of a congregation in Horsley-down, Southwark, where he died in 1704. His "Travels of True Godliness," and "Travels of Ungodliness," written in the manner of Bunyan, were once very popular; but he is now best known by his "Tropologia, or Key to open Scripture Metaphors," and by his "Exposition of Parables."

KEAN, EDMUND, an eminent English tragedian, was the son of a Miss Carey, (who was the daughter of the well-known George Saville Carey, a dramatic writer and performer), and a scene-carpen-ter of the name of Kean, whose brother, Moses Kean, obtained some notoriety as a mimic and ventriloquist. He was born in Castle-street, Leicester-square, London, in 1787, according to some accounts, and according to others, two or three years later. He trod the stage almost as soon as he could walk alone, being employed in processions, &c. thus imperceptibly acquiring the rudiments of his theatrical education under the eye of that great actor, John Kemble, whose rival he was afterwards destined to become. Miss Tidwell, an actress long known on the metropolitan stage, and said to have been a relation, assisted Kean in his juvenile efforts; and at the age of thirteen, recommended him to a company of players in Yorkshire. He performed there under the name of Carey, and is said to have obtained much applause in the parts of Hamlet, Lord Hastings, and Cato. He also distinguished himself by his talents for recitation; and his delivery of Satan's Address to the Sun, from Milton's Paradise Lost, and the first soliloquy in Shakspeare's Richard III. having been highly applauded, he repeated his recitations at Windsor, before some of the royal family. He had also the good fortune to attract the notice of Dr. Drury, who sent him to Eton, where he remained three years, and is said to have made great progress in classical studies, devoting much of his attention to the precepts and examples of Cicero. On quitting Eton he procured an engagement at Birmingham, where he was seen by the manager of the Edinburgh theatre, who engaged him for twenty nights, on twelve of which he performed Hamlet to crowded houses. He was at this time only sixteen; and we find that his provincial engagements led him, in the course of a few years, to nearly all the principal towns in the south and west of England, playing in tragedy, comedy, opera, and pantomime. In the mean time, Dr. Drury, his old patron, had recommended him to the directing committee of Drury-lane, as fitted to revive that declining theatre. He was, in consequence, engaged there for three years, at a rising salary of eight, ten, and twelve guineas a week for each successive year. His first appearance was on the 25th of January, 1814, in the character of Shylock. The house was comparatively empty; but in order to show the effect he produced on that occasion we will quote the words of a critic, who saw, and thus describes it:—"there came on a small man, with an

Italian face and fatal eye, which struck all. Attention soon ripened into enthusiasm; and never, perhaps, did Kean play with such startling effect as on this night to the surprised few! His voice was harsh, his style new, his action abrupt and angular; but there was the decision, the inspiration of genius, in the look, the tone, the bearing;—"that night was the starting-post on the great course on which he was destined to run his splendid race." In Othello, also, and Sir Giles Overreach, he has been unequalled by any contemporary. When he performed Massinger's Jew the first time, the actors, and others of his admirers, presented him with a gold cup, as a token of their esteem. In 1820, he visited the United States, and performed in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, on the whole, with great success. After his return to England, the extravagance and dissoluteness which had always disgraced his character, involved him in great embarrassments; and a second visit to America, in 1825, was attended with little credit or advantage. He returned again to England, and became manager of the theatre at Richmond, Surrey, where he died, after a protracted illness, May 15, 1833.

KEATE, GEORGE, F.R.S. a miscellaneous writer, was born at Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, in 1729, and educated at Kingston school; after which he went to Geneva, where he contracted an intimacy with Voltaire; to whom he afterwards dedicated his "Account of the Republic of Geneva." His first literary performance was "Ancient and Modern Rome," a poem, 1650. His publications after this were very numerous: the principal is an "Account of the Pelieu Islands," which he compiled from the papers of Captain Wilson, and his officers, who were shipwrecked there in 1783. Died, 1797.

KEATING, GEOFREY, an Irish ecclesiastic of the Roman church, who wrote a history of the poets of Ireland, and the genealogies of the principal families. He died in 1650.

KEATS, JOHN, a young English poet, of humble origin, was born in 1795, at a livery-stable kept by his grandfather in Moorfields. He was apprenticed to a surgeon, but gave way to the ambition of becoming a poet. He published "Endymion," a poetical romance, in 1818; and, in 1820, his last and best work, "Lamia," and other poems. Being in feeble health, from a severe pulmonary disease, he was advised to try the fine climate of Italy, where he arrived in November, 1820, accompanied by his friend Mr. Severn, the artist, and died in Rome, on the 27th of December following. He was interred in the English burying-ground, near the monument of Caius Cestius, and not far from the place where soon after were deposited the remains of the poet Shelley. Mr. Leigh Hunt, who was his earliest and warmest patron, describes him as having "a very manly, as well as a delicate spirit," and being gifted with "the two highest qualities of a poet in the highest degree—sensitivity and imagination."

KEBLE, JOSEPH, an English lawyer,

IF WE WOULD PERPETUATE OUR FAME OR REPUTATION, WE MUST DO THINGS WORTH WRITING, OR WRITE THINGS WORTH READING.

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whose industry was so remarkable during his whole life, that some account of it is absolutely due to his memory. He was born about 1693; studied at Oxford; and was called to the bar in 1688. Three years afterwards he began to signalize himself by the constant regularity of his appearance in the court of King's Bench, where from that time to the day of his decease, a period of nearly half a century, he occupied himself incessantly as a reporter of the cases which came before the court. Nor was he less persevering while attending the chapel, copies of upwards of 4000 sermons, delivered by various preachers in that place of worship, being found among his papers when he died, in 1710. His publications are numerous, the principal being "A Table to the Statutes;" "Assistance to Justices of the Peace;" "Reports," 3 vols.; and "Essays on Human Nature and Human Actions."

KECKERMANN, BARTHOLOMEW, a learned Calvinistic divine and professor of philosophy, was born at Dantzic, in 1571. He studied at Wirtemberg, Leipsic, and Heidelberg, at which last university he became professor of Hebrew. In 1601 he removed to Dantzic, and there pursued a new method of teaching; but died, aged 38, in 1609. His works were published at Geneva, in 3 vols. folio.

KEENE, EDMUND, bishop of Ely, a magnificent, pious, and learned prelate, was born at Lynn, in Norfolk, in 1713. His father was an alderman of that town, and his brother, Sir Benjamin Keene, was many years ambassador at Madrid. He was educated at the Charter-house, and at Caius college, Cambridge. In 1740 he was presented to the rectory of Stanhope, in the bishopric of Durham, and, in 1748, he became master of Peter-house, which he continued to hold when advanced, in 1752, to the bishopric of Chester. In 1770 he was translated to Ely, the revenues of which see he improved by the sale of the old palace in Holborn, to the amount of 5000*l.* per annum, besides building a better episcopal residence in Dover street, Piccadilly. He had previously erected a new palace at Chester, and he also enlarged that at Ely. Died, 1781.

KEILL, JOHN, a learned mathematician, was born at Edinburgh, in 1671. In 1698, he published an Examination of Burnet's Theory of the Earth, to which he subjoined Remarks on Whiston's Theory. The year following he was appointed deputy professor of natural philosophy; and in 1701 he published his "Introductio ad Veram Physicam," as a preparation for the study of Newton's "Principia." In 1708 he defended Newton's claim to the invention of Fluxions, which brought him into a dispute with Leibnitz. In 1709 he was appointed treasurer to the German exiles from the Palatinate, and attended them in that capacity to New England. He next defended Newton's doctrine against the Cartesians; and received his degree of M.D. In 1714 he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and the year following appointed decipherer to the queen. Among his works are "An Introduction to true Philosophy;" and "An

Introduction to true Astronomy." Died, 1721.

KEILL, JAMES, younger brother of the preceding, was born in Scotland, in 1673, and died in 1719. He wrote on "The Anatomy of the Human Body," and published several physiological tracts and papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

KEISER, REINHARD, an eminent German musician and composer, was born at Leipsic, in 1673. He was the author of one hundred and eighteen operas, of which his "Circe," brought out at Hamburg in 1734, was the last and most beautiful. He possessed a most fertile imagination, and is considered as the father of German melody. Died, 1735.

KEITH, GEORGE, a native of Aberdeen, was a fellow student there with bishop Burnet, and took his degree of M.A.; but quitted the presbyterian church to become a Quaker, and went to Pennsylvania. At length, becoming dissatisfied with the sect, he formed a new one of his own; and subsequently entered into the church of England, took orders, and obtained some preferment. He wrote several books both for and against the Quakers; was a believer in the transmigration of souls, the millennium, &c; is described as an eloquent speaker, and an acute disputant. Died, about 1715.

KEITH, JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, a field-marshal in the Prussian service, and a brave and experienced warrior, was the youngest son of William Keith, earl-marshal of Scotland, and was born in 1696. At the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1715, he joined the Pretender, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir; but made his escape to France, where he applied himself to military studies, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences. From Paris he went to Madrid, and obtained a commission in Ormond's Irish brigade; but on accompanying the Spanish embassy to Russia, he entered into the service of that state, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and invested with the order of the black eagle. In the Russian service he continued several years, distinguishing himself as well in the field as in the cabinet, during the wars between that country and Turkey and Sweden. He at length left Russia and went to Berlin, where the king of Prussia, to whom his abilities were well known, received him with open arms, and made him field-marshal of his forces and governor of his capital. In the subsequent wars of this monarch, Keith displayed the greatest talents and bravery, till his career was finally closed on the field of battle, at the affair of Hochkirchen, Oct. 4, 1758.

KEITH, THOMAS, a celebrated mathematician, and author of several excellent works, was born in 1579, at Brandsburton, near Beverley, in Yorkshire. His parents dying when he was only fourteen, he engaged himself as tutor in a private family. In 1781 he settled in London, and soon acquired distinction as a mathematician. In 1804 his reputation as an accountant led to his being appointed professor of geography and the sciences to the Princess Charlotte of Wales; and in 1814 the situation of accountant to the British Museum becoming

IT IS THE PROPERTY OF TRUE FRIENDS TO LIVE AND LOVE TOGETHER; BUT PHONED FRIENDS FLY FROM A MAN IN THE TIME OF TRIAL.

HE THAT GIVETH NOTHING IS A NIGGARD. HE THAT GIVETH IN MEASURE IS LIBERAL; HE THAT GIVETH IN MEASURE IS PRODIGAL; HE THAT GIVETH BEYOND HIS POWER IS FRODIGAL; HE THAT GIVETH BEYOND HIS POWER IS FRODIGAL.

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vacant, the archbishop of Canterbury conferred it on Mr. Keith, who held it till his death, in 1824. His principal works are, "The Complete Practical Arithmetician;" "An Introduction to Geography;" "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry;" a "Treatise on the Use of the Globes; and "Elements of Geometry."

KEITH, GEORGE KEITH ELPHINSTONE, viscount, a gallant British admiral, was the son of Lord Elphinstone, and born in Scotland, in 1747. He entered early into the naval service: in 1773, was made master and commander, and two years after, post-captain. During the revolutionary war in America, he served there with great reputation; and on the commencement of the French war in 1793, he was appointed to the command of the Robuste, in which ship he served under Lord Hood, and bore a distinguished part at the capture as well as at the evacuation of Toulon. He assisted in reducing the Cape of Good Hope, in 1795, and captured a squadron that was sent to its relief, for which he was created a baron; commanded subsequently the Mediterranean and Channel fleets; was created an English viscount in 1814; and died in 1823.

KELLERMANN, FRANCIS CHRISTOPHER, duke of Valmy, peer and marshal of France, &c., was born at Strasburg, in 1735; entered the Condans legion as a hussar, when seventeen years of age, and rose to the rank of quarter-master-general, in 1788. At the breaking out of the revolution, he distinguished himself by his patriotism and judgment. At the commencement of the war he received the command of the army of the Moselle; formed a junction with the main army under Dumouriez; and sustained Sept. 20th, 1792, the celebrated attack of the duke of Brunswick, at Valmy; which contributed much to the success of the campaign. He was repeatedly denounced to the National Convention by Custine and others; but his trial not taking place till after the reign of terror, he was acquitted. In 1795 he took the command of the army of the Alps and Italy; but he was soon superseded by Buonaparte. In 1798 he was nominated a member of the military board; in 1801 he was president of the conservative senate, and the following year a marshal of the empire. He served under Napoleon in Germany and Prussia; and having, in 1814, voted for the restoration of royalty, was employed under the Bourbons till his death in 1826.

KELLER, JOHN BALTHASAR, an excellent founder in brass, was a native of Zurich. He cast the equestrian statue of Louis XIV., which was set up at Paris in place of Louis the Great. Keller was made inspector of the foundry at the arsenal, and died in 1702.

KELLEY, or TALBOT, EDWARD, a celebrated necromancer and alchemist, was born at Worcester, in 1556, and educated at Gloucester-hall, Oxford; but was obliged to leave the university, for some crime, and, after rambling about the kingdom, was sentenced to lose his ears at Lancaster. He next became an associate with the credulous Dr. Dee, and accompanied him to Prague, where Kelley contrived to live

handsomely by his impostures, and was knighted by the emperor Rodolphus; but his tricks being discovered, he was thrown into prison, and in attempting to escape, he fell, and bruised himself to such a degree, that he died soon after, in 1595. He wrote a poem on chemistry, and another on the philosopher's stone; besides several Latin and English discourses printed in Dr. Meric Casaubon's "True and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits."

KELLISON, MATTHEW, an English Catholic divine, who as a controversial writer was opposed to Sucliffe, Montague, and other Protestants, was born in Northamptonshire, about 1560. He was educated at the English colleges at Douay and Rheims; resided seven years at Rome; became chancellor of the university of Rheims; and, after remaining there twelve years, removed to Douay, and was declared president of that college by a patent from Rome. Died, 1611.

KELLY, HUGH, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1739, near the lake of Killarney. He was apprenticed to a staymaker, which trade he quitted when in London, and became clerk to an attorney. Afterwards he turned his attention to authorship with considerable success, writing political pamphlets, plays, &c. His works are "False Delicacy;" "A Word to the Wise;" "The School for Wives;" the "Romance of an Hour," comedies; "Clementina," a tragedy; "Thespis," a poem in the manner of Churchill's Rosciad; "Louisa Mildmay," a novel; and "The Babbler," a collection of essays. Died, 1777.

KELLY, JOHN, a learned English clergyman, was a native of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, and born in 1750. Having paid a particular attention to the vernacular dialect of the Celtic tongue, which was spoken in that island, he was introduced to bishop Hildesley, who employed him in translating the Bible into the Manks language, and ordained him a minister of the episcopal congregation of Ayr, in Scotland. Through the patronage of the duke of Gordon, to whose son, the marquis of Huntly, he was tutor, he obtained the rectory of Copford, in Essex; and having entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, he was there honoured with the degree of LL.D. In 1803 he published "A Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic, or Language of the Isle of Man;" and in 1805 issued proposals for publishing "A Trilogot Dictionary of the Celtic Tongue," which was nearly completed when the sheets were destroyed by a fire on the premises of Mr. Nichols, the printer. Dr. Kelly died in 1809.

KELLY, MICHAEL, a composer and singer, was the son of a wine merchant in Dublin, who, for many years, acted as master of the ceremonies at the vice-regal castle. He was born in 1762, and at an early age gave proofs of genius for music, which induced his father to place him under Rauzzini, at that time in Dublin, who prevailed on his friends to send him to Naples, where he arrived when in his sixteenth year. He there found a patron in Sir William Hamilton, the British minister; studied un-

EVERY MAN HAS A CERTAIN POST TO GUARD AND MAINTAIN HERE, AND IT DOES NOT BECOME HIM TO DESERT AND ABANDON IT.

JUDGES OUGHT TO BE MORE LEARNED THAN WITTY, MORE REVERED THAN PLAUSIBLE, AND MORE ADVISED THAN CONFIDENT.

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der Fineroli and April; and subsequently performed at most of the Italian theatres, and in Germany. He contracted a close intimacy with Mozart during his stay at Vienna; was, for some time, in the service of the emperor Joseph; and at length returned to London, where he made his first appearance, in 1787, at Drury-lane theatre, in "Lionel and Clarissa," and retained his situation as first singer at that theatre, the musical performances of which he directed till his retirement from the stage. He set to music upwards of sixty pieces, most of which were successful, and amongst these are the once highly-popular compositions in Colman's musical romance of "Bluebeard." A few months previous to his death appeared his "Reminiscences," a very amusing work, replete with anecdotes of his contemporaries and familiar associates. Died, 1826.

KEMBLE, JOHN PHILIP, the most distinguished and accomplished actor on the British stage since the days of Garrick, was the eldest son of Roger Kemble, manager of a company of comedians at Prescott, in Lancashire, where he was born in 1757. Being of Catholic parents, he was sent to the English college at Douay, where he early distinguished himself by his proficiency in elocution, and had Talma for a fellow-student. Finding that his father designed him for the priesthood, he quitted the college clandestinely, returned to England, and, engaging in an itinerant company, performed with great eclat at Liverpool, Edinburgh, York, &c. In 1793 he made his first appearance on the boards of Drury-lane, in the character of Hamlet. His success was complete; and from that time he maintained the character of being the first tragedian of the age. On the secession of Mr. King, he became manager of Drury-lane theatre. In 1802 he took advantage of the peace to visit the continent, in order to study the French and Spanish histrionic establishments, with a view to the improvement of the English. On his return, he became manager of Covent-garden theatre, where he continued till 1809, when that building was destroyed by fire. On the restoration of the edifice, Mr. Kemble was, during the O P riots, as they were called, the object of popular resentment, in consequence of having raised the prices, and made certain obnoxious arrangements in regard to the private boxes. In 1817 he retired from the stage, after a long and honourable career; and, in consequence of ill health, went first to Montpellier, and thence to Lausanne, where he died, Feb. 26, 1823, after a paralytic attack. The learning, elegant manners, and accomplishments of Mr. Kemble, introduced him into the best company, by whom he was at once courted and esteemed. As a tragedian, when personating characters more immediately adapted to his style of excellence, such as Cato, Coriolanus, Hamlet, Penruddock, &c., he was unrivalled. And his managerial duties were marked by the exhibition of much refined and accurate taste, in the rectification of scenic decoration, and the adoption of appropriate costume, adding thereby both to the splendour and illusion of the drama. He was the author of "Bellarius," a tragedy;

"Lodoiska," an opera; and "The Female Officer," a farce; besides which he altered and modernized many of the old dramas.

KEMBLE, GEORGE STEPHEN, brother of the foregoing, and also an able actor, was born at Kingstown, in Herefordshire; his mother having performed the part of Anne Bullen, in the play of Henry VIII. on the evening of his birth. This gentleman was intended for the medical profession, and was apprenticed to a surgeon in Coventry; but soon quitted it for the stage. He first appeared at Covent-garden theatre in 1783. He was afterwards manager of the theatres of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Newcastle; and was remarkable for playing the part of Falstaff without stuffing. Died, 1822.

KEMP, JOSEPH, an eminent musical composer, was born at Exeter, in 1778; and was a chorister in the cathedral of his native city, where he studied under the celebrated William Jackson. In 1802, having been appointed organist of Bristol cathedral, he removed thither, and in the same year composed one of his best anthems, "I am Alpha and Omega." In 1807 he left Bristol for London, and the year following took the degree of M.B. at Cambridge. In 1809 he proceeded to that of doctor, when his exercise entitled "The Crucifixion" was performed. He now became a lecturer in music at several institutions, and invented a new mode of teaching the science. His principal works are, "A new System of Musical Education, being a Self-Instructor;" "Twenty Psalmical Melodies;" "The Siege of Ischia," an opera; with a variety of songs, glees, duets, &c.

KEMPELEN, WOLFGANG, baron, a celebrated mechanician, was born in 1734, at Presburg, in Hungary. Among his inventions was the famous automaton chess-player, which he first exhibited at Paris in 1783, and afterwards in London; but the secret of it was never discovered. He also invented a speaking figure, which he himself described in a work called "The Mechanism of Speech." He was also an author, and wrote "Perseus and Andromeda," a drama; "The Unknown Benefactor," a comedy; and some poems. Died, 1804.

KEMPIS, THOMAS A., a famous writer of the 14th century, was born at a village of that name, in the diocese of Cologne, in 1380; and died in 1471. His treatise "De Imitatione Christi," or, of the Imitation of Christ, some have attributed to Gerson.

KEN, THOMAS, a learned and pious dignitary of the church of England, was born at Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, in 1637. His conscientious propriety of conduct and unyielding morality found favour even with the licentious Charles II., who made him his chaplain, and afterwards preferred him to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. He opposed the endeavours of James to introduce popery, and was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower for resisting that monarch's dispensing power. Dr. Ken was the author of sermons, poems, &c.; which were published, with his life, by his nephew, in 4 vols. Died, 1711.

KENDAL, GEORGE, a nonconformist divine, was born at Dawlish, in Devonshire;

AGE IS A CROWN OF GLORY WHEN IT IS ADORNED WITH RIGHTEOUSNESS; BUT THE DRESS OF DISHONOUR WHEN IT IS MINGLED WITH MISCHIEF.

YOU CANNOT VALUE LEARNING TOO HIGHLY; BUT REMEMBER, TO BE A GREAT READER IS OF NO USE, UNLESS YOU ARE A JUDICIOUS THINKER.

KEN

A New Universal Biography.

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HIGHER HOPES HAVE OFTEN TIMES HARD FORTUNES; AND SUCH AS HASTILY SNATCH AT THE BRANCHES ARE APT TO STUMBLE AT THE ROOT.

and in 1647 became rector of Blimland, in Cornwall, from whence he removed to London. He died in 1663. Dr. Kendal wrote a "Vindication of the Doctrine generally received in the Churches concerning God's Intentions of Special Grace and Favour to his Elect in the Death of Christ," folio; the "Doctrine of the Perseverance of the Saints, against John Goodwin," folio, &c.

KENNAWAY, Sir JOHN, bart., was born at Exeter, in 1759; and, after receiving his education in the grammar-school of that city, went out to India, in 1772, as a cadet. In 1780 he received a captain's commission, and served in the Carnatic against Hyder Ali; but on his return to Bengal, his skill in the native languages, and his talents for diplomacy, recommended him to the notice of the marquis Cornwallis, who, soon after, appointed him one of his aid-de-camps, and sent him, in 1788, as envoy to the court of Hyderabad, to demand of the nizam the cession of Guntoor. In this mission he was eminently successful, and he was rewarded with a baronetcy. In 1792 he was again employed in a diplomatic mission, having for its object a treaty of peace with Tippoo Sultan. This he also executed most successfully, Tippoo ceding half his dominions, and agreeing to pay 3,300,000*l.* for the expenses of the war, and to give two of his sons as hostages for the due performance of the engagement. Sir John's health having suffered much during his residence in India, he returned in 1794, and retired on a pension granted him by the East India Company. Died, January 1, 1836.

KENNEDY, JAMES, bishop of St. Andrew's Scotland, born in 1405, was the founder of the college and church of St. Salvador, and also of the abbey of the Observantines. He filled the office of lord chancellor for a time; and in the minority of James III. was one of the lords of the regency. Died, 1466.

KENNEDY, JOHN, rector of Bradley, in Derbyshire; a good mathematician, and the author of "Scripture Chronology," "The Doctrine of Commensurability," &c. Died, 1770.

KENNET, WHITE, a learned prelate, notorious for his party zeal, was born at Dover, in 1660. He was educated at Westminster school, and at Edmund hall, Oxford; obtained, successively, the livings of Ambrosden, Shotlabbrooke, and St. Botolph's, Aldgate, and was made archdeacon of Huntingdon in 1701. He had originally been a Tory; but he now attached himself to the Whigs, and entered into a controversy with Dr. Atterbury respecting the rights of convocations; and also opposed Sacheverel. He made himself conspicuous by a funeral sermon preached for the first duke of Devonshire in 1707, which gave great offence, as an apology for the sins of the great. The same year he obtained the deanery of Peterborough; but so obnoxious had he now become by the violence of his partizanship, that Welton, the rector of Whitechapel, caused his portrait to be exhibited in the character of Judas, in the altar-piece of that church. This gross act of indecency was properly resented, and the painting removed. In 1718 he was made

bishop of Peterborough; and died in 1728. He was an able antiquary, and published various works on theology, antiquities, and ecclesiastical history; besides which he edited the Collection of "English Historians," which bears his name.

KENNET, BAMEL, brother of the preceding, was born in 1674, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1706 he went as chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, but ran a narrow risk of being sacrificed to the fury of the Inquisition. He returned in 1714, and was admitted to his degree of D.D., but died a few months afterwards. His principal works, besides translations of ancient and modern authors, are, "Romæ Antiqua Notitia;" "Lives of the Grecian Poets;" "Exposition of the Apostle's Creed;" and "Sermons."

KENNICOTT, BENJAMIN, an able divine and biblical critic, was a native of Totness, Devonshire, of which place his father was parish clerk. He was educated at Wadham college, Oxford; became vicar of Culham, preacher of Whitehall, librarian of the Radcliffe, a prebend of Westminster, and canon of Christchurch. Dr. Kennicott's literary fame mainly rests on his Hebrew Bible, 2 vols. folio; in collating the numerous manuscripts for the text of which he was incessantly occupied during more than ten years. Though some object to this great work, that the author was insufficiently acquainted with the Eastern languages, yet every scholar admits that he rendered great service to the cause of science and religion by opening the way in this department of biblical criticism. He died in 1783.

KENRICK, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Watford, in Hertfordshire. He was brought up as a rule-maker, but quitted his trade, obtained a doctor's degree at Leyden, and became an industrious author and critic. He established the "London Review," in which many critiques of merit appeared, too often, however, contaminated by vituperative language and unwarrantable personalities. He compiled a "Dictionary of the English Language;" and wrote various works, among which are the comedies of "Falstaff's Wedding," "The Widowed Wife," and "The Duellist;" "Epistles, Philosophical and Moral," and various poems. Died, 1779.

KENT, WILLIAM, an ingenious artist, was born in Yorkshire, in 1686. He was originally a coach-painter, but left that branch to study the principles of design; for which purpose he went to Rome, where he studied under Luti, and found a patron in lord Burlington, who brought him to England and lodged him in his own house, in 1719. As a painter, however, he never attained celebrity; his talent lay more in ornamental architecture. But it is as the inventor of the modern style of landscape gardening that his fame rests: he broke up the old uniformity of straight lines, and corresponding parts, and threw wood, water, and ground, into the beautiful shapes presented by nature; rendering that graceful, pleasing, and attractive, which before was stiff and formal. Died, 1748.

KENT, His Royal Highness, EDWARD, duke of, was the fourth son of George III.,

MEN LONG INURED TO VICE, AND HABITUATED TO FOLLY, AFFORD RARE INSTANCES OF REFORMATION; YOUTH IS THE PROPER SEASON.

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and was born Nov. 2, 1767. He received the rudiments of his education in England, but completed it at Gottingen and Hanover. Entering the army at an early age, he became an enthusiastic admirer of military discipline; and having attained the rank of colonel, he served during the years 1790 and 1791, under general O'Hara, at Gibraltar, where he rendered himself so unpopular by his strictness, that his regiment repeatedly mutinied. On quitting Gibraltar, he was sent out as commander of the forces in Canada; after which he received orders to join the expedition under Sir Charles Grey, against the French West India islands. During the campaign that ensued, his impetuous bravery was so conspicuous at the head of the flank division, particularly when storming the strong and important posts in Martinique and Guadeloupe, that "the flank corps" became a standing toast at the admiral's table, as well as at that of the commander-in-chief. In 1802 his royal highness was appointed governor of Gibraltar; but his desire to repress irregularities, and enforce subordination, led to very disagreeable consequences. Having refused a request of the soldiers to celebrate Christmas-eve, as a holiday, and put the deputation who brought it under arrest, the men in the garrison became mutinous, and proposed placing general Barnet in the command. Christmas-day passed in confusion; and on the following night the prince headed his regiment, and marched against the rebellious party. It was sometime before they gave up the contest; at length, after blood had been shed, peace was restored, and the ringleaders were tried by a court-martial; but it was thought prudent to recall the duke, and he accordingly soon after returned to England. On the 20th of May, 1816, the duke of Kent married Victoria Maria Louise, widow of the prince of Leiningen, and sister of Leopold, now king of Belgium. The royal pair soon after arrived in this country, and on the 24th of May, 1819, the duchess gave birth to a daughter, VICTORIA, our present gracious QUEEN. Having accompanied the duchess to Sidmouth, in Devonshire, where she resided during the latter part of the year, with a view to the re-establishment of her health, he caught a violent cold, which being followed by fever and inflammation, the symptoms increased so rapidly as to resist every effort of medicine; and after an illness of one week, his royal highness died, January 23, 1820. His condescending manners, and liberal principles, had rendered him a great favourite with the nation, and his death was generally regretted.

KENYON, LLOYD, lord, a celebrated judge, was born at Gredington, in Flintshire, in 1733, and received his education at Ruthin school, in Denbighshire. After being articled to Mr. Tomlinson, an attorney at Nantwich, in Cheshire, he became a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1781; but he does not appear to have made a conspicuous figure till 1780, when he led the defence, with Mr. Erskine, for lord George Gordon. In 1783 he was made attorney-general and chief justice of Chester. He was also returned to parliament for Hindon, in Wilt-

shire. In 1784 he was appointed master of the rolls; and on the resignation of the earl of Mansfield, in 1788, he was raised to the office of chief justice of the King's Bench, and created baron Kenyon. Died, 1802.

KEPLER, JOHN, a distinguished astronomer and mathematician, to whom astronomy is indebted for much of its present perfection, was born in 1571, at Wied, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. He was educated at Tubingen, under Mastlinus, and, in 1591, was appointed professor of astronomy at Gratz; soon after which he published his "Mysterium Cosmographicum." In 1598 he was banished the university for professing the reformed religion, but was afterwards recalled, and restored to his office. In 1600, he was invited by Tycho Brahe to join him in Bohemia; and when Tycho died, he became mathematician to the emperor Rodolph, who employed him in completing the Rodolphine tables. To Kepler we are indebted for the discovery of the laws which regulate the movements of the planetary bodies, their ellipticity, &c.; and he accordingly ranks among the first class of astronomers. Among his scientific productions are "The Rodolphine Tables;" "Optical Astronomy;" "Harmony of the World;" "Copernican Astronomy," &c. Died, 1630.

KEPPEL, AUGUSTUS, viscount, a celebrated English admiral, was the second son of William, earl of Albemarle. He accompanied commodore Anson in his voyage round the world, and afterwards passed through all the gradations of the service, till he attained the rank of admiral. In 1778 he commanded the channel fleet, which, on the 12th of July, in that year, fell in with the French, under count d'Orvilliers, off Ushant. A partial action ensued, which the English admiral thought to have renewed in the morning, but the enemy had retired. This affair gave great dissatisfaction to the nation, which was aggravated by Sir Hugh Palliser, second in command, preferring a charge against admiral Keppel; but he was honourably acquitted by a court-martial at Portsmouth. Sir Hugh was then tried and censured. In 1783 admiral Keppel was raised to the peerage; he was also at two separate periods first lord of the admiralty. Died, 1786.

KERALIO, LOUIS FELIX GUINEMENT DE, a French literary character, was born in 1731, at Rennes. After having attained the rank of major in the army, he retired from the service, and was appointed preceptor to the prince of Parma, jointly with Condillac. He afterwards became professor of tactics at the military school at Paris, which he retained till the Revolution, when he was appointed inspector-general of the military schools throughout France, and had the command of a battalion of the national guard. He was the author of two historical works on the wars between the Russians and Turks. Died, 1793.

KERGUELIN TREMAREC, YVES JOSEPH DE, a French navigator, was born at Brest, in 1745. After having been employed on the coast of Iceland, to protect the whale fishery, he was sent, in 1771, on an exploratory voyage to the South Sea; and

EVERY LOVE INTRIGUE TENDS TO DEBATE THE FEMALE MIND; FOR FALSEHOOD, FLATTERY, AND HYPOCRISY, USURP THE PLACE OF DELICACY.

BY AN OBLIVIOUS MANNER, AND A NATURAL SUPERIORITY OF ADDRESS, A GOOD WIFE MAY REALLY GOVERN WHILE SHE APPEARS TO OBEY.

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having returned with a flattering account of a supposed continent towards the south pole, was again sent on a similar expedition in 1773. On his return he was charged with having abandoned a boat's crew on a desert shore; for which he was cashiered and imprisoned; but he was at length liberated. He published accounts of his voyages to the North and South Seas; and died in 1797.

KERKHERDERE, JOHN GERARD, a divine and historian, was born near Maestricht, about 1678; studied at Louvain, where he became professor of history and the belles lettres; was historiographer to the emperor; and died in 1738.

KERR, ROBERT, a surgeon at Edinburgh, who devoted himself principally to the physical sciences, and distinguished himself as an industrious author and translator. Among his works are "A History of Scotland during the reign of Robert Bruce;" a translation of "Lavoisier's Elements of Chemistry;" "Lacépède's History of Quadrupeds and Serpents;" "The Animal Kingdom, or Zoological System of Linnaeus;" Cuvier's "Theory of the Earth;" a "General Collection of Voyages and Travels," in 18 vols., &c. Died, 1814.

KERSAINT, ARMAND GUY SIMON, count de, was a native of Paris, and originally served as an officer in the navy. At the commencement of the French revolution, he published a pamphlet, entitled "Le Bon Sens," in which he attacked the privileged orders; but though he was an active member of the national convention, he espoused the cause of the more moderate party, endeavoured to stem the rage of the terrorists, and, on the trial of the king, proposed an appeal to the people. Finding his efforts unavailing, he sent in his resignation; and on being called on to account for his conduct, he defended himself with firmness, and refused to resume his place. For this offence he was put to death, in December, 1793.

KERRICK, THOMAS, principal librarian of the university of Cambridge; author of "Observations on the Gothic Buildings abroad, particularly those in Italy, and on Gothic Architecture in general." Died, 1828.

KERSEY, JOHN, a mathematician, was born at Bodicote, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, in 1616. His works are "The Elements of Algebra;" "An improved edition of Wingate's Arithmetic;" and "Dictionary Anglo-Britannicum; or, a General English Dictionary." Died, 1702.

KESSEL, JOHN VAN, an artist, was born at Antwerp, in 1626, and died about 1690. He painted portraits in the manner of Vandyke; but excelled in the representation of flowers, fruits, and insects.

KETEL, CORNELIUS, a Dutch artist. He came to England in the reign of Elizabeth, whose portrait he painted, as well as the portraits of many of the nobility. On his return to Holland he laid aside the use of pencils, and painted with the tops of his fingers, and even with his toes. Died, 1602.

KETT, WILLIAM, a tanner of Norfolk, who in the reign of Edward VI. excited a revolt against the government. After defeating the marquis of Northampton, he was

routed by the earl of Warwick, and Kett with several others was hanged, in 1549.

KETT, HENRY, a divine and an accomplished scholar, was born in 1761, at Norwich; was educated at Trinity college, Oxford; was appointed Bampton lecturer in 1790; and became perpetual curate of Hykeham, in Lincolnshire. He was the author of "History, the Interpreter of Prophecy;" "Elements of General Knowledge," 2 vols.; "A Tour to the Lakes;" "Emily;" a moral tale, 3 vols. &c. After holding his fellowship many years, he married, and obtained the living of Charlton in Gloucestershire. His death was melancholy, having incautiously ventured out of his depth while bathing, at Stanwell, in 1835.

KETTLEWELL, JOHN, a learned and pious English divine; born 1633; died, 1695. His most celebrated work, entitled, "Measures of Christian Obedience," has gained him a lasting reputation.

KEULEN, LUDOLPH VAN, a Dutch geometer, who acquired great celebrity by his calculation of the approximate correspondence between the diameter of a circle and its circumference. He taught mathematics at Breda and Amsterdam. Died, 1610.

KEULEN, JANSSEN VAN, a portrait painter, was born in London, of Dutch parents; and before Vandyke came to England, was in great favour with Charles I. Died, 1665.

KEYSLER, JOHN GEORGE, a German antiquary, was born at Thornau, in 1689, and died in 1743. He wrote an interesting account of his travels, which was translated into English in 1756. He was also the author of a work, entitled "Antiquitates Selectæ Septentrionales et Celticæ," and a "Dissertation on the Antiquity and Origin of Stonehenge."

KIDDER, RICHARD, a learned English prelate, was a native of Sussex, or, as some say, of Suffolk, and was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. He was presented to the college living of Stanground, in Huntingdonshire, which he lost for non-conformity in 1662; but becoming less scrupulous, he obtained the rectory of Rayne, in Essex, and afterwards that of St. Mary Outwich. In 1681 he was made prebend of Norwich; and, in 1689, dean of Peterborough, on which occasion he took his doctor's degree. On the deprivation of Dr. Ken he was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells, and preached the Boyle's lecture in 1693. He and his lady were killed in their bed at Wells, during the night of the great storm, Nov. 26, 1703. Besides several sermon- and religious tracts, he published a valuable work, entitled "The Demonstration of the Messiah," 3 vols. 8vo.; a "Commentary on the Pentateuch," 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

KIEN-LONG, emperor of China, distinguished for his love of literature, was born in 1710, and died at the end of the 18th century, aged ninety, having reigned above sixty years, and greatly extended his territories. He wrote some poetical pieces, and when lord Macartney went thither as ambassador, he gave him some of his verses to present to the king.

KIERINGS, ALEXANDER, a landscape

LUXURY IS AN ENTICING PLEASURE, WITH HONEY IN HER MOUTH, GALL IN HER HEART, AND A STING IN HER TAIL.

THE AVARICIOUS HAVE NO ENJOYMENT OF WHAT THEY RETAIN: THE LIBERAL ENJOY EVEN WHAT THEY GIVE AWAY.

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painter of Utrecht, was born in 1590, and died in 1666.

KIESEWETTER, CHRISTOPHER GOTTFRIED, a celebrated musician and performer on the violin, was born at Aunsbach, and played in the royal chapel there. He came to England in 1821, established his reputation as a solo and concerto player, and was the first who introduced the compositions of Mayseder into this country. Died, 1827.

KILBYE, RICHARD, an English divine, studied at Lincoln college, Oxford, of which he became rector in 1590. He was one of the translators of the present version of the Bible, and died in 1620.

KILLIGREW, WILLIAM, THOMAS, and HENRY, three brothers, distinguished for their talents, wit, and loyalty, in the reigns of Charles I. and II., were the sons of Sir Robert Killigrew, of Hanworth, in Middlesex.—**WILLIAM**, the eldest, was born in 1605; and after going through the usual course of a university education at St. John's college, Oxford, made the tour of Europe. On his return to England, he obtained a place at court, as one of the gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber to Charles I. During the civil wars, he suffered materially, both in purse and person, in consequence of his adherence to the royal cause; in recompense for which he received, after the restoration, the honour of knighthood, and obtained the post of vice-chamberlain. He composed four plays, which were popular in their day; also two essays, written in the decline of life, on the instability of human happiness; and died in 1693.—**THOMAS**, the second son, born in 1611, was a page to Charles I., and accompanied the prince of Wales into exile. During his absence from England, he visited France, Italy, and Spain, and, after the restoration, was appointed by the new king (with whom he was a great favourite), one of his grooms of the bedchamber. A vein of lively pleasantry, combined with a certain oddity, both of person and manner, placed him high in the good graces of Charles, who would frequently allow him free access to his person, when characters of the first dignity in the state were refused it; till Killigrew, at length, became almost the inseparable companion of his monarch's familiar hours. This was the Killigrew that obtained the appellation of "King Charles's jester;" but though he was undoubtedly a mirth-creating spirit, his eleven dramatic pieces discover few traces of that facetiousness and whim which one imagines he must have actually possessed. Died, 1682.—**HENRY**, the youngest of the three, was bred to the church, and obtained a stall in Westminster Abbey. From this he was ejected by the parliamentarians, but at the re-establishment of monarchy, it was restored to him, with other preferment. Died, 1690.—His daughter, Anne Killigrew, born in 1660, had a decided genius for painting and poetry, and was distinguished for her exemplary piety and unblemished virtue—amidst the seductions of a licentious court. She was one of the maids of honour of the duchess of York, of whom, as well as of her husband, she executed portraits. She died, a victim to the small-pox, in 1685; and has

been characterized by one of her contemporaries as "a grace for beauty and a muse for wit." Several of her historical paintings are still in existence.

KIMBER, ISAAC, a dissenting minister, born at Wantage, Berks, in 1692; author of a "History of England," in 4 vols.; a "Life of Oliver Cromwell;" some essays, discourses, &c. Died, 1758.—His son, **EDWARD KIMBER**, followed the same pursuits. His publications were the "Peerages of Scotland and Ireland; the 'Baronetage of England;'" a "History of England," 10 vols. 8vo.; and "The Adventures of Joe Thompson," a novel, 2 vols."

KIMCHI, DAVID, was a Spanish rabbi in the twelfth century, and is considered the best grammarian of his nation. He resided at Narbonne, and was appointed arbiter of the dispute between the Spanish and French Jews, respecting the books of Maimonides. He was the author of several theological and philological works in Hebrew; lived to an extreme old age; and died in 1240.

KING, Dr. WILLIAM, archbishop of Dublin, was born in 1650, and educated at Trinity college. He was the author of a celebrated treatise, "De Origine Mali," or the Origin of Evil; wherein he undertook to show how all the several kinds of evil with which the world abounds are consistent with the goodness of God, and may be accounted for without the supposition of an evil principle. Died, 1729.

KING, PETER, lord chancellor of England, was born in 1669, at Exeter. He was famous for his ecclesiastical learning, as well as his knowledge in the law. He wrote "A History of the Apostles' Creed; and 'An Enquiry into the Constitution of the Primitive Church.'" Died, 1734.

KING, EDWARD, an ingenious and promising young man, who was drowned about 1633 on his passage from Chester to Ireland, which melancholy event occasioned Milton's beautiful poem of Lycidas. Some of Mr. King's poems are in Nichols' collection of poets.

KING, WILLIAM, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, in 1663; was educated at Christchurch, Oxford; admitted an advocate at Doctors' Commons; and obtained various preferments in Ireland. His poetical and political works are numerous, and some of them are replete with pleasantry and wit; but his most useful books is "An Historical Account of the Heathen Gods and Heroes." Died, 1712.

KING, WILLIAM, principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and an ingenious theological and political writer. He was the author of various Latin tracts; but the work by which he will be remembered is, "Political and Literary Anecdotes of his own Times." Born, at Stepney, 1685; died, 1763.

KING, EDWARD, an antiquary, was a native of Norwich; studied at Lincoln's Inn; was called to the bar, and became recorder of Lynn. He was F.R.S. and A.S.; and produced an excellent work, entitled "Monimenta Antiqua," 3 vols. folio. Born, 1735; died, 1807.

KING, RICHARD, a clergyman, whose polemical writings attracted some notice,

HE THAT ATTEMPTS TO MAKE HIMSELF GREAT BY LAUDABLE MEANS, SURELY GIVES MORE EVIDENCE OF VIRTUE THAN VICE.

IT BY NO MEANS FOLLOWS THAT WE ACTED FROM REASON, BECAUSE GOOD REASONS CAN BE PRODUCED FOR WHAT WE DID.

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was a native of Bristol, and was educated at New College, Oxford. He held the livings of Steeple Morden, in Cambridgeshire, and Worthing, in Shropshire; and was the author of "Letters from Abraham Plymley to his brother Peter, on the Catholic Question," &c. Died, 1816.

KING, THOMAS, a celebrated actor and dramatic writer, was born in London, in 1730. Having attained great celebrity as a comic actor in provincial companies, he was engaged as Drury-lane theatre in 1750, where he soon became a great favourite with the public, and in 1766 arrived at the height of his professional reputation by his performance of *Lord Ogleby*. He subsequently became manager and part proprietor of the Bath and Bristol theatres, and also of Sadler's Wells; but these he relinquished, and continued to perform principally at Drury-lane, till he retired from the stage in 1801. His dramatic pieces are, "Love at First Sight;" "Neck or Nothing," a farce; "A Peep behind the Curtain, or the New Rehearsal," a comedy; "Wit's Last Stake," a comedy; and "Lovers' Quarrels." Died, 1805.

KING, RUFUS, an American statesman and diplomatist, was born in 1755, at Scarborough, in the district of Maine; entered at Harvard college in 1773; studied the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1778; and was elected a member of congress in 1784. When the general convocation met at Philadelphia, in 1787, for the purpose of forming a constitution for the country, Mr. King was sent to it by the legislature of Massachusetts. In 1788 he removed to New York city, and in the following year he was elected a member of the New York legislature. In 1796 he was appointed by president Washington, minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James's, the functions of which office he continued to discharge till 1803, when he returned home. In 1813 he was a third time sent to the senate by the legislature of New York; and his speech on the burning of Washington by the English, was a most eloquent display of senatorial oratory. In 1816 he lost his election; but, in 1820, he was once more re-elected, and continued until the expiration of the term in 1825. He then accepted the appointment of minister plenipotentiary at the court of London; but was taken ill, returned home, and soon after died, aged 72, in 1827.

KINGSTON, ELIZABETH, duchess of, whose singular adventures have been variously recorded, was the daughter of colonel Chudleigh, governor of Chelsea college, and born in 1720. At the recommendation of Mr. Pulteney, she was appointed one of the maids of honour to the princess of Wales, mother to George III. Possessed of talents, wit, and beauty, Miss Chudleigh had numerous admirers, and became the rallying point of the opposition party. Having privately married captain Harvey, afterwards earl of Bristol, she soon conceived a violent dislike towards him, which led to a separation, and induced her to go abroad; but, previous to her departure, she advertised for a gentleman companion, which was answered by a major in the army, and they proceeded together on their tour as far as Berlin, when, finding no

sympathy in their tastes and opinions, they separated. After the most flattering reception at the courts of Dresden and Berlin, she returned to England, and resumed her situation as maid of honour to the princess. Desirous of dissolving the nuptial tie with captain Harvey, she went to Lancaster, where it had taken place, and having asked for a sight of the marriage register, she adopted the infamous expedient of tearing the leaf out on which her union with Harvey was recorded. A short time after, her husband came into possession of the caridom; but he was dangerously ill, and the lady thinking there was a chance of her becoming a rich widow, found means to have the perjured leaf replaced. Not long after this, the countess inspired the duke of Kingston with a violent passion, and he offered her his hand; but her husband, who had recovered from his illness, at first refused his consent to their divorce, though he afterwards agreed to it; and in 1769, she married the duke of Kingston. He died in 1773, leaving her an ample fortune, upon the condition that she should not marry again. But she did not enjoy her riches undisturbed. The heirs of the duke instituted a suit at law against her for bigamy, as having been divorced by an incompetent tribunal. As soon as she was apprised of this proceeding, she came to England, and attended the sittings in Westminster-hall, dressed in a suit of black, accompanied by two waiting women, her medical attendant, her secretary, and six lawyers. At this extraordinary trial, she was found guilty by the peers, and adjudged to be burnt with an iron on the right hand; but this punishment was remitted on her pleading the privilege of peerage, and she was discharged on paying the fees of office. The duchess spent her latter years in France, and died at her seat near Fontainebleau, in 1788.

KINNAIRD, the Hon. DOUGLAS, was born in 1786, and received his early education at Eton. He afterwards passed some time at Göttingen, where he made himself master of the French and German languages. On leaving Göttingen he went to Cambridge, and there became the associate of the first characters of the day. In 1813, he accompanied Mr. Hobhouse through Sweden, and to Vienna, and was present at the battle of Culm. He became an active partner in the banking-house of Ransom and Morland; and after the old partnership was dissolved, took the principal management of the business. He was a man of considerable abilities, possessed great energy of mind, was a lover of literature, and a liberal patron of the arts.

KIPPIS, ANDREW, a dissenting divine, biographer, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Nottingham, in 1725. He was the pastor of congregations successively at Boston, Dorking, and Westminster; received a doctor's degree from the university of Edinburgh; and was latterly one of the tutors at the new academy or dissenters' college, Hackney. Dr. Kippis laid the foundation of the "New Annual Register," and devoted his principal attention during the latter years of his life to an improved edition of the "Biographia Britannica."

WHEN THE CURIOUS OR IMPERTINENT WOULD PICK THE LOCK OF THE HEART, PUT THE KEY OF RESERVE IN THE INSIDE.

IF YOU ARE DESIROUS OF HAVING LAWYERS FOR YOUR HEIRS, LET YOUR WILL BE JUST OBSCURE ENOUGH FOR LITIGATION.

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of which five volumes were printed; but it was conducted on a plan so elaborate as to afford no prospect of its termination. He also published the *Lives of Captain Cook, Pringle, Doddridge, and Lardner*; "A Vindication of the Dissenters;" a volume of sermons; and "Observations on the late Contests in the Royal Society." Died, 1795.

KIRBY, JOHN JOSHUA, an artist, was born at Parham, in Suffolk, in 1716. Though originally a house-painter, he had a good knowledge of the art; and on settling in London he was introduced by lord Bute to George III., by which he became clerk of the works at Kew, and had the honour of teaching the queen the principles of perspective. He published, at the expense of the king, "The Perspective of Architecture," 2 vols. folio; was F.R.S., and A.S.; and died in 1774. The celebrated Mrs. Trimmer was his daughter.

KIRCH, GODFREY, an astronomer, was born at Guben, in Lusatia, in 1640, and was educated at Leipsic, where he gained great credit by his almanacks. On the establishment of the academy of sciences at Berlin, he was elected a member, and appointed astronomer in ordinary, with a pension. Died, 1710.

KIRCH, MARY MARGARET WINKELMAN, wife of the preceding, was born in 1670. She was early distinguished by her astronomical talents, and greatly assisted her husband in the calculation of his "Ephemeres," &c. After his death she maintained her family by the construction of almanacks; and many of her astronomical observations and discoveries were published in the memoirs of the French academy of sciences. In 1716 she settled at Berlin, and was appointed astronomer to the academy. She died in 1720.—Her son, CHRISTIAN FREDERIC, was born at Guben, in 1694. He was a member of the academies of Paris and Berlin; and acquired great reputation by his observations. Died, 1740.

KIRCHER, ATHANASIUS, a Jesuit, was born in 1601, at Geyen, near Fulda, in Germany, and studied at Wurtzburg and Avignon; after which he was teacher of mathematics in the college belonging to his order at Rome, where he was professor of Hebrew. His works evince great depth of learning; the principal are,—"*Œdipus Ægyptiacus*," 4 vols. folio; "*Ars Magnæ*;" "*Lingua Ægyptiaca restituta*;" "*Mundus Subterraneus*;" "*Organon Mathematicum*;" "*Musurgia Universalis*," &c. Died, 1680.

KIRCHMAN, JOHN, a learned German; professor of poetry at Rostock, and rector of the college of Lubeck, his native place. Born, 1575; died, 1643.

KIRCHMAN, N. professor of philosophy at Peterburg, celebrated by the manner of his death. Being engaged in attracting, by his apparatus, the electric fluid from the clouds, a ball of fire struck him on the head, and killed him on the spot, August 6, 1753.

KIRK, Colonel, an English officer who, in 1685, committed the most inhuman barbarities in the west of England. James II. had the meanness to solicit this butcher to turn Catholic, but Kirk roughly replied,

"that when he was at Tangiers he had promised the dey that if he ever changed his religion, he would turn Mahometan." He afterwards served in the army of king William, and died at the close of the 17th century.

KIRKALDY, WILLIAM, a distinguished military character in the reign of Mary, queen of Scots. He early joined the party known by the name of the Lords of the Congregation, but afterwards attached himself to Maitland, who was at the head of the partizans of Mary. He was executed at Edinburgh in 1573.

KIRKLAND, THOMAS, an eminent physician, who settled at Ashby de la Zouch, in Leicestershire, where he died in 1798, aged 77. He was the author of "An Enquiry into the State of Medical Surgery," 2 vols. 8vo.; "Observations on Pott's Remarks on Fractures;" "a Treatise on Child-bed Fevers;" "Thoughts on Amputation;" and a "Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic Affections."

KIRSTENIUS, PETER, an eminent physician, and professor of medicine at Upsal, in Sweden, was born at Breslaw, in Silesia, in 1577. He was well skilled in Arabic, and understood twenty-five other languages. His works, which are chiefly on the oriental languages, are numerous and erudite. Died, 1640.

KIRKPATRICK, JAMES, a skilful orientalist, was a major-general in the British service, and passed a great part of his life in India. He published a "Description of the Kingdom of Nepal;" a "Biography of Persian Poets;" and the "Letters of Tippoo Saib." Died, 1812.

KIRWAN, WALTER BLAKE, an Irish divine, eminent for his popularity as a preacher. He was born at Galway, in 1754; was educated at St. Omer's and Louvain; took orders as a Catholic priest; and, in 1778, was appointed chaplain to the Neapolitan embassy in London. In 1787 he conformed to the established church, and obtained, successively, the prebendary of Howth, the living of St. Nicholas, in Dublin, and the deanery of Killala. As a pulpit orator he excelled all his contemporaries; so great, indeed, were his attractions, that we are told, it was often necessary to keep off the crowds, by guards and palisades, from the churches in which he was preaching. No wonder, therefore, that his exertions in favour of charitable institutions were in urgent request, or that he succeeded in an astonishing manner to assist their funds. He died, exhausted by his labours, in 1805; and a volume of his sermons were published after his decease.

KIRWAN, RICHARD, LL.D., a distinguished writer on chemistry, geology, &c. was a native of Galway county, in Ireland. He was educated at the university of Dublin; devoted himself with great ardour to chemical and mineralogical researches; and became a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and also a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1784 appeared his "Elements of Mineralogy," 2 vols. 8vo. He also published "Geological Essays;" a treatise on the "Analysis of Mineral Waters;" an

HE THAT SEEKS PERFECTION ON EARTH, LEAVES NOTHING NEW FOR THE SAINTS TO FIND IN HEAVEN.

TO BE TRULY AND REALLY INDEPENDENT, IS TO SUPPORT OURSELVES BY OUR OWN EXERTIONS.

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"Essay on Phlogiston and the Constitution of Acids," &c. Died, 1812.

KITCHENER, WILLIAM, a physician and miscellaneous writer, was born about 1778, and was the son of a respectable coal-merchant in London, who left him a large fortune. He was educated at Eton, and settled in London as a physician; but he distinguished himself far more by his precepts on the art of gastronomy, than by the practice of medicine. He was a kind-hearted, social being, with more foibles than faults; one, in fact, who delighted in little eccentricities, and who, rather than not acquire any kind of notoriety, was happy to obtain it by the singularity of his conduct. He accordingly wrote a book, under the title of "The Cook's Oracle," in which the laws of the culinary art, professedly founded on his own practice, were promulgated; and, by appointing a "committee of taste," among his friends, who had regular invitations to his dinner-table, the fame of this epicure spread far and wide, while his evening *conversations* were the resort of privileged wits, and literary *bon vivants*. He was a great stickler for punctuality; and, for the regulation of these meetings, a placard was fixed over the chimney-pier, with this inscription, "At seven come, at eleven go," to which the facetious George Colman once added the word "it," making the last sentence, "at eleven go it!" Optics and music were also particular objects of his study; and on these and other subjects he displayed a very commendable degree of solicitude. Besides "The Cook's Oracle," which was his most popular work, he published "The Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life," "The Economy of the Eyes," "The Traveller's Oracle," "Observations on Vocal Music," and "The Loyal and National Songs of England." Died, 1837.

KLEBER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a celebrated French general, was born, at Strasburg, in 1754. He was originally an architect, but preferred the military profession, and entered into the Austrian service, where he remained from 1776 to 1783. When the French revolutionary war broke out, he entered as a grenadier into a volunteer regiment of his native department, and rose rapidly into command. He displayed great skill and bravery at the siege of Mayence, after which he was employed in La Vendée, but the sanguinary scenes there so disgusted him that he obtained his recall, and was engaged in the north, where he defeated the Austrians, took Mons, and drove the enemy from Louvain. He also captured Maestricht, and contributed to the splendid successes which distinguished the campaigns of 1795 and 1796 on the Rhine. The directory gave him the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, which he resigned to Hoche, and for a time retired from the service. Buonaparte, however, who well knew the value of his talents, prevailed upon him to join the expedition to Egypt. He was wounded at the battle of Alexandria, but he marched into Syria, where he commanded the corps of observation during the siege of Acre, and defeated the Turks in several actions. When Buonaparte left Egypt, he appointed Kleber com-

mander-in-chief of the army; and though, under the then existing circumstances no situation could be more difficult or disheartening, yet he maintained himself successfully against the enemy, captured the city of Cairo, and made an alliance with Murad Bey; but in the midst of new preparations which he was making for securing possession of the country, he was assassinated by an Arab, June 14, 1800. Of all the military characters that figured during the era of the French revolution, few of them surpassed Kleber for coolness, courage, and activity; while scarcely one was equally distinguished for humanity and integrity.

KLAPROTH, MARTIN HENRY, an eminent chemist and mineralogist, was born at Berlin, in 1743; became chemical professor there; and died in 1817. He was the discoverer of uranium, the zirconia, and mellic acid; he also made interesting experiments on copal, and completed the discovery of tellurium and titanium. Among his works are, "A Mineralogical System;" "Chemical Essays;" and, in conjunction with Wolf, a "Dictionary of Chemistry."

KLEIST VON NOLLENDORF, EMILIUS FREDERIC, count, a distinguished Prussian general, was born at Berlin in 1752. Having risen by his talents and courage to the rank of general, he commanded a corps of Prussians, in 1812, auxiliary to Napoleon's grand army; signalized himself in the battle of Bautzen, May 20, 1813; and was one of the plenipotentiaries who concluded the armistice. After the retreat of the allied troops from Dresden into Bohemia, Kleist gave battle to the army under Vandamme, and by his victory at the village of Nollendorf saved Bohemia, against which Napoleon had directed his best energies. He was afterwards known by the siffix of *Nollendorf*. Died, 1821.

KLEIST, CHRISTIAN EWALD VON, a German poet, was born at Zebbin, in Pomerania, in 1718. After studying the mathematics, philosophy, and law, at Konigsberg, he entered into the Danish service, and next into that of Prussia, where he rose to the rank of major; and was killed, after displaying almost romantic bravery at the battle of Kunnersdorf, in 1759. His principal poem, entitled "Spring," is beautifully descriptive, and has been compared to the Seasons of Thomson. Kleist also wrote idylls; moral treatises; and a military romance, called "Cissides."

KLINGEMANN, AGOSTUS, a dramatic writer, and director of the national theatre at Brunswick, was born in that city, in 1777. In 1813 he received the direction of the theatre of his native place, and under his superintendence it became one of the first in Germany. His dramatic works form 12 vols., and among them are "Heinrich der Lowe," "Luther," "Noes," "Faust," &c.

KLINGER, FREDERIC MAXIMILIAN VON, an officer in the Russian service, and a literary character, was born at Frankfort on the Maine, in 1753. He commenced as a dramatic writer; but in the war of the Bavarian succession, he entered the military service, and was made a lieutenant in the Austrian army. In 1780 he went to St.

FORTUNE IS AS BRITTLE AS GLASS; AND WHEN SHE SHINETH, THEN IS SHE BROKEN IN PIECES.

WE OFTEN FALLEN AND CONCEAL A FAULT FROM OURSELVES, JUST AS WE DO FROM ANOTHER.

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Petersburg, and was appointed an officer and reader to the grand-prince Paul, with whom he afterwards travelled through Poland, Austria, Italy, France, &c., and in the reign of Catherine, he rose to the rank of colonel. By the emperor Paul he was made major-general, and director of the corps of cadets, and when Alexander ascended the throne, he received other offices and further promotion. After having served forty years, he retired; and died in 1831. His works, which are of a peculiar character, and written in an exaggerated style, form 12 volumes.

KLOPSTOCK, FREDERIC THEOPHILUS, one of the most celebrated of the German poets, was born at Quedlinburg, in 1724. After receiving a liberal education at his native place, he was sent to study theology at Jena, where he wrote a great part of his "Messiah," which he published in 1747, at Leipzig. Though this poem underwent the ordeal of severe criticism by some, it was admired by more; and Bodmer, with the Swiss in general, were loud in its praises. Klopstock was invited into that country, and while there, the people regarded him with a kind of veneration. From thence he was called to Copenhagen by the most flattering promises, which were amply fulfilled. In 1771 he went to reside at Hamburg, as Danish legate, and counsellor from the court of Baden. He died in 1803, and was buried with great pomp and solemnity. As a lyrical writer, Klopstock is, perhaps, amongst the most successful of any age, and may well be called the Pindar of modern poetry. His patriotism is strong and ardent, and his latter odes, called forth by the French revolution, in which at first he took the warmest interest, are distinguished by bold and original turns of expression. His tragedies, though not calculated for the stage, contain beautiful language, and are replete with the loftiest sentiments; but his greatest work, "The Messiah," though possessing much sublimity and feeling, did not fulfil the high expectations of his countrymen, who predicted that it would eclipse the Paradise Lost of Milton. He was twice married. MARGARET, his first wife, whom he married in 1754, and who died in 1758, was a woman of kindred genius and literary accomplishments. Among her productions are "The Death of Abel," a tragedy; and "Letters from the Dead to the Living."

KLOSE, F. J. an ingenious composer and professor of music, who both by his printed works and his skill as an instructor on the piano-forte, attained considerable celebrity in London; of which city he was a native, and where he died, in 1830.

KLOTZ, CHRISTIAN ADOLPHUS, an eminent German scholar and critic, was born in 1738, at Bischofswerden, in Lusatia; studied at Leipzig and Jena; and, in 1762, was appointed professor of philosophy at Gottingen. He afterwards, by the invitation of Frederic the Great, held a similar situation at Halle, where he died in 1771. Klotz distinguished himself chiefly by his Latin poems, his numismatic treatises, his works on the study of antiquity, and on the value and mode of using ancient gems.

KLUIT, ADRIAN, a Dutch historian, was born at Dort, in 1735; studied at Utrecht; and became professor of archaeology and diplomatics at Leyden. His political opinions occasioned his removal from the chair in 1795; but in 1808, under the regal government, he was professor of statistics. His death, which took place in 1807, was owing to the destruction of his house from the explosion of a boat laden with gunpowder, which was moored to the quay near which he resided. His chief work is a history of the political affairs of Holland to 1795, in 5 vols.

KNELLER, Sir GODFREY, an eminent portrait painter, born at Lubek about 1648, was designed for a military life, and sent to Leyden to study mathematics and fortification, but, showing a decided bent for painting, was placed under Bol and Rembrandt at Amsterdam. Having visited Italy, where he studied with Carlo Maratti and Bernini, he came to England, in 1674; and was much patronized by Charles II., James II., and William III., for the latter of whom he painted the beauties at Hampton court, and several of the portraits in the gallery of admirals. His colouring is lively, true, and harmonious; his drawing correct, and his disposition judicious: he displays, however, a singular want of imagination in his pictures, the attitudes, action, and drapery being tasteless, unvarying, and ungraceful. He has been accused of caring more for money than for lasting fame, and the consequence is, that many of his productions are below mediocrity. He was in habits of intimacy with Pope and most of his eminent contemporaries; and, as he possessed a fund of humour and was of a gay and convivial turn, his acquaintance was eagerly sought after. He continued to practise his art till after he was seventy years of age, amassed a large fortune, and died in 1723.

KNIAJENIN, JAMES BORISSOVITCH, a Russian dramatic writer, was born in 1742, and died in 1791. His works consist of six tragedies, four comedies, five operas, besides odes, fables, &c.

KNIGHT, RICHARD PAYNE, a man of fortune, and a patron of learning and the fine arts, was born in 1748. He devoted a great portion of his time to the cultivation of classical literature, and the elucidation of the domestic manners of the ancients; while his splendid collection of ancient bronzes, medals, pictures, and drawings, in his museum at his house in Soho-square, gave sufficient proofs of his taste for every thing connected with art. The whole of this valuable collection, worth 50,000*l.*, he bequeathed to the British Museum. As an author he was distinguished for the variety of his knowledge and the depth and force of his critical acumen. Among his works are, "An Account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus;" an "Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste;" "Prolegomena in Homerum;" "The Landscape," a didactic poem; and "The Progress of Civil Society." Died, 1824.

KNIGHT, GOWIN, an English philosopher, was educated at Magdalen-college, Oxford, where he took his degree of bachelor of physic in 1742. He practised in Lon-

THE DELIGHTS OF THIS WORLD ARE LIKE BUBBLES IN THE WATER, WHICH ARE SOON RAISED, AND SUDDENLY LAID.

BE AT ALL TIMES READY TO OBLIGE OTHERS, BUT DO NOT INDISCRIMINATELY LAYH AWAY YOUR BENEFACCIONS.

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don, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; but falling into great distress, he made his case known to Dr. Fothergill, who went into his closet, and then returned with a check upon his banker for a thousand guineas, which he put into his friend's hand, and told him to go home, and set his heart at rest. Dr. Knight published "An Attempt to demonstrate that all the Phenomena in Nature may be explained by Attraction and Repulsion."

KNIGHT, SAMUEL, a learned English divine, who wrote the lives of Dr. Colet and Erasmus. Died, 1746.

KNIGHT, THOMAS, an actor and dramatic writer, was a native of Dorsetshire. He was intended for the profession of the law, but having received lessons in oratory from Macklin, he imbibed a taste for the stage, became an actor and was a favourite with the public, particularly in rustic characters and flippant coxcombs. He wrote "The Honest Thieves;" "The Turnpike Gate;" and several other dramatic pieces. Died, 1820.

KNIGHT, EDWARD, a celebrated comedian, born at Birmingham, in 1774, who was particularly distinguished in comic characters. His *Tim* in "Wild Oats" was admired as a chaste and natural exhibition. Mr. Knight performed at Drury-lane, and at the Lyceum, till illness compelled him to quit the stage. Died, 1826.

KNIGHTON HENRY, an English historian, was a canon regular of Leicester Abbey, in the reign of Richard II., of whose deposition he wrote an account; also a chronicle from the Conquest to 1395.

KNIGHTON, SIR WILLIAM, bart., a physician and private secretary to George IV., originally entered the medical profession as an apothecary at Tavistock, but soon removed to London, where he first practised as an accoucheur only, but afterwards, having obtained his diploma, as an accoucheur and physician. In 1809 he accompanied the marquis of Wellesley to Spain, and on this nobleman retiring from office, he asked the prince regent to appoint Knighton one of his physicians. Being on terms of intimacy with Sir John M. Mahon, the latter named him as his executor; and at his death some papers relating to certain private affairs of the prince came into his possession, which, without comment or condition, he immediately placed in the hands of the rightful owner. The regent, pleased with the delicate manner in which this was done, appointed him to an important office in the duchy of Cornwall, and in 1813 raised him to a baronetage. Known as a decided favourite at court, his reputation was now at its zenith, and his business became very extensive; but on being appointed successor to Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, who held the situation of private secretary to the prince regent after the death of Sir John M. Mahon, he wholly abandoned practice, and became an inmate of the palace. Sir W. Knighton died in October, 1836. He was a man of unquestionable talents, and, in every sense of the word, an accomplished courtier.

KNOLLES, RICHARD, an English historian, who wrote the "History of the

Turks;" "The Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings;" a "Discourse on the Greatness of the Turkish Empire;" and a "Compendium of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Grammar." He was the master of the free school at Sandwich, and died in 1610. His great work, "The History of the Turks," occupied him twelve years, and is executed in such a manner as to have obtained from Dr. Johnson the highest praise.

KNOLLES, SIR ROBERT, an English commander in the reign of Edward III., was of low origin in Cheshire, but being of an enterprising mind, obtained the rank of general, and the order of knighthood. At the close of life he retired to his estate in Kent, and built Rochester bridge. Died, 1407, aged 90.

KNOLLIS, or KNOWLES, SIR FRANCIS, an English statesman, who on the accession of Elizabeth, was employed in several important matters of state. He was one of the commissioners who sat in judgment on Mary queen of Scots; was appointed treasurer of the royal household, and was a knight of the garter. He died in 1596. Sir Francis wrote a "Treatise against the Usurpation of Papal Bishops."

KNORR a ROSENROTH, CHRISTIAN, a learned German writer, was born in 1636. He became chancellor to the count palatine of Sulzbach; and rendered himself celebrated by a curious work, entitled "Kabbala denudata seu Doctrina Hebræorum transcendentalis et metaphysica atque theologica," 3 vols. 4to. Died, 1700.

KNORR, GEORGE WOLFGANG, a German engraver, who also devoted his attention to the study of natural history, and was the author of "Thesaurus Rei Herbarie Hortensique Universalis;" "Deliciae Naturæ Selectæ," &c. Born, 1705; died, 1758.

KNOTT, EDWARD, a learned English Jesuit, whose real name was Matthias Wilson. He was the author of several controversial works of great acuteness, among which was one entitled "Infidelity Unmasked," in reply to Chillingworth's "Religion of the Protestants." He was born at Peguworth, in Northumberland, in 1580; became provincial of his order in England; and died in London, in 1636.

KNOWLES, THOMAS, an able English divine and classical scholar, born at Ely, in 1723; in the cathedral of which place he obtained a stall, with other church preferment. His principal works are, "The Scripture Doctrine of the Existence and Attributes of God, in twelve Sermons;" "Answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on the Spirit," for which archbishop Secker gave him the degree of D.D.; "Primitive Christianity, in defence of the doctrine of the Trinity;" "Observations on the divine Mission of Moses;" and "Advice to a Young Clergyman."

KNOX, JOHN, styled the great champion of the Scottish reformation, was born in 1505, at Gifford, in East Lothian, and was educated at Haddington and St. Andrews. Having been converted from the Romish faith, he became a zealous preacher of the

THAT MUST BE BAD LOGIC WHICH WOULD CONVINCE A DOUBTING CONSCIENCE AT THE POINT OF THE SWORD.

THERE IS NOT ON EARTH SUCH AN ENEMY AS HE WHO INSTILLS YOUTH WITH FALSE IDEAS OF CONSEQUENCE.

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VALUE NO MAN BUT FOR HIS PROBITY, AND NEVER BE THE SERVILE FOLLOWER OF A PARTY.

new doctrines. Notwithstanding the opposition he met with from the clergy, he every day grew bolder in the cause, until the castle of St. Andrew's surrendered to the French in July, 1547, when he was carried with the garrison into France, and remained a prisoner on board the galleys until the latter end of 1549. Being then set at liberty, he passed over to England, and, arriving in London, was licensed either by Cranmer or the protector Somerset, and appointed preacher, first at Berwick, and afterwards at Newcastle. In 1552, he was appointed chaplain to Edward VI., and preached before the king at Westminster, who recommended Cranmer to give him the living of All-hallows, in London, which Knox declined, not choosing to conform to the English liturgy. On the accession of queen Mary, he went to Geneva, and next to Frankfort, where he took part with the English exiles, who opposed the use of the liturgy; but the other side prevailing, Knox returned to Geneva, and soon after went to Scotland. While engaged in the ministry, he received an invitation to return to Geneva, with which he complied; and in his absence the bishops passed sentence of death upon him for heresy; against which he drew up an energetic appeal. In 1558 he published his treatise, entitled the "First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women," chiefly aimed at the cruel government of queen Mary of England, and at the attempt of the queen regent of Scotland to rule without a parliament. In April, 1559, he would have visited England, but was prevented by the resentment felt by Elizabeth at his late treatise. He therefore proceeded directly to Scotland, where he found a persecution of the protestants just ready to commence at Stirling. He hurried to the scene of action to share the danger, and, mounting a pulpit, inflamed the people by a vehement harangue against idolatry. The violence of his denunciations, aided by the indiscretion of a priest, who, immediately on the conclusion of this discourse, was preparing to celebrate mass, precipitated his hearers into a general attack on the churches of the city, in which the altars were overturned, the paintings and finest works of architecture destroyed, the images broken, and the monasteries almost levelled to the ground. From that time forward, he never ceased to promote by all the means in his power the cause he had espoused. But it is useless to pursue the subject farther, or to comment on his character. Like Luther, he was one of those extraordinary persons, of whom few, if any, are observed to speak with sufficient temper; all is either extravagant encomium or senseless invective. After his death, appeared his "History of the Reformation of Religion within the realm of Scotland," &c. to the 4th edition of which are appended all his other works. He died Nov. 24, 1572, and was buried at Edinburgh, several lords attending; and when he was laid in his grave, the earl of Morton, that day chosen regent, exclaimed, "There lies he who never feared the face of man."

KNOX, VICESIMUS, D.D., an eminent author and an eloquent preacher, was born

in 1752; and received his education at Merchant Tailor's school, and St. John's college, Oxford. On the death of his father, he was chosen his successor in the head-mastership of Tunbridge grammar school, over which he presided with great reputation, thirty-three years; and when, in 1812, he retired, he was himself succeeded by his son, the present Dr. Thomas Knox. Few men have better claims on our regard than the subject of this notice. In theological and classical learning he excelled most of his contemporaries; in an acquaintance with polite literature he was surpassed by none; while all who remember his pulpit oratory, are able to bear testimony to the powerful and earnest eloquence with which he endowed the precepts and doctrines of Christianity. He held the living of Ramsden, near Billericay, in Essex, and the chapelry of Shipborne in Kent, at which latter place and at Tunbridge he for many years officiated; nor was he unknown to the religious world of London, being frequently solicited to plead the cause of various public charitable institutions in the metropolis. His works consist of "Essays, Moral and Literary," 3 vols.; "Liberal Education," 2 vols.; "Winter Evenings," 3 vols.; "Personal Nobility, or Letters to a young Nobleman on his Studies;" "Sermons on Faith, Hope, and Charity;" "Christian Philosophy," 2 vols.; "Considerations on the Nature and Efficacy of the Lord's Supper;" and a pamphlet "On the National Importance of a Classical Education." Besides these, he published a series of selections from the works of the best English authors, under the titles of "Elegant Extracts," and "Elegant Epistles." He is also regarded as the author of a political work, entitled "The Spirit of Despotism," published anonymously in 1794, and of various anti-belligerent tracts which appeared at the commencement of the French revolution. In all probability, indeed, it was owing to his political sentiments being in opposition to the minister of the day, that he never obtained higher ecclesiastical preferment. He died in 1821.

KNOX, Major-general Sir ALEXANDER, K.C.B., joined the Bengal establishment in 1780; and after an active life spent in the service of the East India Company, during which he was engaged in almost every important action which took place in India (from the campaign against the Mahrattas, in 1781), he died, at Barrackpore, in 1835.

KNOX, HENRY, a major-general in the American army, who distinguished himself at Boston, as commander of the artillery, when that place was besieged by the British troops. In 1785 he was made secretary at war, but resigned the office in 1794, and retired from the duties of a public life. Died, 1806.

KNUTZEN, MATTHIAS, a professed atheist of Holstein, who first broached his impious tenets at Königsberg, in 1673. His followers were called Conscientiaris, because they would allow of no other divinity than what existed in a man's own mind. They denied the existence of good and evil principles, and of a future state, and maintained that civil government was useless.

INASMUCH AS ANTIQUITY IS NO APOLOGY FOR ERROR, SO NOVELTY CANNOT PREJUDICE TRUTH.

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A New Universal Biography.

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KNUTZEN, MARTIN, professor of philosophy, was born at Königsberg, in 1713, and died there in 1751. His principal works are, "Systema Causarum efficientium;" "Elementa Philosophicæ Rationalis, Methodo Mathematica demonstrata;" "Theoremata de Parabolis infinitis;" and "A Defence of the Christian Religion."

KOCH, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM, an historian and professor of public jurisprudence at Strasburg, was a native of Alsace, and born in 1737. History, genealogy, and the canon law were the pursuits which chiefly engaged his attention; but the progress of the French revolution for a time interrupted his studies; for, having been chosen a member of the legislative assembly, his patriotic opposition to the Jacobins occasioned his imprisonment; but on the fall of Robespierre he was liberated. He was the author of "A View of the Revolutions of Europe," &c. Died, 1813.

KOEHLER, JOHN BERNARD, professor of the Greek and oriental languages, at Königsberg, was distinguished for his classical learning, and published several able works. Died, 1802.

KOEHLER, JOHN DAVID, a most industrious German author, was born in 1684, near Leipzig. He distinguished himself at the universities of Altorf and Göttingen, and published a number of valuable works on history, archaeology, &c. So great a respect had the emperor Charles V. for his talents, that he gave him his portrait, suspended from a chain of gold. Died, 1755.

KOENIG. Several persons of this name have in some way or other distinguished themselves.—**GEORGE MATTHIAS**, born at Altorf, in 1616, was the author of a Latin Biographical Dictionary, of considerable merit. Died, 1699.—**JOHANN GERARD**, a physician of Courland, in Lithuania, born 1728, was a celebrated botanist, and travelled to the East Indies and other countries in pursuit of his favourite science, keeping up a correspondence at the time with Linnaeus, his old preceptor. Died, 1785.—There were also two brothers, natives of Switzerland, named **DANIEL** and **SAMUEL KOENIG**. The former was killed, in his 22d year, at Franeker, by the mob, who in a popular commotion fell upon him under the supposition that he was a French spy, as he had been heard to converse in that language. He translated into Latin "Arbuthnot on Ancient Coins."—**Samuel** was a good mathematical scholar, and filled the professor's chair at Franeker, in philosophy and ethics; but afterwards settled at the Hague, having been invited thither by the prince of Orange, who made him his librarian. Died, 1757.

KOERNER, or KORNER, THEODORE, an eminent German poet, was born at Dresden, in 1789; and, after studying at Leipzig, became a dramatist, and secretary to the management of the court theatre of Vienna. Being an enthusiast for the liberty of Germany, he entered as a volunteer into the Prussian army, in 1812; signalized himself equally by his bravery and his martial songs; was promoted for his conduct at the battle of Lutzen; was afterwards twice wounded; made a lieutenant; and fell at the battle of Leipzig, Oct. 19, 1813. His works were pub-

lished after his death, under the title of "The Lyre and the Sword."

KOJALOWICZ, ADALBERT, a native of Poland, born in 1609; author of a "History of Lithuania," written in Latin, and considered by Schloezer, who translated it into German, as an admirable performance.

KOLBE, or KOLBEN, PETER, a traveller, was born in 1674, at Dordras, in the principality of Bayreuth. He studied at Halle, in 1700: soon after which he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope, by the king of Prussia, to make astronomical observations. He remained there ten years, and was afflicted with blindness, but recovered his sight on his return to Europe, and was rector of the Gymnasium of Newstadt. He wrote a "Description of the Cape of Good Hope," and was the first who gave a full and circumstantial account of that colony. Died, 1726.

KOLLMAN, AUGUSTUS FRED. CHARLES, a native of Angelbostel, near Hanover, who came to England in 1782, to fill the place of organist and schoolmaster in the royal German chapel, London, which he held 46 years. He was the author of several musical compositions; and died in 1829.

KONIGSMARK, MARIA AURORA, countess of, one of the mistresses of Augustus II., king of Poland, was born about 1678. She was equally celebrated on account of her personal charms and extraordinary talents, and of the part which she performed in politics. While a girl, she wrote and spoke Swedish, German, French, Italian, and English; read the classics in the original; had an extensive knowledge of history and geography; and even composed poems in French and Italian. She played on several instruments, composed music, sang and painted with great skill; all which accomplishments were aided by a refined wit and superior conversational powers. Thus gifted and accomplished, she arrived, in 1694, in Dresden, with her two sisters. The elector fell in love with her at first sight; she yielded, appeared at court as his mistress, and bore him a son, the famous marshal Saxe, to whose improvement she consecrated the remainder of her life. Though the passion of the sickle king cooled, and another favourite supplanted the countess, he always remained on terms of friendship with her; and by his influence she was appointed, by the court of Vienna, superintendent of Quedlinburg, where she chiefly resided until her death, which took place in 1798.

KOLLER, BARON, an Austrian field-marshal-lieutenant, who was one of the commissioners appointed to accompany Napoleon, in 1814, to Elba, after his abdication. Died, 1826.

KOSCIUSKO, THADDEUS, a celebrated Polish general and patriot, was descended from an ancient and noble, though not wealthy family, in Lithuania, and was born in 1756. He was educated at the military school of Warsaw, and completed his studies in France. On his return to Poland he had a commission given him; but being refused promotion, he went to America, where war was then carrying on between Great Britain and her colonies. He was made a colonel of engineers and aide-de-camp to

TRUTH IS THE DAUGHTER OF TIME; AND THERE IS NOTHING SO SECRET BUT THE DATE OF MANY DAYS WILL REVEAL IT.

THE SILENT VIRTUES OF A GOOD MAN IN SOLITUDE ARE MORE AMIABLE THAN ALL THE NOISY HONOURS OF ACTIVE LIFE.

THERE IS NONE SO READY TO BECOME SURETY FOR ANOTHER, AS HE THAT IS IN WANT.

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NEAR NO ILL OF A FRIEND, NOR SPEAK ANY OF AN ENEMY; BELIEVE NOT ALL YOU HEAR, AND APPPEAR WHAT YOU ARE.

Washington. At the conclusion of the war he returned to his native country, and lived in retirement; but when the Polish army was formed, in 1789, the diet appointed him a major-general. He declared himself for the constitution of May 3d, 1791, and served under prince Joseph Poniatowski. In the campaign of 1792, he distinguished himself against the Russians at Zieloneck and Dubienka. At the latter place, under cover of some works which he had thrown up in the course of twenty-four hours, he repulsed, with 4000 men, three successive attacks of 18,000 Russians, who prevailed only after the loss of four thousand men. When king Stanislaus submitted to Catharine, he, with sixteen other officers, left the army, and was, therefore, obliged to retire from Poland. He went to Leipsic; and the legislative assembly of France, at this time, gave him the rights of a French citizen. The Poles becoming impatient under the oppression of Russia, all eyes were turned towards Kosciusko, whom they chose for their leader, and invested with the full powers of generalissimo. Kosciusko then advanced to meet the Russian forces. Without artillery, at the head of only four thousand men, part of whom were armed only with scythes and pikes, he defeated twelve thousand Russians at Raslawice, April 4, 1794. His army soon increased to nine thousand men, the insurrection extended to Warsaw, and in a few days the Russians were driven from that palatinate. But the enemy poured in on all sides, and at length, after having for six months delayed the fall of Poland, he was wounded and taken prisoner, Oct. 4, at the battle of Maciejowice. He was sent to Russia, and confined in a fortress near St. Petersburg, till the accession of the emperor Paul, who set him at liberty. In 1797 he took his departure for the United States of America, but returned to Europe the following year, and settled in France. Buonaparte often endeavoured to engage him in his ambitious schemes for the subjection of Poland; but the disinterested patriot saw through his designs, and rejected his overtures. He died at Soleure, in Switzerland, in 1817.

KOSEGARTEN, LOUIS THEOBALD, a German poet and divine, was born in 1756, in the state of Mecklenburg, and became rector of the university of Griefswald, where he died in 1818. Besides writing numerous legends, idylls, patriotic songs, and romances, he translated Richardson's *Clarissa* and other novels.

KOSTROW, ERMILIUŠ IVANOVITŠ, the son of a Russian peasant, who obtained celebrity in his native country by an excellent translation of Ossian's Poems, and by a less perfect one of Homer's *Iliad*. He was also the author of some original poetry. Died, 1796.

KOTTER, CHRISTOPHER, a religious enthusiast, by birth a Silesian, who fancied himself prophetically inspired, and published his visions. He was banished from the imperial territories in 1627, and died in Saxony, in 1647.

KOTZEBUE, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC FERDINAND VON, a prolific German writer, was born, in 1761, at Weimar. At the age of

sixteen years, he entered the university of Jena, where his inclination for the drama, was confirmed by his connexion with a private theatre. In 1781 he went to St. Petersburg, at the suggestion of the Prussian minister at that court, and became secretary to the governor-general, Von Bawr, who recommended him to the empress, who became his patroness, and he was finally appointed president of the government of Esthonia. In 1795 he retired to a country place about thirty-five miles from Narva; but soon after went to Weimar, and from thence to Petersburg. He had, however, scarcely arrived on the frontiers before he was arrested, and sent to Siberia, without any reason being assigned for the act. A small drama of his, an indirect eulogy of Paul I., was translated into Russian, and laid, in manuscript, before the emperor, who was so delighted with it, that he recalled Kotzebue, and took him into favour. After the death of Paul, he again went to Germany, but, in 1806, revisited Russia, to avoid the French, and never ceased to write against Napoleon. Some subsequent years were spent in travelling, and the remainder of his life in pouring forth his innumerable literary productions. He is said to have written many of the Russian state papers and proclamations. In 1817 he received a salary of 15,000 roubles, with directions to reside in Germany, and to report upon literature and public opinion. This invidious office Kotzebue is said to have filled in a manner hostile to the freedom of his native land, and he was regarded with aversion by the liberals of Germany. His strictures on the conduct of the students of the German universities highly exasperated them; and the feeling was so strong in the case of a young enthusiast named Sand, that he went to Kotzebue's house at Manheim, and there deliberately murdered him, March 23, 1819, and then immediately gave himself up to justice. He was the author of ninety-eight dramas, and his name appears to about two hundred more, which are either translations, or were written by other persons and re-touched by him. Among his other numerous productions are, "A History of the German Empire;" "A History of Ancient Prussia;" and various "Recollections," such as of Paris, Rome, Naples, &c.

KRAFT, GEORG WOLFGANG, a German philosopher, was educated at Tubingen, and, in 1728, was appointed professor of mathematics at St. Petersburg, and afterwards lecturer on natural philosophy. His great reputation induced the prince of Wirtemberg, of whose dominions he was a native, to invite him to fill the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy at Tubingen, where he presided till his death in 1754. He wrote many valuable and interesting papers in the Transactions of the Academy of St. Petersburg.

KRANTZ, ALBERT, a German historian and philosopher of the 15th century; author of a Latin "Chronicle of the Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway;" a "History of the Ancient Vandals;" &c. His reputation as an able and upright diplomatist also was so well established, that in a dispute of a territorial nature, which occurred between the courts of Holstein and Den-

LAY IN WISDOM AS THE STORE FOR YOUR JOURNEY FROM YOUTH TO OLD AGE, FOR IT IS THE MOST CERTAIN POSSESSION.

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mark, the contending potentates agreed to abide by his arbitration.

KRASICKI, IGNATIUS, count of Sietzen, prince-bishop of Warmia, &c. one of the most illustrious of the Polish literati of the 18th century, was born at Dabiecko, in 1733. When the first partition of Poland, in 1772, deprived him of his senatorial dignities, he turned his attention to literature, and produced numerous poems, epic, mock-heroic, and satirical. He was much esteemed by Frederic the Great, who took great pleasure in his lively and agreeable conversation; and the following humorous is related of them: The monarch having said, "I hope, Mr. Archbishop, you will carry me under your episcopal cloak to Paradise?" the prelate replied, "No, sire, your majesty has cut it so short, that it will not serve the purpose of concealing contraband goods." Among his writings are, "The War of Chocim," in twelve cantos; "La Monomachie," or the War of the Monks; "La Sourisade," fables, odes, &c. He died at Berlin, in 1801.

KRAUSS, JOHN BAPTIST, a learned German ecclesiastic, and a most indefatigable writer. He was born at Ratisbon, in 1700; took the monastic habit at an early age; became prince-abbot of the Benedictine monastery of St. Emmeran in 1742; and presided there till his death, in 1762. His works on theology, history, and criticism are very numerous.

KRAY, BARON DE, an Austrian general, embraced the military profession early in life. He first distinguished himself in the war with the Turks; and in the campaign in the Netherlands, and on the Rhine, from 1793 to 1797, he was one of the most active of the imperial commanders. The brilliant manner in which he opened the campaign of 1799, made way for the future triumphs of Melas and Suwarrow, and in 1800 he replaced the archduke Charles in the command of the army of the Rhine. Died, 1801.

KREUTZER, RODOLPH, a celebrated violinist and musical composer, was born at Versailles, in 1797. He travelled in Germany, Holland, and Italy; and having established himself as one of the first performers in Europe, he was placed at the head of the orchestra at the grand opera at Paris. He composed the music for the operas of "Lwiofska," "Joan of Arc," "Paul and Virginia," "Charlotte and Werter," and some others. Died, 1831.

KRONEGK, JOHN FREDERIC, baron von, a German poet and dramatist, who died at an early age in 1758.

KRUDENER, JULIANA, baroness VALERIE DE, a religious enthusiast, was the daughter of the Russian baron Vietinghoff, governor of Riga, where she was born, in 1766. At the age of fourteen she married baron Krudener, appointed ambassador by Catherine II. to Berlin, and subsequently to Venice. Here the secretary of legation fell in love with her, and committed suicide: on which event she wrote a romance, entitled "Valerie." For years she resided in France, and was the gayest of the gay in the Parisian circles. At length she became a fanatical devotee; and wandered from state to state, preaching and prophesying.

In 1814, she became acquainted with Alexander, emperor of Russia, who had already for some time shown a disposition to religious contemplations, and on whom her conversations had a great influence. In Paris, she had prayer-meetings, attended by distinguished personages, where she was seen in the background of a suite of rooms, in the dress of a priestess, kneeling in prayer. Her predictions excited much attention; and when the allied sovereigns quitted Paris, she retreated into Switzerland, where she preached the approach of the millenium, and drew around her multitudes of the credulous mountaineers, who listened to, and believed in her mission. At length the states interfered, and she removed to Germany; but wherever she arrived, she was under the surveillance of the police, who ultimately transported her to the Russian frontier. She was, however, ordered not to go to Petersburg or Moscow; she accordingly visited the Crimea, where she died in 1824.

KRUNITZ, JOHN GEORGE, a German physician and natural philosopher, was born at Berlin, in 1738; studied at Gotttingen, Halle, and Frankfort on the Oder; devoted his whole life to literary pursuits on his return to his native city; and died in 1796. He produced an extraordinary number of works, the most considerable of which is an "Economico-technological Encyclopedia," which he commenced in 1773. He had completed seventy-three volumes, and had just reached the article "Leiche," a corpse, when his progress was arrested by death. This work was afterwards continued by the brothers Florke and J. W. D. Korth; and we understand it is now nearly finished.

KRUSEMARK, BARON DE, a Prussian general and diplomatist. In 1806 he was sent to attempt a negotiation of peace with Buonaparte; and, not succeeding, he was dispatched to St. Petersburg, where he formed a coalition which led to the treaty of Tilsit. He was afterwards appointed ambassador to France; and at the conclusion of the peace of Paris, in 1814, he was sent envoy extraordinary from the court of Berlin to Vienna, where he died in 1821.

KRUSINSKI, JUDAS THADDEUS, a Polish Jesuit, born about 1677, was sent to Isphahan in his youth to study oriental languages, and was nominated advocate-general of the missions in Persia in 1770. On his return he wrote a circumstantial account of the overthrow of the dynasty of the Sophis of Persia, and the conquest of that country by the Afghans; also "De Legationibus Polono-Persicis." Died, 1754.

KUH, EPHRAIM MOSES, a German poet, born of Jewish parents, at Breslau, in 1731. His father intended him for the synagogue, but he had no relish for the subtleties of the Talmud, and a commercial life was then designed for him. At his father's death he went to Berlin, and took a financial situation in the counting-house of his uncle, where he soon had an opportunity of forming an acquaintance with Mendelssohn, Ramler, Lessing, and other men of letters. Though possessed of independent property, and having a good salary, his love of lit-

ADVERSITY MAY SUSPEND OUR FONDNESS FOR LIFE, BUT A SINGLE GLANCE FROM PROSPERITY SOON RECALLS IT.

MONEY WILL BE A BLESSING OR A CURSE, ACCORDING TO THE DISCRETION OR INDISCRETION OF ITS POSSESSOR.

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ture led him to neglect his commercial interests, and in a few years his means were exhausted; he travelled through Holland, France, Italy, and Switzerland, carrying with him his library; but on his return to Germany, he was attacked with hypochondria, which degenerated into insanity; and it was at this time, in his lucid intervals, that he produced his best poetical pieces. He died in 1790, and is said to have left in manuscript more than five thousand poems.

KUHLMAN, QUIRINUS, a fanatic, and probably a madman, of the 17th century, born at Breslau, in 1631. He pretended to have acquired the faculty of fore-knowledge, and of holding communion with invisible spirits; but while travelling through Russia, where some of his prophecies were distasteful to the government, he was brought to the stake, and suffered with all the fortitude of a martyr, in 1689.

KUNCKELL, JOHN, an eminent chemist, born at Hussyum, in Sleswick, in 1630, distinguished himself by several important discoveries, especially by the extraction of phosphorus from urine. He was ennobled by the king of Sweden, and made counsellor of mines. Died, 1703.

KUSTER, LUDOLPH, a learned German writer, born at Blomberg, in 1670. He visited the principal libraries in Europe, chiefly with the view of collating the manuscripts of Suidas, and was successful in restoring many portions before unpublished. He was one of the first Greek and Latin scholars of the age, writing each of those languages with singular purity. Died, 1716.

KUTTNER, CHARLES GOTTLIB, a German traveller, born in Saxony, in 1755; studied at Leipzig and Basil; and travelled, as tutor to young Englishmen, through most of the countries of Europe. He was not merely eminent as a scholar, but possessed an extensive knowledge of the world. His works comprise "Letters on Ireland;" "Letters of a Saxon in Switzerland;" "Travels in Germany, Denmark, &c.;" and "Observations on England." Died, 1805.

KUTUSOFF SMOLENSKOI, or KUTUSOW, MICHAEL LAVRIONOVITCH GOLSMITCHEFF, prince of, a celebrated Russian field-marshal, was born in 1745, and educated at Strasburg. He entered the army in 1769; served in Poland from 1764 till 1789; and afterwards against the Turks, under Romanzoff. He behaved with great gallantry at the siege of Oczacoff, where he

was dangerously wounded; and on his recovery he joined Suwarrow, at the storming and capture of Ismailoff, when he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general. In the subsequent Polish war, he was particularly conspicuous during the memorable day of Praga. In 1805, the emperor Alexander gave him the chief command of the first Russian corps against the French, and he headed the allied army at Austerlitz where he was wounded. In 1810 and 1811 he obtained several advantages over the Turks; and, in 1812, when 70 years of age he obtained the chief command of the Russian army destined to oppose Napoleon, was bestowed upon him. To commemorate his victories he received the surname of *Smolenskoï*. He died in 1813.

KUYP, or CUYP, ALBERT, a celebrated painter, whose father was an able landscape painter, was born at Dort, in 1606. He particularly excelled in the purity and brilliancy of light; and was not surpassed, even by Claude, in an accurate representation of the atmosphere, and of the various effects of sunshine or shade upon the objects delineated. His paintings are all highly finished, and many of them grace the principal collections in Great Britain. Died, 1667.

KYAU, FREDERIC WILLIAM, baron of, a native of Brandenburg, whose witty sayings and blunt honesty attracted the notice and gained the favour of Augustus II. king of Poland, who made him his aid-de-camp, and promoted him to the rank of adjutant-general, and commandant of Konigstein. Born, 1684; died, 1733.

KYNASTON, SIR FRANCIS, an English poet, born at Otley, in Shropshire, in 1587. He was knighted by Charles I.; became regent of a literary institution, called the "Museum Minerve;" was the translator of Chaucer's "Troilus and Cressida," into Latin, and author of "Leoline and Sydnas," &c. Died, 1642.

KYRLE, JOHN, celebrated by Pope as *the man of Ross*, was born at Whitehouse, in Gloucestershire, and possessed an estate of 500*l.* a year at Ross, in Herefordshire, where he died in 1754, aged 90. The good deeds of this estimable man, so highly eulogised by Pope in his "Moral Essays," do not appear to be over-rated. Watson says, Kyrle was the Howard of his age, and that he deserved to be celebrated beyond any of the heroes of Pindar.

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LABADIE, JOHN, a French enthusiast, was born in 1610, at Bourg, in Guienne. He was originally a Jesuit; but, from his licentiousness and scandalous practices, he was compelled to quit that society, and seek an asylum among the Protestants. From these he was also driven out, and forced to retire to Middleburg, where he propounded a new doctrine of belief, and by his imposing eloquence obtained many followers. The looseness of his private life,

however, lost him many of his sect, and he was at length obliged to retire to Altona, in Holstein, where he died in 1674. He wrote many works, but they, as well as his doctrines, have fallen into deserved oblivion.

LABAT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a Dominican missionary, was born in Paris, in 1663. He possessed great mathematical knowledge, and while in America, where he remained twelve years, he acted as an engineer in

THE DISEASE OF THE BODY, WHEN ONCE BECOME INTRINSEIC, ARE ALMOST INCURABLE.

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defence of Guadaloupe when attacked by the English in 1703. On his return to Europe in 1708, he accurately surveyed the environs and coast of Andalusia; soon after travelled into Italy and other parts; and finally returned to Paris, where he died in 1738. He wrote many works, the chief of which are his "Voyage aux Iles de l'Amerique;" "Travels in Spain and Italy;" a "Description of the Countries of Western Africa," &c.

LARBE, PHILIP, a learned French jesuit, was born at Bourges, in 1607. He taught philosophy, divinity, and languages, with great éclat, and was a most laborious writer, as well as a sound critic. He died at Paris, in 1667. His chief work was a "Collection of Councils," 17 vols. folio.

LARBE, LOUISA, called "La belle Cordiere," was born at Lyons, about 1525. Her early education having been directed to riding and military exercises, as well as to languages and music, she acquired a taste for military glory, and entered the army in 1543. She soon displayed her strength and courage at the siege of Perpignan, but the French being obliged to abandon it, she renounced the military service, and devoted herself to literature and poetry. A rich rope-maker, named Eudemon Perrin, became enamoured of her, and married her, and from that time her house was the resort of the literati and men of rank and fashion. She was much admired for her talents, accomplishments, and beauty.

LA BEDOYERE, CHARLES ANGELOUE FRANCOIS HUCHET, count de, a noted general, born at Paris, in 1786. He served as an officer in the imperial guards at the battle of Eylau, and in 1808 and 1809 was aide-de-camp to Eugene Beauharnois. He was in the retreat from Moscow, and in 1813 distinguished himself at the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen. On the abdication of Napoleon, he was, in 1815, appointed to a regiment stationed at Grenoble; but immediately on the return of the French emperor from Elba, La Bedoyere was the first to bring him a regiment. He was rapidly promoted, and eventually raised to the peerage; but being found in Paris after his occupation by the allied army, he was tried by a court-martial, and suffered death, August, 1815.

LABERIUS, DECIMUS JUNIUS, a Roman knight, who wrote "Mimes, or Short Pieces for the Stage;" one of which Julius Caesar compelled him to perform, much against his inclination, and for which reason he delivered at the same time a prologue, full of satire against that great man. This piece is extant in Aulus Gellius. The author died B.C. 46.

LABILLARDIERE, JEAN JULIEN, a native of Alençon, who began his career with the study of medicine, and devoted his life to botany. He first visited England, where the late Sir Joseph Banks facilitated his access to every curious collection in that country. After his return to France he made a tour of the Alps, and then a voyage through the Levant; stayed some time in the isle of Cyprus; from whence he travelled through Syria, notwithstanding frequent obstacles arising from war and the plague;

went over the forest of Lebanon; measured the height of mount Sinai, and remained some time in Damascus. He then returned to France, by the islands of Candia, Sardinia, and Corsica. An account of the discoveries made in this voyage was published at Paris, in 1791. He afterwards pursued his researches at the Cape of Good Hope, and in New Holland, having made a collection of 4,000 plants, few of which were before known in Europe.

LA BLANCHERIE, MAMMES CLAUDE PAHIN de, a French writer, was born at Langres, in 1752. In early life he emigrated to the French colonies, and subsequently visited England, taking up his residence in London. The duke of Buccleugh procured him a pension from government, on which he principally subsisted. He died in London, in 1811.

LABOUREUR, JOHN LE, a French historical writer, was born in 1623, at Montmorency. On entering into orders he was made almoner to the king, and appointed commander of the order of St. Michael. He died in 1675. His chief works are "The History of Charles VI.;" and "Genealogies of Noble Families."—CLAUDE LE, was the uncle of the above, and the provost of the abbey of St. Barbe. He wrote the history of that house; a treatise on the "Origin of Arms," and other works.

LABROUSE, SUBANKE, born in 1743; one of the extraordinary characters produced by the French revolution. She proclaimed herself a prophetess at that period; fancied herself inspired, and persuaded many of the Jacobin party to credit her ravings, after the enthusiast, Don Serle, had declared her prophecies true in the Constituent Assembly. She published them in 1799.

LACARRY, GILES, a learned French jesuit, was born in 1605. He was well skilled in history, and taught philosophy and theology. He died in 1684. Among his numerous works are "Historia Galliarum sub Prefectis Prætorii Galliarum," 4to.; "Historia Romana," from Julius Cæsar to Constantine, and illustrated by medals; "De Regibus Franciæ et Leone Salica," &c.

LACEPEDE, BERNARD GERMAIN ETIENNE, Count De la Ville, a French naturalist, was born at Agen, in 1756. He was a member of the conservative senate under Napoleon, and grand chancellor of the legion of honour, with many other distinctions. He died in 1825. His chief works are a "History of Fishes," 5 vols. 4to.; "Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents," &c.

LA CHAPELLE, ABBS DE, a French philosopher of the last century. He was a member of the academies of Lyons and Rouen, and a fellow of the Royal Society of London. Much of his time, however, he spent in retirement and in the pursuit of his literary labours. He died at Paris, about 1792; and left many valuable treatises on mathematics.

LA CLOS, PETER AMBROSE FRANCIS CHODERLOS DE, was born at Amiens, in 1741. Prior to the French revolution he was an officer of artillery, and secretary to

LET GREAT ACTIONS ENCOURAGE GREATER; AND LET HONOUR BE YOUR MERIT, NOT YOUR DESIGN.

IF YOU WOULD NOT HAVE AFFLICTION VISIT YOU TWICE, LISTEN AT ONCE TO WHAT IT TEACHES.

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the duke of Orleans, whom he followed to England. On his return in 1791, La Clos was one of the chief conductors of the noted Jacobin "Journal des Amis de la Constitution." Leaving this, he was appointed governor of the French establishments in India; but on the eve of departure he was arrested, and committed to prison. Upon being liberated, he found favour with Napoleon. He was the author of that licentious novel, "Les Liaisons Dangereuses." Died, 1808.

LACOMBE, JAMES, a French miscellaneous writer, was born at Paris, in 1724. He published several useful abridgments of histories. His best work, however, is "Histoire de Christine Reine de Suede."

LACOMBE, DE PREZEL HONORE, brother of the above, was born at Paris, in 1751. He published a "Dict. de Citoyen;" "Dict. de Jurisprudence;" and other works.

LACRETELLE, PIERRE LOUIS, a French writer, was born at Metz, in 1751. He was a counsellor of parliament, one of the editors of the Grand Repertory of Jurisprudence, and of the *Mercur de France*; and in 1797 he was appointed member of a committee charged with the reformation of the penal code. When the Revolution took place, Lacrestelle embraced its principles with moderation, and sat in the legislative assembly; but during the reign of Robespierre he found it necessary to retire from public duty. He afterwards appeared for a short time, but held no official situation, and during the imperial and regal governments he devoted himself wholly to literary pursuits. Among his writings are, "Eloquence Judiciaire et Philosophie Legislative;" "Roman Theatral;" "Portraits et Tableaux," &c. Died, 1824.

LACRUZ Y CANO, DON RAMONDE, a famous Spanish dramatic poet, born in 1728, and died in 1795. Among his best pieces are "El Sueño;" "El dia de Noche Buena;" "El Temo," &c.

LACTANTIUS, LUCIUS COLLIUS, or CECILIANUS FIRMIANUS, an eminent father of the church, was by some esteemed an African, and by others a native of Fermo, in Ancona. He studied rhetoric under Arnobius, and by his production, entitled "Symposium," or "the Bouquet," he obtained such renown, that Dioclesian appointed him professor of rhetoric in Nicomedia. Subsequently he was appointed tutor to Crispus, the son of Constantine, who dying not long after, Lactantius was neglected. He wrote many works in vindication of Christianity, from the beautiful style of which, he has been honoured with the name of the Christian Cicero. His principal works are, "Institutiones Divine," in seven books; and a treatise, "De Persecutione."

LACY, JOHN, a dramatic writer, was born at Doncaster, and bred a dancing-master; his employment he quitted for the army, but subsequently took to the stage; in which line he acquired such celebrity as a comedian, that Charles II. had his portrait painted in three different characters. He wrote the comedies of "The Dumb Lady;" "Sir Hercules Buffoon;" "Old Troop;" and "Sawney the Scot." Died, 1681.

LACYDES, or LACYDAS, a Greek philosopher, of Cyrene, was the disciple of Arcesilaus. His system was that of universal scepticism; and he died of excessive drinking, *b.c.* 212.

LADVOCAT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a learned French jesuit, was born at Champagne, in 1709. He was professor of Hebrew and theology in the university of Paris, and afterwards became librarian to the Sorbonne. Dr. Kennicote, in the collation of manuscripts, in the king's library at Paris, was much indebted to M. Ladvoct for his assistance. His own works are, "Dictionnaire Historique Portatif," 2 vols. 8vo.; "A Hebrew Grammar;" "Dissertation on the Councils;" and some other Scriptural writings. He died in 1765.—LOUIS FRANÇOIS, a metaphysical writer, was born at Paris, in 1644. He was dean of the chamber of accounts, and died in 1735.

LELIUS, CAIUS, surnamed SAPIENS, was a Roman consul and orator, who distinguished himself in Spain in the war against Viriathus. He acquired great reputation, especially with Cicero, and he is said to have assisted Terence in his comedies. He died about 126, *b.c.*

LAENNEC, R. T. H., an eminent French physician, was born in 1781, at Quimper; studied at Nantes and Paris; and acquired great reputation as an anatomist. He is principally known as the author of a "Treatise on Auscultation," which develops the method of obtaining a knowledge of the viscera, by means of a stethoscope, an instrument invented by him, and which has since obtained great notoriety among medical practitioners. Died, 1826.

LAER, PETER DE, a celebrated painter, usually called Bamboccio. He was born in 1613, at Laere, in Holland. After studying the art at Rome, and increasing his knowledge of it by an acquaintance with Poussin and Claude, he returned to Holland, in 1639, where he enjoyed unrivalled celebrity, till he was compelled to share it with Woermeas. In energy of touch, in the management of the chiar-oscuro, and in fertility of invention, he excelled his rival, but not in neatness and delicacy of pencil; yet the competition so much affected his prosperity, that in a fit of despondency he drowned himself in a well, in 1763, when sixty years of age.

LAET, JOHN DE, a writer of the seventeenth century, was a native of Antwerp, and well skilled in history and geography. Little is known of his life, except that he was a director of the Dutch East India Company, and wrote many works, among which are, "Novus Orbis," folio; "Historia Naturalis Brasilia," folio; "Respublica Belgarum," and other works. He died in 1649, and is said to have contended with Grotius respecting the origin of the Americans.

LEVINUS, TORRENTINUS, called also VANDER BEKEN, or TORRENTIN, was a native of Ghent. He became bishop of Mechlin, where he died in 1595. He founded a college of Jesuits at Louvain.

LEVIUS, a Latin poet, prior to the time of Cicero, wrote a poem entitled "Erotopagium," or "Love Games;" and "Petra-

A WISE MAN WILL DREAD THE BEGINNING OF A QUARREL; FOR NO ONE KNOWS WHERE A QUARREL WILL END.

HE WHO HAS THE OPPORTUNITY OF DOING A GOOD ACTION, CAN NEVER COMPLAIN OF THE WANT OF OCCUPATION.

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ram," or "The Centaurs;" besides these, nothing farther is known either of his life or his writings.

LAFAYETTE, GILBERT MOTTIER, marquis de, one of the most conspicuous characters in France, previous to, during, and since the revolution, was born in 1757, at Chavagnac, near Brioude, in Auvergne. At the age of seventeen he married the grand-daughter of the duke of Noailles; and, although he inherited a large fortune, was of high rank, and had powerful connexions at court, he went, in 1777, to join the war of independence in America. He there raised and equipped a body of men at his own expense; fought as a volunteer at the battle of Brandywine, in 1778; at that of Monmouth in 1779; and received the thanks of Congress. He then proceeded to France, in order to obtain reinforcements; returned with the armaments under General Rochambeau; and commanded Washington's van-guard at the time of the surrender of lord Cornwallis, in 1782. The capitulation of York-Town followed, and, on the peace with the mother country, the general returned to France. He was elected a member of the Notables in 1787, and, on the breaking out of the revolution, he took part with the friends of liberty, though with wise moderation. In October, 1789, he was made commander-in-chief of the National Guard, and ordered and assisted in the demolition of the Bastille. On the 6th, he marched to Versailles, saved the royal family from the outrages of the mob, and placed them under the protection of the National Assembly. In 1790, he proclaimed the "sacredness of the right of insurrection," and established, in conjunction with Bailly, the club of Feuillans. On the attempted escape of Louis XVI., Lafayette lost some of his popularity, through being accused of conniving at it; but, dissipating these calumnies, he fought against the emigrants and allies in Flanders; and mutual accusations of counter-revolution passed between him, and Dumourier and Collot d'Herbois. He returned to Paris to denounce them, and to protest against the violence offered to the king. But the *Mountain* was too strong for him: he was burnt in effigy on the 20th of June, 1792, and, being obliged to escape from France, fell into the hands of the Austrians, who imprisoned him at Olmutz. There he remained five years, till after Bonaparte's first triumphant campaign of Italy, when, on the special demand of the latter, he was set at liberty. Lafayette, however, was consistent: when Napoleon became an apostate from liberty, he voted against the consulate for life, and withdrew from public affairs. But, after the battle of Waterloo, he re-appeared, to protest against a dictatorship; and, having subsequently protested against the dissolution of the legislative body by Prussian bayonets, again withdrew to his estates, till he was returned, in 1818, deputy for the department De la Sarthe. On all occasions, in the Chamber of Deputies, and elsewhere, he proved himself the friend of a real but discreet liberty. In 1821 he made a visit to America, and was received with distinction and popular enthusiasm, as joint founder of American liberty with Washington and

Franklin. No event of moment, still farther to commemorate the splendid epochs of his life, occurred, till the unconstitutional violence and ordinances of Charles X., in June, 1830, caused his own expulsion; and brought Lafayette on the stage again, in the character with which he commenced his career—that of commander-in-chief of the National Guard, and the advocate and supporter of a citizen-king. He soon after resigned the command; and having seen Louis Philippe recognised as King of the French, he once more retired to the tranquil scenes of domestic life. Died, 1834.

LA FERTE IMBAULT, MARIA TERESA GEOFFRAIN, marchioness de, daughter of the celebrated Madame Geoffrin, was born at Paris, in 1715. She distinguished herself by her opposition to the French philosophers of the last century, with whom her mother had been connected; and by her literary talents generally. In 1771 she was appointed grand mistress of the burlesque order of the *Lauturelus*, while its founder, her friend, the marquis de Croismare, was grand master. This whimsical institution obtained so much eclat, that it was esteemed an honour by several sovereign princes to become *Lauturelus*. She died in 1791, and left many posthumous writings.

LAFFON DE LADEBAT, ANDREW DANIEL, a French statesman and financier, born at Bourdeaux, in 1746. Being the inheritor of a good property, he was able to devote his leisure to the study of political economy and the fine arts. He was one of the founders of the academy of painting, at Bourdeaux; and became a member of the academy of arts and sciences in that city, and also of the agricultural society of Paris. On the 10th of August, 1792, when Louis XVI. and his family took refuge in the hall of the legislative assembly, M. Laffon was president of that body; and in the horrid massacre in September following, he saved the life of the abbé Sicard. He was subsequently himself exposed to great danger; but having survived the proscriptions of the reign of terror, he was chosen, in September, 1795, a member of the council of ancients for the department of the Seine. In 1797 he was among those who were condemned to deportation, and sent to Cayenne; but returned from exile on the establishment of the consulate. In 1813 he visited England, and collected much information concerning its finances, commerce, and public institutions; and on his return he presented to Louis XVIII. an interesting work on the finances of France.

LAFITAU, JOSEPH FRANCIS, a French Jesuit, was born at Bourdeaux, and sent as a missionary among the North American Indians. On his return to Europe he wrote a work, entitled "Mœurs des Sauvages Américains comparées aux Mœurs des premiers Temps," 4 vols.; and another on the possessions and discoveries of the Portuguese in the New World, 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1740.—PETER FRANCIS, brother of the above, and a Jesuit, was also born at Bourdeaux. He was sent on a mission to Rome to arrange the disputes of France, respecting the bull *Unigenitus*, and while there he obtained favour with the pope, Clement IX., who made him bishop of Sis-

BEAUTY, AS IT AFFECTS THE HUMAN MIND, HAS NO POSITIVE QUALITY, BUT DEPENDS ENTIRELY ON FIRST PREJUDICES.

URBANITY IS A DEBT WE OWE TO MANKIND: IT IS AN EASY PURCHASE WHEN FRIENDS ARE GAINED BY AFFABILITY.

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teron, in Provence. He left the society of Jesus to preside over his diocese, and died in 1764. He wrote many religious works, among which were the "History of the Constitution Unigenitus;" and the "Life of Pope Clement IX." In the latter he speaks much against Jansenism.

LAFITE, MARY ELIZABETH DE, a popular juvenile writer, was born at Paris, about 1750, and died in London in 1794. Her works for young persons were numerous and useful.

LAFONTAINE, AUGUSTUS HENRY JULIUS, a celebrated German romance writer, was born at Brunswick, in 1756. Among his numerous works of fiction are, "Blanche and Minna, or the Manners of the Burgers;" "Moral Systems, or Ludwig of Eschach;" "Raphael, or the Life of Peace;" "Emilia in the World;" "Walther, or the Child of the Battle-field;" "Henrietta Bellman;" "The Baron de Flemming, or the Rage for Titles;" "Family Pictures, or the Journal of Charles Engelmann;" "The Country Clergyman, or new Family Pictures;" and "Clara du Plessis and Clairaut, or the History of two Lovers." He also wrote some dramas, and published the Agamemnon and Choephore of *Æschylus*, with Notes, 2 vols. Died, 1831.

LAFOREY, Admiral Sir FRANCIS, K.C.B. was born in Virginia, 1767, and entered the navy at an early age. He was made a commander in 1791, and acted under the orders of his father, Admiral Sir John Laforey, while stationed off the Leeward Islands. He was employed in active service during the French war, and commanded the *Spartiate* in the battle of Trafalgar. In 1825 he was promoted to the rank of admiral; and died at Brighton, in 1835, aged 67.

LAFOSSÉ, STEPHEN WILLIAM, a celebrated French writer on veterinary surgery, in the last century, was veterinary marshal to the king of France, and very eminent in his profession. Died, 1765.—PHILIP STEPHEN, son of the above, followed the footsteps of his father, and by many valuable works on the anatomy, diseases, and management of the horse, became equally eminent with him.

LAGARAYE, CLAUDE TOUSSAINT MAROT DE, a noted French philanthropist, was born at Rennes, in 1675. He devoted his entire life and fortune in alleviating the wants and miseries of his fellow-creatures; founding schools for the young, and hospitals for the sick and aged. Died, 1755.

LAGERBRING, SUNN, a Swedish historian, was born in 1707. He was professor of history in the university of Lund, in Scania; a counsellor of the chancery; and a member of the academy of history and belles-lettres in Stockholm. His chief works are a history of Sweden, to 1457; and an abridgment down to modern times. Died, 1786.

LAGERLOEF, PETER, historiographer of Sweden, in the seventeenth century, and professor of rhetoric at Upsal, was an eminent classic scholar. He wrote a historical description to accompany a collection of national monuments, called "*Suecia Antiqua et Hodierna*," at the desire of Charles XI., and published numerous historical dis-

sertations, among which was "*Historia Lingue Græcæ*;" "*De Magno Sinarum Imperio*," &c. Died, 1699.

LAGERSTROEM, MAGNUS VON, a philosopher of Sweden, and director of the Swedish East India Company, was born at Stockholm, in 1696. His youth was spent in Germany and Denmark, and on his return home he applied himself to trade. This he soon relinquished, and became an author. He wrote a dissertation on political economy, and translated many French, German, and Danish works. In 1752 he was appointed secretary to the East India Company of Gottenburgh, and rose to be director. In this situation he considerably promoted scientific researches, especially in natural history, many novel specimens of which, at his instance, were procured from abroad. He was a member of the academy of Stockholm, and of the Royal Society of Upsal. Died, 1756.

LAGNY, THOMAS FAUDET DE, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Lyons, in 1660. He was educated for the bar; but a preference for mathematical studies weaned him from the pursuit of the law, and in that science he became particularly eminent. He wrote many works on the mathematics, and made many important improvements and discoveries. He died in 1734. Among his works may be mentioned "*New and Concise Methods for the Extraction and Approximation of Roots*;" "*The Cubature of the Sphere*;" "*A general Analysis, or Method of Resolving Problems*," &c.

LAGOMARSINI, JEROME, a learned Jesuit and philologist, was born at Genoa, in 1698. He was professor of rhetoric at Florence twenty years, and in 1750 he was appointed professor of Greek in the college at Rome, where he died in 1773. He published many classical works, and left in MS. a collection in thirty volumes, having for its object the justification of his order from all the odious imputations that had been cast upon it.

LAGRANGE, JOSEPH LOUIS, a celebrated mathematician, was born at Turin, in 1736. At the age of sixteen he became a professor in the royal school of artillery, where he formed an association, which afterwards rose to the rank of an Academy of Sciences. Here he made many important discoveries, particularly in calculating the motion of fluids, and in vibrations, introducing also the theory of recurring consequences and the doctrine of chances to the differential calculus, &c. He communicated to the society a number of papers, and some to the academy of Paris, of which he was chosen a foreign member. While on a visit at Paris he wrote his celebrated work "*Mécanique Analytique*." In 1766 he removed to Berlin, where he was appointed director of the academy; and in 1787 he settled at Paris, and became successively professor of the Normal-school and Polytechnic-school. He there announced his "*Fonctions Analytiques*," and pursued other literary labours till his health giving way under this fatigue, he died in 1813.

LAGUERRE, LOUIS, a painter, was born in France, in 1663. Louis XIV., who was

FOR WANT OF EXPERIENCE, THE GREATEST GENIUSES HAVE BEEN THE GREATEST VISIONARIES.

A VIRTUOUS PRIDE IS MODEST, THOUGH NOT MEAN; AND, THOUGH ELEVATED, NOT ASSUMING.

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his godfather, caused him to be brought up under Le Brun, and in the Royal Academy of Paris. In 1683 he came to England, and was much employed in painting ceilings, halls, &c. He was first engaged by Verrio on the large work at St. Bartholomew's hospital; subsequently he had lodgings assigned him in Hampton-court palace, where he painted "The Labours of Hercules." Died, 1721.

LAGUNA, ANDREW, a Spanish writer and physician, was born at Segovia, in 1499. He was a great favourite with Charles V., at whose court he spent the greatest part of his life. Died, 1560.

LAHARPE, JEAN FRANÇOIS DE, an eminent French writer, was born at Paris, in 1739. During the French revolution he was suspected and imprisoned, and finally sentenced to deportation. He was, however, restored to liberty, and passed the remainder of his days in retirement. His chief work is the "Lyceæ," or a complete course of literature, 13 vols. 8vo. Died, 1803.

LAINEZ, ALEXANDER, a native of France, remarkable for his poetical jeu d'esprit, was born at Chimay, in 1630. After receiving his education at Rheims, he visited Paris, and then journeyed through Europe and Asia. On his return, he took up his abode in the French capital, till his death, in 1710.

LAINEZ, JAMES, a Spanish ecclesiastic, and associate of the famous Ignatius Loyola, was born in 1512. At the death of Loyola he became general of the Jesuits, and induced the pope to grant him many privileges. He obtained the papal decree for rendering the generalship perpetual in the person chosen to fill it, and giving him the power of making any and every compact without consulting the brethren; also, for giving authenticity to all his comments and explanations of their constitutions, which also he might change or alter at his will; and, likewise, for having prison independent of the secular authority, where he might punish the refractory brethren. From these tenets of the order arose that great influence possessed by the Jesuits, both in church and state, which, so long as the order existed, produced most important events in every part of the world. Lainez died, 1565.

LAING, ALEXANDER GORDON, a traveller, was born in Edinburgh, in 1794. He served in the army many years, both in the West Indies and on the western coast of Africa: while at the latter place he made many fruitless journeys into the interior to establish a commercial intercourse with the natives, and to learn the geography of the country. He was compelled, however, to leave Timbuctoo, and the guard he hired to protect him on his route by Sego to the coast, treacherously murdered him, 1825. What became of his papers is unknown.

LAING, MALCOLM, a Scottish historian, was born at Strathely, in Orkney, in 1762. He finished his education at the Edinburgh university, and was subsequently called to the bar. On the death of Dr. Henry he completed the unfinished volume of that author's History of England. His chief work, however, was a History of Scot-

land," 4 vols. 8vo. He also edited a new edition of the poems of Ossian of some repute, and died in 1819.

LAIRE, FRANCIS XAVIER, a French bibliographer, was born in Franche Comté, in 1739. He became a Minim friar at an early age, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was librarian to cardinal Lomenie, and wrote numerous works; among which were a "Catalogue of printed Books from the Invention of the Art to the Commencement of the Sixteenth Century," &c. Died, 1801.

LAIRESSE, GERARD, an eminent historical painter, was born at Liege, in 1640. He surpassed his father, under whom he studied, and obtained such renown, as to be considered the Raphael of the Dutch school. He also well understood music and engraving. He lost his sight some time before his death, and died at Amsterdam in 1711. His chef-d'œuvre is a large picture of the child Moses, trampling on the Egyptian diadem.—ERNEST, JOHN, and JAMES, the three brothers of the above also obtained some eminence in the art; the two former excelled in animal painting, and the latter in flowers.—Two sons of Gerard also practised the art, but with very inferior pretensions to eminence.

LAIS, a celebrated courtesan, was born at Hyccara, in Sicily. She possessed great personal charms, and at Corinth sold her favours at a most extravagant price. She was assassinated, A.C. 350.

LAKE, ARTHUR, a pious bishop, was born at Southampton, and passed his youth at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. In 1603 he was master of St. Cross hospital; then dean of Worcester; and finally, in 1616, bishop of Bath and Wells. He died in 1626, leaving many works, which were afterwards published.

LAKE, GERARD, viscount, a distinguished English general, was born in 1744. He early obtained an ensigncy in the foot-guards, and served in Germany during the seven years' war. Under Cornwallis, in America, in 1781, he greatly signalized himself, and on his return home was made aide-de-camp to the king. In 1793 and 1794, he was prominent in many engagements in Holland, and in 1800 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in India. He overthrew the Mahratta army and the French general Perron, in 1803, and captured Delhi; he next triumphed over Scindiah and Holkar; and on his return to England, in 1807, he was created lord Lake, baron of Delhi and Laswarri. From this he rose to be a viscount, and was appointed governor of Plymouth. Died, 1808.

LANDE, JAMES DE, an eminent French lawyer, was born at Orleans, in 1622. He rose to be doctor and professor of jurisprudence in the university of that city, and filled other important municipal offices. He published several works on law and juridical antiquities, and died in 1703.

LANDE, JOSEPH JEROME LE FRANCAIS DE, a very celebrated astronomer, was born at Bourg, in France, in 1723. He showed an early preference for mathematical studies, but he was educated for the law. His intimacy, however, with astronomers and other men of science led him

CORRIGIBILITY AND INCORRIGIBILITY SEEM TO BE THE GRAND DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN WISDOM AND FOLLY.

MEN OFTEN LAY TRAPS FOR OTHERS, IN FAVOUR OF THEMSELVES, UNKNOWNLY THAN KNOWINGLY.

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to pursue the early bias of his disposition, and it was not long before the Academy of Sciences deputed him to go to Berlin to make observations for determining the parallax of the moon, and its distance from the earth. On his return home, he was nominated astronomer, extended his researches in the science of the heavenly bodies, and turned his attention to gnomonics. In 1760, on the resignation of Maraldi, Lalande undertook the editorship and publication of the "Connnaissance des Temps." Shortly after, he succeeded Delisle as professor of astronomy at the College de France; when successive treatises, talented and voluminous, proceeded from his pen, much to the advancement of astronomical science. Among these mention must be made of the very valuable "Traité de l'Astronomie." Lalande lived to an advanced age, dying in 1807; at which time he was a member of the French board of Longitude, and of the Legion of Honour, and an associate of all the most learned academies of science in Europe. His works fill more than sixty ponderous volumes, and he may be esteemed the most distinguished luminary of science that France ever produced.

LALANDE, MICHAEL RICHARD DE, a celebrated French musician, born at Paris, in 1657. He attained to great perfection on various instruments, particularly on the violin, and was appointed master of music in the chapel-royal, by Louis XIV. He died in 1726, leaving numerous compositions, sacred and profane.

LALLEMANTE, RICHARD COUTERAY, a French printer, was born at Rouen, in 1726. He enjoyed many of the municipal offices of his native city, and when mayor, Louis XV. gave him letters of nobility. He acquired his literary reputation by several good editions of the classics. Died, 1807.—**RICHARD XAVIER FELIX DE MAUPAS**, brother of the above, was an ecclesiastic. He became vicar-general of Avranches, and, in 1790, president of the academy of Rouen; in which city he died in 1810.

LALLI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an Italian lawyer and poet, was born at Norcia, in 1572. He was governor of many places belonging to Rome and Parma; and died, much esteemed, in 1637. He was placed among the best poets of his time, though his talent was chiefly employed in the burlesque.

LALLY, THOMAS ARTHUR, count, an Irish officer, attached to the house of Stuart, and in the service of France. His bravery at the battle of Fontenoy was rewarded by the appointment of brigadier-general; and in 1756 he was made governor of Pondicherry. This town was soon after besieged by the British; and, unable to withstand their assaults, he surrendered, and with the garrison was made prisoner. He was conveyed to England, but was soon liberated, and permitted to return to France. On arriving in that country public clamour ran so high against him, that he was beheaded, by a most unjust sentence, in 1766. In 1783, his son, Lally Tollendal, obtained possession of his father's estates, and a reversal of the proceedings.

LALLY TOLLENDAL, MARQUIS DE,

son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1751, and was educated at the college of Harcourt. The expenses of his education were defrayed by his cousin the countess Dillon, and by Louis XV., who thus endeavoured to make some atonement for the misfortune which he incurred through the fate of his father. Prompted by filial feeling, he wrote, when only fifteen, a Latin poem on the story of John Calas, who had been sacrificed to the fury of a mob; and when he had attained a more mature age, he warmly exerted himself to retrieve from obloquy the memory of his father; and in 1783 he regained possession of his paternal estates. Previously to the Revolution, he was captain in the regiment of cuirassiers; and in 1789 he was nominated deputy from the nobility of Paris, to the states-general. He soon became one of the most popular members of the constituent assembly; gave his support to the declaration of the Rights of Man proposed by Lafayette, and subsequently suggested an amendment, that all citizens should be eligible to public employments, which was adopted by acclamation. But though a democrat, he was not an anarchist; he proposed the British constitution as a model of government; and perceiving that principles prevailed repugnant to his sense of justice, he resigned his seat in the assembly, and retired into Switzerland. He published a work entitled "Quintus Capitolinus," in which he retraced the operations of the National Assembly, pointed out the faults of the constitution, and condemned the suppression of the higher orders of the state. Having returned to France in 1792, he was arrested and sent to the Abbaye, but having fortunately escaped amidst the massacres which took place in the prisons in September, he effected his retreat to England, where he obtained a pension from the government. On the trial of Louis XVI. he wrote to the Convention to offer himself as the official advocate of that prince, and he afterwards published the speech which he had composed in his defence. When Buonaparte became consul, he returned to France, where he resided till the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814. He accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent, as one of the members of his privy-council, and he is supposed to have written the manifesto of the king of the French nation. He wrote an excellent work, entitled "The Defence of the Emigrants, published in 1796; also an "Essay on the Life of the Earl of Strafford, the Minister of Charles I.;" and a tragedy on the fall of that nobleman. Died, 1830.

LALUZERNE, CESAR WILLIAM DE, cardinal, was born at Paris, in 1738. Having obtained orders in 1762, he was soon after elected agent-general of the French clergy. In 1770 Louis XV. nominated him to the see of Langres; and in 1773, he pronounced his majesty's funeral sermon. On the breaking out of the revolution he advocated many patriotic measures for the relief of his country, but was soon compelled to quit it. Under the government of Napoleon he returned home; and in 1814 he was invited by the king to re-assume his rank of duke and peer. Shortly

LET YOUR HEART SET A LOCK UPON YOUR LIFE, AND BE SURE YOU YOURSELF KEEP THE KEY.

NOT ONE IN A THOUSAND THINKS FOR HIMSELF, SO MUCH ARE MEN THE SLAVES OF CUSTOM.

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after he was made a cardinal; and in 1822 he died. His works, theological and political, are numerous and able.

LAMANON, ROBERT DE PAUL, a French naturalist, was born at Salon, in Provence, in 1752. The death of his father and brother bringing him considerable property, he quitted the church to study the physical sciences; in which pursuit he ascended the Alps and Pyrenees, and explored Switzerland. He embarked with La Perouse on a voyage of discovery round the world, projected by the government, in 1785, but on visiting Maouia, one of the islands of the southern Archipelago, in order to examine the country, he was murdered. Many of his papers are in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences; besides which he wrote "A Theory of the Earth."

LAMARQUE, —, a distinguished French military officer and statesman, was born at St. Sever, in 1772. He entered the army as a private, and soon became captain of grenadiers, in a famous corps commanded by Latour D'Auvergne, first grenadier of France. He served in the wars of the republic, and in the campaigns of Austerlitz, the Tyrol, Naples, and Wagram; rendered himself eminently conspicuous in Italy, particularly by the capture of Caprea; and was afterwards sent to Spain, where he was engaged in the most arduous services, and added greatly to his military reputation. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba, he gave Lamarque the command of Paris, and afterwards nominated him general-in-chief of the army of La Vendee. He was placed among the list of the proscribed in 1815; but returned to France in 1816, and furnished numerous articles for the opposition journals, chiefly relating to foreign politics. In 1826 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies; and after the accession of Louis Philippe, he became one of the most prominent members of the movement party. Died, 1832.

LA MARTILLIERE, count de, a French general of artillery, was a sub-lieutenant in 1757; and after serving with distinction in Germany, during the seven years' war, he was employed in the island of Guadaloupe. He acquired much reputation by his tracts on artillery and by his subsequent successes during the revolutionary wars; his services in which were rewarded with the rank of general of division in the army of the Rhine and Moselle. In 1802 he was called to the senate, and in 1814 the king made him a peer of France, and a member of the council of the Polytechnic school. Died, 1819.

LAMB, CHARLES, an essayist, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, in 1755, and educated at the school of Christ's Hospital. In 1792 he obtained a situation in the accountant's office of the East India Company, where he remained thirty-five years, till his salary had gradually risen to 700*l.*; when he was allowed a retiring pension of 450*l.*, which he continued to enjoy till his death. Being thus in easy circumstances, and living unostentatiously as a bachelor,—with a mind formed for wit and good-fellowship, and possessing a keen relish for literature,—he was able not only to gratify his intellectual cravings, but to

luxuriate in the company of men of genius, who might be truly said to enjoy "the feast of reason" by his social fire side. It was thus that throughout life, he could boast of the friendship of Coleridge, Wordsworth, Southey, Rogers, Hazlitt, and a host of others, whose minds were stored with knowledge, and whose tastes were in the main congenial with his own. No man was ever more devotedly attached to the old sterling English authors of the Elizabethan age than Lamb, and no one ever more successfully imitated their epigrammatic wit and quaint morality, while he blended with them touches of pathos and fancy peculiarly his own. He began his literary career in 1797, as a poet, in conjunction with his friends Coleridge and Lloyd, their three names appearing to one volume; and, subsequent to this, the attention of the public was for several years called to his occasional Essays, signed "Elia," which were published in various periodicals, and afterwards collected and printed in two vols. In 1808 he published "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the time of Shakespeare; with Notes, &c." Besides these, he wrote "Rosamund Gray" a tale; "John Woodvill," a tragedy; "Album Verses;" "Tales from Shakespeare;" "The Adventures of Ulysses," &c. in some of which he was assisted by Mary Lamb, his sister, with whom he lived. As he wrote, not from necessity, but for his recreation, when unoccupied by official duties or otherwise disengaged, his writings were select rather than numerous; and his manner of treating the subjects which his fancy suggested, was at once piquant, terse, and playful. He died, December 27, 1834.

LAMB, Sir JAMES BLAND BURGESS, D.C.L. bart., son of George Burgess, Esq., comptroller-general of the customs in Scotland, was born at Gibraltar, in 1732. On finishing his education at Oxford university, he travelled through many of the countries of Europe, and on his return, studied for the bar, to which he was called in 1777. Ten years afterwards he entered the arena of politics, and took his seat in the house of commons, as member for Kelston, in Cornwall. In 1789 he was appointed under-secretary of state in the foreign department, and shortly afterwards a joint commissioner of the privy seal. About this period he established, under the sanction of the premier, "The Sun" evening newspaper, and took a prominent part in conducting it, giving to his contributions the signature "Alfred," which in 1792 were collected into a volume. In 1795 he was created a baronet, and appointed for life knight-marshal of the king's household. The remainder of his life Sir James devoted to literary leisure, and in 1821 obtained permission to assume the name of Lamb only, by which he continued to be known till his death in 1825. He left numerous works connected with politics, poetry, and the drama.

LAMB, Lady CAROLINE, daughter of the earl of Heshborough, and wife of the Hon. William Lamb, now lord Melbourne, was distinguished for her literary talents and the decided part she took in political affairs, particularly at the time her brother-in-law, the Hon. Geo. Lamb, was a candidate for

LET YOUR DISCOURSE BE SMOOTH AND FLOWING, LIKE A RIVER; NOT IMPETUOUS, LIKE A TORRENT.

THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER TASTED OF AFFLICTION, ARE LITTLE MOVED AT THE DISTRESSES OF OTHERS.

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Westminster, when she personally canvassed the electors, and made herself the subject of great notoriety. She possessed a masculine mind, and was on terms of friendship with several literary characters, but more especially with lord Byron, for whom she entertained an attachment fatal to her domestic felicity. Several of her poetical pieces appeared in the newspapers and periodical journals; and she wrote the novels of "Glenarvon," "Graham Hamilton," and "Ada Reis." Died, aged 42, in 1828.

LAMBALLE, MARIE THERESE LOUISE DE SAVOIE CARIGNAN, princess de, was born at Turin, in 1749, and was married to the duke of Bourbon Penthièvre, whom she soon lost by death. She was superintendant of the household of Marie Antoinette, queen of France, to whom she was remarkably attached. After the flight of the royal family to Varennes she departed for England; but hearing of the imprisonment of her royal mistress, she hastily returned, and shared with the queen her confinement and misfortunes. She was, however, summoned before an iniquitous tribunal, where violence prevailed over pity, and cruelly murdered, in 1792.

LAMBARDE, WILLIAM, a lawyer, was born in London, in 1536. He was a member of Lincoln's-inn, and rose to be a justice of the peace for the county of Kent, and, in 1592, a master in Chancery. In 1597 he was made keeper of the rolls, and, in 1600, keeper of the records in the Tower. He died in 1601; and, from having considerable property at Greenwich, in Kent, he founded several almshouses in that parish. He wrote several professional works, the chief of which are a treatise on the ancient law of England, entitled, "Archæologia," and another on the office and duties of a justice of the peace, called "Eirenarchia."

LAMBECEUS, PETER, a learned writer, was born at Hamburg in 1628. He studied at Amsterdam, and in 1646 visited Paris, where he published a critical dissertation on the works of Aulus Gellius, entitled "Prodromus Lucubratorum," &c. From Paris he went to Rome, and on his return to Hamburg, was made professor of history. In 1659 he was chosen rector of the college; but in 1662 circumstances drove him from the city, and he proceeded to Italy, where he became a Roman catholic, and subsequently went to Vienna. At this capital, he was appointed librarian to the emperor, and died in 1680. He compiled a catalogue of the emperor's library, which fills eight folio volumes, and is entitled "Commentarium de Augustissima Bibl. Cæsarea Vindobonensi." He wrote also a "History of Hamburg."

LAMBERT, ANNE THERESE, marquise de, a literary lady of Paris, was born in 1647. Upon the death of her husband, Henri Lambert, marquis de St. Bris, in 1696, she employed her large fortune in patronizing literature, and learned men. At her decease, in 1733, her own writings were collected, and published in two vols.

LAMBERT, GEORGE, an English painter of the last century, imitating the style of

Poussin, in which he furnished some pictures of acknowledged merit. He decorated the East India House, in Leadenhall-street, with several pictures of the settlements in India. He died in 1765, and is supposed to have founded the celebrated beef-steak club.

LAMBERT, JOHN, a distinguished general in the time of Charles I., was a student-at-law on the breaking out of the civil wars. He, however, espoused the cause of the parliament, and distinguished himself as colonel at the battle of Marston Moor; and also acted a conspicuous part in many other engagements. He vigorously opposed the advancement of Cromwell to the title of king, upon which he lost his commission; yet a pension was granted him of 2000*l.* a year. Upon the death of Oliver Cromwell, Lambert compelled his son Richard to relinquish his authority, and restored the members of the long parliament to their seats. Subsequently, however, acting in opposition to the parliament, general Monk marched from Scotland to meet him. His troops deserting, he was compelled to submit, and was confined a prisoner in the Tower. Escaping thence, he again quickly appeared in arms, but was defeated, and retaken. At the Restoration, he was brought to trial; but his submissive demeanour gained him a reprieve, and he was banished for life to the Isle of Guernsey. He here lived upwards of thirty years, amusing his leisure with horticulture and flower painting; and is said to have died a Roman Catholic.

LAMBERT, JOHN HENRY, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was born at Malhansen, in 1728. He possessed natural abilities so powerful as to overcome all the difficulties of his early life. Compelled to follow his father's employment, as tailor, for his support, night was the only time his poverty afforded him for study, till 1748, when he became tutor to the children of baron Salis, president of the Swiss convention. He now enlarged the sphere of his acquirements in an extraordinary degree, which he made manifest by various scientific compositions and inventions. In 1756 he visited Göttingen, where he published his first work; and next, went to Paris. Soon after he published his celebrated work "On Perspective," and in the following year appeared his "Photometry." Other important and valuable scientific works succeeded, and in 1764 he visited Berlin, where he was introduced to Frederick the Great, who admitted him a member of the academy of that capital. His constitution, however, was unable to bear with his intense application, and he fell a victim to a decline, in 1777.

LAMBERT, MICHAEL, a French musician, was born at Vivonne, in 1610. He infused much grace and feeling into the art of singing, and his society was courted by people of the first distinction.

LAMBERT OF Schaffnaburg, was a celebrated Benedictine; he visited Jerusalem in 1508, and at his return he composed a chronicle of affairs from Adam to 1077; the last twenty years of which is a history of Germany. A continuation down to the year 1472 was written by a monk of Erfurt.

SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES. HE WHO WOULD DRINK OF THE PURE WATERS OF LIFE, MUST GO TO THE FOUNTAIN-HEAD.

HE WHO CANNOT KEEP HIS OWN SECRETS, IS OF ALL MEN THE MOST UNFIT TO BE TRUSTED WITH THE SECRETS OF OTHERS.

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LAMBERTI, Louis, a learned Greek scholar, was born at Reggio, in Lombardy, in 1758. He studied jurisprudence at Modena, and became secretary to the papal nuncio at Bologna. Soon after the breaking out of the French revolution, he returned to Reggio and Milan; and in 1796, aided Buonaparte in establishing a national republic. He had now become a member of the Italian Institute, professor of the belles lettres at Brera, and keeper of the public library. His chief work was an edition of Homer, in Greek, a copy of which, printed on vellum, he journeyed to Paris, to present to Buonaparte, who made him a donation of 12,000 francs. He wrote some Italian poems and a volume of translations from the Greek poets; and died in 1813.

LAMBIN, DIONYSIUS or DENEY, a French critic and grammarian, was born at Montreuil, in 1516. He was one of the first scholars of his time, and rose to be professor royal of philology and the belles lettres in the university of Paris. He wrote several valuable works on the study of the Greek tongue, and some translations of the classic authors, with excellent annotations. In religion he was a Huguenot, and apprehending a similar fate to the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, his health quickly declined, and he died the same year.

LAMBINET, PETER, a French Jesuit, and bibliographer, was born in Ardennes, in 1742. He studied in the Jesuit college of Charleville, and at the suppression of the order he joined the Premonstratensian monks. He afterwards became a secular. Among his numerous works, the chief is "Recherches Historiques, &c. dans la Belgique." Died, in 1813.

LAMBLARDIE, JACQUES ELIE, a French engineer, was born at Loches, in 1747. After five years study under Perronet, he was employed as sub-engineer on the coast of Normandy. In 1783 he was sent as engineer to the port of Havre, and subsequently to the department of the Somme. In 1793 he was made assistant to Perronet, in the school of bridges and highways, and at his death succeeded him, as well as being appointed first director of the Polytechnic school. Died, in 1801.

LAMBTON, WILLIAM, an English officer, was for twenty years a lieutenant-colonel in India, where he distinguished himself by conducting a grand trigonometrical survey of that continent. He died, in 1823, at Ring, in Ghaut; having much enriched the Transactions of the Royal and Asiatic societies with important papers.

LAMET, ADRIAN AUGUSTINE DE Bussy de, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, who, from his relationship to cardinal de Retz, adhered to that statesman in his disgrace, and accompanied him in his exile. He returned to the Sorbonne, and died in 1691. After his death was published "Resolutions de plusieurs cas de Conscience."

LAMEX, ANDREW, a learned historian and diplomatist, was born at Munster, in Germany. He was the pupil of Schoeflin, and afterwards his coadjutor. He became keeper of the Palatine library at Mannheim, and in 1763 was made perpetual secretary of the academy recently founded in that

capital. He was also a privy-counsellor. He published some historical works, and numerous dissertations. Died, 1802.

LAMI, BERNARD, an ecclesiastic, was born at Mans, in 1610. He obtained priest's orders in 1637, and became professor of philosophy at Saumur and Angers. Being converted, however, to the opinions of Descartes, he was deprived of his church preferment, and compelled to retire to Grenoble. He was received by his friend, cardinal le Camus, who admitted him professor of divinity. He died in 1715, at Rouen; and left numerous of his writings, of which his "Apparatus Biblicus" is very valuable. — **FRANCIS**, a benedictine, was born in 1636, at Montreuil, in the diocese of Chartres. After serving in the army, he embraced the religious life, and became a benedictine monk, and one of the ablest theologians of his time. He distinguished himself by his writings against Spinoza, and died in 1711. His works are numerous, and written with much purity, and elegance of style. — **GIOVANNI BATTISTA**, an ecclesiastic, was born at Santa Croce, near Florence, in 1607. He studied at Pisa, of which university he became vice-rector. He afterwards went to Florence, where he was appointed chaplain to the grand duke of Tuscany, professor of ecclesiastical history in the university, and public librarian. He died in 1770. He published a valuable edition of the works of Neursius, in 12 folio volumes. His own writings are numerous.

LAMIA, a celebrated Athenian courtesan, noted for the charms of her person, the brilliancy of her wit, and her proficiency on the flute. She visited Egypt, where she became the mistress of Ptolemy Soter. On the defeat of that prince by Demetrius Poliorcetes, her charms gained a complete ascendancy over the conqueror, from whom she procured great concessions in favour of her countrymen, the Athenians. The time of her death is uncertain.

LAMIRAL, DOMINIQUE HARCOURT, a French navigator, was born at Lyons about 1750. While young he entered the army, and, in 1779, he visited Senegal, with his patron M. Eyries, who was governor of that colony. Being the agent of the company of Guiana, he remained in Africa till the peace of 1783. He returned in 1785, but his conduct disatisfying the company, he was recalled; and during the reign of terror suffered imprisonment. On his release, he obtained a civil employment, and died in 1795.

LAMOIGNON, CHRETIEN FRANCOIS DE, marquis de Baviile, a French pleader, was born at Paris, in 1644. He was educated by his father, Guillaume de Lamoignon, president of the parliament of Paris, and noted for his integrity, and for his "Remonstrances and Discourses." The son closely applied himself to the study of jurisprudence, and by his unaffected style of eloquence completely reclaimed French pleading from the bombast and pedantry that had disgraced it. In 1673 he was made judge-advocate to Louis XIV.; and in 1698 the king appointed him to the vacant post of president of the parliament. In 1707 he resigned this office in favour of his son,

OUR GOOD OR BAD FORTUNE DEPENDS GREATLY ON THE CHOICE WE MAKE OF OUR FRIENDS.

TO THE UNPREPARED, EVERY MISFORTUNE IS EXTREME: THE PREPARED HARDLY FEEL ANY SO.

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and retired from public life. He died in 1709.

LAMOTHE, VALEIS, Comtesse de la, who became generally known in consequence of her intrigues at the French court, which led to a disgraceful trial, was the offspring of poor parents, and was born in 1757. Her occupation of carrying fagots (her father being a woodman) attracted the notice of the lady of the manor, who took the girl to live with her. Hearing her speak of valuable papers which were in her father's possession, the lady, on further inquiry, found they related to the royal family of Valois; and, on investigation, it was proved that she was a descendant of that noble family. The girl married a private in the guards; and, obtaining an introduction to Cardinal de Rohan, great almoner of France, he advised her to make herself known by letter to Marie Antoinette, the reigning queen; at the same time expressing his bitter regret that an offence he had been (though innocently) guilty of towards that illustrious lady, prevented him from requesting an interview. The queen granted her prayer, and employed her about her person; but Lamothe rewarded her royal benefactress by the grossest treachery. By means of a person named Villette, the countess kept up a fraudulent correspondence between the queen and the cardinal. Villette forged the queen's handwriting; while the cardinal fancied himself restored to the royal favour, and even honoured by the queen's confidence; for, through Villette's villany he was led to suppose he had furnished the queen with 120,000 francs, but which were kept by the countess. Not being detected in this, she carried on the fraud to an excess that merited her subsequent disgrace. Bohmer and Bassange, the queen's jewellers, had collected, at an enormous expense, diamonds, which, set as a necklace, they intended to sell for 1,800,000 francs. Lamothe persuaded the cardinal that the queen passionately desired to possess this necklace, and confided to him the commission to purchase it; and that she would give a note in her own writing for the sum, which she would repay from her private purse by instalments, unknown to the king. The cardinal fell into the snare; he bought the desired necklace, which he committed to the care of the countess, who, better to prevent suspicion, told the cardinal the queen would meet him in the garden, as she wished to thank him. A courtesan residing at the palace-royal, Mademoiselle Olivia, personated the queen; in a short speech she thanked the cardinal, and promised him her future protection. Ambition silenced every other idea, and he left the garden elated to excess. Meantime the countess sent her husband to London with the necklace; but the period of the first payment being allowed to pass without any notice being taken of it, Bohmer made his complaint to the queen, and the whole plot was discovered. The queen, incensed at the affair, required public satisfaction to be made. The minister Breteuil was a sworn enemy to the cardinal, and, by his advice, the king ordered the cardinal to be arrested; he was taken in his sacerdotal

habit to the Bastille, and proceedings were entered into against Mademoiselle Olivia, who proved to be a degraded female; Cagliostro, a mountebank, the forger Villette; and the contriver of all, the countess. She alone was punished; the cardinal was acquitted, because he was a duped agent in the business; and the others effected their escape from prison; but Madame la Comtesse was whipped and burnt on each shoulder with the letter V, and then taken to the hospital, where it was intended she should remain for life; but she made her escape at the end of ten months, and proceeded to England, where she published her justification, which was read with curiosity, but excited little interest in her favour. She spent the rest of her time in London, and died in 1791.

LAMOTTE FOUQUE, CAROLINE, baroness de, a popular German novelist, was the wife of the author of "Undine," &c. Among this lady's works are, "Rodrich," 2 vols.; "Die Frau des Falkensteins," "Feodora," 3 vols.; "Die frühesten Geschichte der Welt," 3 vols. &c. He died in 1831.

LAMOURETTE, ADRIAN, a French ecclesiastic, was a conspicuous character in the revolution. He became a Lazarist, and in 1789, was grand vicar of Arras. He much assisted Mirabeau, and in 1791 he was admitted to the legislative assembly, where he distinguished himself by his moderation. After the massacres in 1792, he retired to Lyons, but on the taking of the city by the republicans, he was captured, and sent to Paris, where he was guillotined in 1794.

LAMOUROUX, J. V. F., professor of natural history in the university of Caen, was born at Agen. He published several valuable and important works on natural history, particularly on marine botany. His treatises on the classification of submerged algae and his work on the corallines are greatly valued. He died in 1825.

LAMPE, FREDERIC ADOLPHUS, a protestant divine, was born at Dethmold, in Westphalia, in 1683. He became minister of the church of Bremen, and, in 1720, theological professor at Utrecht, to which was added, in 1736, the chair of ecclesiastical history. These distinctions he resigned, on being appointed rector of the university of Bremen, to which city he removed. Died, 1729. His principal works are "De Cymbalis veterum," and a "Commentary on the Gospel of St. John," 3 vols. 4to.

LAMPILLAS, DON FRANCIS XAVIER, a Spanish jesuit, was born at Jaen, in 1739. He was professor of the belles lettres in the college of Seville, when his order was suppressed, in 1767. He thence retired to Genoa, and devoted himself to Italian literature. His chief work was a vindication of the literary character of his countrymen against the criticisms of Bettinelli and Tiraboschi, in 6 vols. 8vo. Died, 1798.

LAMPRIIDIUS, ÆLIUS, a Latin historian of the fourth century, in the reigns of Dioclesian and Constantine the Great. He wrote the Lives of Antoninus, Commodus, Diadumenus, and Heliogabalus, which were first printed at Milan. He is supposed also to

NATURE LENDETH AGE AUTHORITY; BUT CENTENARIES OF HEART IS THE GLORY OF ALL YEARS.

THE SWEETEST SALVE FOR MISERY IS PATIENCE, AND THE ONLY MEDICINE FOR WANT IS CONTENT.

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have written the life of Alexander Severus, attributed to Spartan.

LAMPRIIDIUS, BENEDICTUS, a Latin poet and scholar of the sixteenth century, was born at Cremona. He taught the classical languages at Rome with great reputation, and in 1521 removed to Padua. At the invitation of Frederic Gonzaga, duke of Mantua, he settled in the latter city, and superintended the education of the duke's son. He died in 1540.

LANA, FRANCIS DE, an Italian mathematician, was born at Brescia in 1637. He was a Jesuit, and a celebrated teacher of philosophy and mathematics. He first gave the hint of the principles of aerostatic machines, to be conducted by gas, in his work entitled "Magisterium Naturæ et Artis," printed at Brescia, in 3 vols. folio, 1684, which was a collection of inventions. He died about 1700.

LANCASTER, JAMES, an English navigator, sailed to the coast of America in 1591, and afterwards doubled the Cape of Good Hope on a voyage to the East Indies. He subsequently, in 1600, effected a commercial treaty with the king of Achen, and a friendly intercourse with the state of Bantam; and gave such information relative to a N.W. passage to the East Indies as led to the attempt of Baffin and others to discover it. Died, 1620.

LANCELOTTI, GIANPAOLO, a jurist, was born at Perugia, about 1510. He drew up an institute of canon law under the direction of pope Paul IV., which was published in 1553. He wrote other legal treatises, and died in 1591.

LANCELOTTI, D. SECONDO, was born at Perugia, about 1575. He travelled through the principal cities of Italy, and became a member of several academies. He wrote some works on history, and died in 1643.

LANCELOT, ANTHONY, was born in 1673. He was educated for the church, but took to the law in preference. On finishing his studies, he was made sub-librarian at the Mazarin college, where he made extracts from the most curious MSS. He assisted Volbourns in his history of Dauphiny, continuing in the province five years, and making inventories of its principal archives. He became secretary to the king, and, in 1732, he was made inspector of the royal college. He died in 1740.

LANCELOT, CLAUDE, a learned French ecclesiastic, was born, in 1619, at Paris. His reputation for learning procured him the tutorship of the prince of Conti. He afterwards lectured on belles lettres at the monastery of Port Royal, and subsequently became a Benedictine monk. Upon the suppression of his order, he was banished to Quimperlay, in Brittany, where he died in 1695. He was the author of the Port Royal grammars, so well known in England; and of many other useful philological works.

LANCISI, GIAMARIA, an eminent physician, was born at Rome, in 1654. He studied philosophy and divinity, but preferred the science of medicine; and he early became professor of anatomy in the college della Sapienza. To three successive popes he was appointed physician, enjoying

at the same time other honours. He died in 1720, leaving a library of upwards of 20,000 volumes to the hospital of the Holy Ghost, for the use of the public. His own writings are esteemed, and have been collected into two volumes, 4to.

LANCRE, PETER DE, a native of Bourdeaux, was a counsellor of parliament, and presided over the trials of sorcerers and witches in the provinces of Labourd and Gaseony. Greatly infected with the error of his time, multitudes were condemned to death, who now would be looked upon as lunatics or impostors. His services in this capacity were rewarded by the appointment of councillor of state. He wrote two curious works on demonology. Died, 1630.

LANCRINCK, PROSPER HENRY, an able painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1628. He imitated Titian and Salvator, and was much encouraged in England, where he met with employment under Sir Peter Lely, painting the grounds, landscapes, &c., of his principal pictures. His own works are much admired for their originality, colouring, and harmony. Died, 1693.

LANDAIS or LANDOIS, PETER, was born at Vitre, in Champagne. His father was tailor to Francis I., duke of Brittany in 1475, and the insinuating address and cunning tact of young Landais procured him the situation of grand treasurer to that prince. He became a very adroit politician, but was vindictive and cruel to such as offended him. The virtuous chancellor Chanoin felt the effect of his malice, and died in prison. This, however, brought down general indignation against the unworthy favourite, who was hastily tried, condemned, and executed in 1485. The execution of his sentence was not allowed to wait for the sanction of the duke, lest he should be reprieved.

LANDEN, JOHN, an eminent mathematician, was born at Peakirk, Northamptonshire, in 1719. He was early a proficient in the mathematics, and contributed many able papers on that subject. He made an "Investigation of some Theorems which suggest several remarkable properties of the circle," and in 1755 published a volume of "Mathematical Leucubrations." Soon after, he became agent to earl Fitzwilliam, an appointment he held till just before his death. In 1764 he published his "Residual Analysis," subsequently a "New Theory of the Rotatory Motion of Bodies affected by forces disturbing each motion," and afterwards his volume of "Memoirs." Died, 1720.

LANDINUS, CHRISTOPHER, an Italian scholar, was born at Florence, in 1494. He obtained the favour of the Medici family, through whom, particularly Lorenzo, he made some advancement in life. He became secretary to the signory of Florence, and died in 1504. He wrote several Latin poems, and other works.

LANFRANC, a learned prelate of the eleventh century, was born at Paiza, in 1005. He became prior of the abbey of Bec in 1044, and strongly expressed himself opposed to transubstantiation, and the great encroachments of the see of Rome. In a short time he removed from Bec to

FEAR NOT TO TRUST THE WORD OF A MAN WHOSE PROBITY YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED IN PECUNIARY AFFAIRS.

A PROUD MAN IS LIKE A SHIP WITHOUT A PILOT, TOSSED UP AND DOWN UPON THE SEAS BY WINDS AND TEMPESTS.

[LAN]

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the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen, in Normandy, and came over to England with William the Conqueror. Through the interest of that prince, he obtained the archbishopric of Canterbury, vacant by the deposition of Sigaund. Becoming involved in a controversy with the archbishop of York respecting primacy, and also with the pope himself, he so far showed his independence, by refusing to appear to the citation of the pope. He was an able politician, as well as a magnificent prelate, founding two hospitals near Canterbury, which he liberally endowed. Died, 1089.

LANFRANC or **LANFRANCO**, **GIOVANNI**. There were two of this name; one was an artist, born at Parma in 1581. He was originally a domestic in the service of count Horatio Schotte, who, finding him to have a taste for design, placed him under Caracci. Under this great master he improved so rapidly that his talent was soon in requisition, and the Farnese palace and churches of St. James and St. Peter at Rome, bear ample testimony of his capability. The great excellence of this artist consisted in his composition and foreshortening, and in fresco painting. He died in 1647.—The other Lanfranc was a physician of Milan, where he practised with much success, but attempting some innovations in his profession, he was compelled to take refuge in France. He died in 1300, and left a valuable treatise on surgery, entitled "*Chirurgia Magna et Parva*."

LANG, **CHARLES NICHOLAS**, a Swiss naturalist, was born at Lucerne in 1670. After obtaining the degree of M.D. at Rome, he went to Paris, and became a corresponding member of the academy of sciences. He settled at his native place as physician, and died in 1741. He left many writings, some of which are still unpublished.

LANGALLERIE, **PHILIP DE GENTILE**, marquis de, was born at Saintonge, and early distinguished himself as a soldier. His capriciousness and eccentricity, however, lost him many friends, and he at last became religious, renounced Roman Catholicism, and wrote a book on the occasion. He subsequently visited the Hague, where, linking himself with a French adventurer, in negotiating with the Turkish ambassador for raising Christian troops for the Porte, he was arrested in 1716, sent to Vienna, and died the next year.

LANGBAINE, **GERARD**, an English divine, was born at Bartonkirke, in Westmoreland, about 1608. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of D.D. in 1646. He was also keeper of the archives, and provost of his college, which places he held till his death, in 1658. He was well acquainted with the laws and antiquities of his country, and corresponded with Selden, Usher, and other learned men. He endowed a free-school at his native place, and published an edition of Longinus, and several works on history, theology, and criticisms.

LANGDALE, **SIR MARMADUKE**, was a royalist officer in the civil wars of Charles I. He gained many successes over the Scots, and general Fairfax, but on the ruin of the king's cause, he fled to Flanders.

Charles II., in 1658, created him a baron in reward of his services, and he died in 1661.

LANG or **LANG**, **JOHN MICHAEL**, a learned divine, was born in Germany, in 1664. He became an M.A. in 1687, when he visited Jena, where he devoted himself to medicine and botany, and in 1690 he became a professor of philosophy. In 1697, he obtained the degree of D.D. at Altorf, soon afterwards the theological chair, and the rectory of the principal church. These offices, however, he subsequently resigned and went to Prenzlau, in Brandenburg, where he was appointed inspector in 1710. He was well acquainted with the Oriental languages, and with biblical and Mahometan literature. Died, 1731.

LANG, **LAWRENCE**, a traveller, was born at Stockholm. He served under Peter the Great in Russia, and in 1715 superintended the erection of the palace of Peterhof. At the desire of Peter, he visited China to procure some curiosities, and returned in 1717. He subsequently repaired to China two or three times as ambassador; and he was eventually made governor of Irkutsk in Siberia, in 1737. Prior to his death he published accounts of his several journeys.

LANGEBECK, **JAMES**, a learned Danish writer, was born in 1710. He studied theology, and the northern languages, with much success. Frederic V., employed him to travel in Sweden, to collect every thing he could relative to Danish history. During his journey he was chosen member of the royal academy of Sweden, and on his return, a member of the academy of sciences at Copenhagen, and also one of Göttingen. He was also made keeper of the archives of the realm, councillor of justice, and lastly, councillor of state. He died in 1774. His most important work is the historical collection, entitled "*Scriptores Rerum Danicarum*," &c.

LANGHAM, **SIMON DE**, abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster, was born at Langham, in Rutlandshire, in the early part of the 14th century. In 1360 he was made lord high treasurer; in the following year he accepted the bishopric of Ely; in 1364 he became chancellor; and was promoted to the see of Canterbury in 1366. He there distinguished himself by the violence of his opposition to Wickliffe, and was made a cardinal; but this so offended Edward III. that he seized the temporalities of his see. He accordingly repaired to the papal court, and was amply recompensed for its loss. He died in 1376, and his body was brought to England, and buried in Westminster abbey, to which he had been a liberal benefactor.

LANGHANS, **CHARLES GOTHARD**, an eminent architect, was born at Landshut, in Silesia, in 1733. He became a member of the fine arts, at Berlin, where he was also principal decorator of public buildings. His new structures were the Brandenburg gate, and the Salle de Spectacle. He was also a member of the arts and sciences at Bologna, and died in 1805.

LANGHORNE, **DANIEL**, an English historian, and antiquary, was born in London,

JUST CENSURE IS AS IMPORTANT TO THE ARTS AND TO LITERATURE AS LIBERAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

HE THAT REFUSETH TO AMEND HIS LIFE TO-DAY, MAY HAPPEN TO BE DEAD BEFORE TO-MORROW.

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He procured the degrees of M.A. and B.D. at Cambridge university, and in 1670 he was presented to the living of Layston, in Hertfordshire, where he died in 1681. His works are on the ancient history of England.

LANGHORNE, JOHN, an English divine, poet, and historian, was born at Kirkby Stephen, in Westmoreland, in 1735. His father dying when he was a child, his mother placed him in Appleby school, and shortly after, he became a tutor in a private family. He next was usher in a school at Wakefield, and while there was admitted into orders. In 1759 he resided with Mr. Cracroft, of Hacthorne in Lincolnshire, as tutor to his sons; and, the year following, he entered at Clare-hall, Cambridge. He published several popular pieces, particularly a poem, entitled "Genius and Valour," and having therein defended Scotland from the scurrility thrown out by Churchill in his "Prophecy of Famine," he was complimented with the degree of D.D. by the university of Edinburgh. In 1770, Dr. Langhorne, in conjunction with his brother, published a translation of Plutarch, which is still a very popular work; in 1777, he was presented to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Wells; and died in 1779. Dr. Langhorne printed two volumes of sermons, and, in 1804, his son published his several poems.—WILLIAM, the doctor's brother, born in 1721, was presented to the rectory of Hakinge, and the perpetual curacy of Folkstone, where he died in 1772. He wrote one or two poems, and had a share in the translation of Plutarch.

LANGIUS, CHARLES, a learned critic, was born at Ghent, and adopted the profession of jurisprudence. He removed to Liege, where he obtained a canonry in the church. Died, 1573.

LANGIUS, JOHN, a learned physician, was born at Loewenberg, in Silesia, in 1485. After studying at Bologna and Pisa, he became an M.D., and settled at Heidelberg. He was physician to four electors palatine. Died, 1565.

LANGIUS, RODOLPHUS, canon of Munster, in Germany, travelled much in Italy, and on his return excited a taste for study. He wrote a poem on the taking of Jerusalem, and died in 1519.

LANGLANDE, ROBERT, a secular priest of the fourteenth century, and fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, known as the author of some satirical poems against the vices of the Romish clergy.

LANGLES, LOUIS MATTHEW, a celebrated Oriental scholar, was born at Peronne, in France, in 1763. He published a "Dictionnaire Mauchon-Français," and various works translated from the Oriental tongues, particularly a work on Hindoo literature. In 1792 he was appointed keeper of the Oriental MSS. In the royal library, and in the next year, he was attached to the committee of public instruction. He died in 1824, leaving an admirable collection of books, MSS. &c.

LANGLEY, BATTY, an English builder, known by his attempt to re-model the gothic style of architecture, by inventing different

orders of the gothic, from an intermixture of the various Grecian orders. Died, 1751.

LANGTOFT, PETER, an historian, and Augustin friar, was born in Yorkshire, in the thirteenth century, and is known as the translator of "Boscan's Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury."

LANGTON, STEPHEN, archbishop of Canterbury in the time of king John, was born in Lincolnshire, but educated in France. He rose through the various honours of the university of Paris till he became its chancellor; and then on visiting Rome, Innocent III. so admired his learning and abilities, as to promote him to the see of Canterbury, a power of disposal then disputed by the king of England. John, however, refused to confirm the nomination, and the kingdom was accordingly under excommunication. The pious monarch at length yielded, and Langton entered into quiet possession of his diocese in 1213. This prelate was not so subservient to the Romish church as was expected, but became a strenuous supporter of the English church, and died in 1228; leaving many works, which have since been printed.

LANGUET, two French ecclesiastics, brothers, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, the elder, was born at Dijon, in 1675, and early became a doctor in the Sorbonne. For ten years he acted as curate at St. Sulpice, in Paris, and then succeeded to the benefice. From this moment, the whole life of this pious and good churchman was devoted to acts of charity and benevolence. He founded a hospital, "The Maison de l'Enfant Jesus," for the support of many hundred men, women, and children; and applied all his zeal, as well as income, in aiding his more indigent brethren. He died in 1753.—JEAN JOSEPH possessed great benevolence, became bishop of Soissons, and afterwards archbishop of Sens, where he died in 1753.

LANGUET, HUBERT, a scholar and diplomatist, was born at Vitreaux, in Burgundy, in 1518. He studied the law, and took the degree of D.D. in that faculty at Padua; after which he visited Wittemberg, where, at the instance of his friend Melancthon, he embraced the Protestant religion. Shortly after, he became minister of state to the elector of Saxony, and was at Paris at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, from which he very narrowly escaped. Subsequently being suspected of Zuinglianism, he retired to Antwerp, where he entered into the service of the prince of Orange. He died at Antwerp in 1581, and left many writings to bear witness to his learning.

LANIER, or LANIERE, NICHOLAS, an Italian artist, was born about 1568. He was employed by Charles I. of England; but the time of his death is uncertain.

LANJUNAIS, JOSEPH DE, an ecclesiastic, was born in Brittany. After entering the order of St. Benedict, and becoming professor of theology, his connexion with d'Alembert and Diderot compelled him to retire to Lausanne, where he embraced the reformed religion, and became principal of the college of Moudon. He published many works, which excited some attention, and died in 1808.

DISAGREEABLE QUALITIES ARE OFTEN HEIGHTENED BY RESTRAINT, AS THE POWER OF A SPRING IS INCREASED BY DRAWING IT BACK.

HE THAT HATH BORNE SAIL IN THE TEMPEST OF SHAME, MAY EVER AFTER MAKE A SPORT OF THE SHIPWRECK OF HIS GOOD NAME.

[LAP]

A New Universal Biography.

[LAR]

THE BEST HEADS CAN BUT MISJUDGE IN CAUSES BELONGING TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE HEART.

LANJUINAIS, JEAN DENIS, count DE, was born at Rennes, in 1753. He was a member of the third estate at the breaking out of the revolution; and, when the republic was proclaimed, he was as zealous in defence of the rights of his prince, as of the rights of the nation. He opposed the usurpations of Buonaparte, and after the second restoration, he strenuously resisted the extravagant pretensions of the French clergy, defended the liberty of the press and individual freedom, the law of election and the charter. He died in 1827.

LANNES, JOHN, duke of Montebello and a marshal of France, was born, in 1769, at Lestoure. He was apprenticed to a dyer, but entering the army, his zeal and energy gained him promotion, and, in 1795, he was made a chief of brigade. After various successes in Italy, and under Buonaparte, in Egypt, and other places, particularly at Marengo, he was made a marshal of the empire, and afterwards duke of Montebello. He contributed much to the victory of Austerlitz, and was very prominent in the battles of Jena, Eylau, Friedland, Tudela and Saragossa. At the battle of Essling he received a mortal wound, of which he died in 1809. His son was created duke of Montebello in 1815.

LANSBERGHE, or LANSBERGIUS, PHILIP, a mathematician and divine, was born at Ghent, in Flanders. He was long a protestant minister at Antwerp, and afterwards at Ter-Goes, in Zealand; thence he removed to Middleburg, where he died, in 1632. He wrote several astronomical works, and one on sacred chronology.

LANZI, LOUIS, an Italian antiquary, was born at Monte del Celmo, in 1732, and became a Jesuit. He taught rhetoric with great success, and, on the suppression of his order, he was sub-director of the Florence gallery. He wrote several works, particularly one on "The Tuscan Language;" and "A History of Painting," &c. He died in 1810.

LAO-TSEE, a celebrated Chinese philosopher, was born about 600 years B.C., in the service of Hou-Konang. He was contemporary with Pythagoras, and taught the doctrine of metempsychosis. He followed the sect of Tao-Tsee, and must have lived to a great age, having been visited by Confucius in 517 B.C. Little, however, is known of his personal history.

LA PEROUSE, JOHN FRANCIS GALAUP DE, a distinguished French navigator, was born at Albi, in Languedoc, in 1741. He early entered the navy, and, in 1785, undertook a voyage of discovery among the South Sea Islands, for the French government. He set out with two vessels, the Boussole and the Astrolabe, both of which, it is believed, were wrecked on a reef at Mallicolo, and the crews perished, as they have not since been heard of.

LAPLACE, PIERRE SIMON, marquis DE, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer, was born at Beaumont-en-Auge, in 1749; where he became professor of mathematics in the military school. From this place he soon removed to Paris, where he distinguished himself by his knowledge of analysis and the highest branches of

geometry, and was chosen a member of the academy of sciences, one of the forty of the French academy, and member of the bureau des longitudes. In 1796 appeared his famous work, "Exposition du Systeme du Monde." After the Revolution, on the 18th of Brumaire, in 1799, he was made minister of the interior by the first consul. But from this he was removed, to make room for Lucien Buonaparte, and was then admitted into the senate, of which, in 1803, he became president. Having, in 1814, voted for the deposition of Napoleon, on the re-organization of peers, he was made a marquis. He died in 1827, leaving numerous scientific works, evidences of his talent.

LAPÔ, JAMES OF JACOP, an Italian architect living at Florence, who built the church of the Virgin Mary at Assisi, founded by Helias; which obtained him great reputation. Died, 1262.—**ARNDT**, his son, became a most celebrated architect and sculptor, displaying great genius and skill in his profession. Died, 1300.

LARCHER, PETER HENRY, an eminent French scholar, was born at Dijon, in 1726. His first translation was the "Electra of Euripides;" after which he translated "Martianus Scriberius," from Pope's Miscellaneous, and furnished notes to the French version of "Hudibras." In 1767, a difference took place between him and Voltaire, on whose "Philosophy of History," he published remarks, under the title of a Supplement; to which the latter replied in his well known "Defense de mon Oncle." Larcher rejoined in a "Reponse;" with which the controversy ceased on his part; but not so the mercurial wit of his opponent. He afterwards published his "Memoire sur Venus," and translated Herodotus and Xenophon. Died, 1812.

LARDNER, DR. NATHANIEL, a learned dissenting divine, was born at Hawkhurst, Kent, in 1684; and received his education at Utrecht and Leyden. He was the author of several important theological works; viz. "The Credibility of the Gospel History;" "The Testimonies of the Ancient Jews and Pagans in favour of Christianity;" "The History of Heretics," sermons, &c. Died, 1768.

LARGILLIERE, NICOLAS DE, a portrait painter, was born at Paris, in 1656. He lived several years in England, and was much employed by Charles II. and James II. On his return to France he became historical painter, and afterwards director of the academy. Died, 1746.

LARIVE, M., a celebrated French tragedian, was born at Rochelle, in 1749; appeared at the theatre Francais, Paris, in 1771; where by his fine person, and his powers of declamation, he rose to eminence. He quitted the stage rather earlier in life than most actors, and died at Montignion, in 1827, aged 78. He wrote a drama, entitled "Pyramus and Thisbe;" "Reflections on the Historic Art," and other works.

LARIVEY, PETER DE, an old French dramatic writer, and one of the first who considered comedy as the representation of real life, was a native of Troyes, and is supposed to have died about 1612.

IF INTEGRITY DOES NOT MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS, IT WILL AT LEAST KEEP YOU FROM BEING MISERABLE.

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MEN ARE FORWARDED IN THEIR OFFERS OF SERVICE THAT ARE OF NO CONSEQUENCE, IN PROPORTION AS THEY ARE BACKWARD IN THOSE THAT ARE.

LARRIVÉE, HENRY, a distinguished French actor and opera singer, was originally a hair dresser, but having acquired the art of giving to recitative all the energy and expression of tragic declamation, he speedily arrived at the highest eminence in his peculiar department of the art. His wife and daughters also possessed considerable musical talents; and on his retirement from the metropolitan stage, with a pension, in 1779, they travelled through the provinces, giving concerts together. Died, 1802.

LARREY, ISAAC DE, an historian, was born, in 1646, at Montvilliers. He went to Holland, where he was made his-torographer to the states-general. His works are, "The History of Augustus;" "The History of Eleanor, wife of Henry II.;" "History of England;" 4 vols. folio. "History of the Seven Sages of Greece;" 2 vols. 8vo., and "The History of France under Louis XIV.," 3 vols. 4to. Died, 1719.

LARROQUE, MATTHEW DE, a protestant divine, was born near Agen, in 1619. He was minister of the church of Vitry, in Brittany, where he officiated twenty-seven years, and then removed to Rouen. He was the author of a "History of the Eucharist;" the "Conformity of the Reformed Churches of France with the Ancients," &c. Died, 1664.—His son, DANIEL, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, quitted France; but afterwards returned, and abjured the protestant religion. In 1693 he was sent to prison for writing a satire on the king. After a confinement of five years he obtained his release, and was appointed secretary to the council. He published several works; the principal of which was a satire, entitled "Les véritables Motifs de la Conversion de M. l'Abbé de la Trappe."

LA SALLE, Count de, a brave soldier, was born at Metz, in 1776, and entered the army, with the rank of an officer, at eleven years of age, under prince Maximilian, afterwards king of Bavaria. The privilege of birth opened to him a line of promotion; but he resolved that merit alone should distinguish him. He accordingly resigned his commission, became a private soldier, and at length rose, through long and dangerous services, which occupied eight years, to the post which he had before resigned. By his decisive conduct at the battle of Rivoli he possessed himself of the colours; upon which the commander-in-chief addressed him in these words: "Rest yourself upon these flags, you have deserved them." He was equally victorious in Egypt; conquered the Russians on the walls of Konigsberg; and finished an honourable and glorious career, in the arms of victory, on the field of Wagram.

LASCARIS, CONSTANTINE and **JOHN**, two noble Greeks of the 15th century, who on the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, took refuge in Italy.—**CONSTANTINE** went to Milan, where he instructed the daughter of the grand duke in the Greek language. From thence he removed to Rome, and next to Naples, in which city he opened a school for Greek and rhetoric. Lastly, he settled at Messina, where he died about 1600. His Greek grammar

was printed at Milan, in 1476; and again by Aldus, in 1495.—**JOHN**, surnamed **RHYNDACENUS**, took up his residence at Padua, and was patronized by Lorenzo de Medicis, who sent him to Greece, to purchase certain valuable manuscripts, a mission which he accomplished much to the satisfaction of his employer. In 1494 he entered the service of Louis XII. of France, who made him his envoy to the Venetian senate; in 1513 he went to Rome, and persuaded Leo. X. to found the Greek college, of which Lascaris became the principal, and also the superintendent of the Greek press; and in 1518 he returned to France, and was employed by Francis I. in forming the royal library. His taste for literature induced his contemporaries to expect that he would greatly benefit the world by his own productions: his natural indolence, however prevented him from writing much that was original, though he published translations of several classical works, with annotations, &c. Died, 1536.

LASCY, PETER, count de, a military officer, born in Ireland, in 1678. After the conquest of that country by William III. he entered the French service; and was subsequently an officer in the Austrian, Polish, and Russian armies. He rose to the rank of a Russian field-marshal; was appointed governor of Lithuania; and died in 1751.

LASCY, JOSEPH FRANCIS MAURICE, count de, son of the preceding, was born at St. Petersburg, in 1725; entered the Austrian service, and obtained the rank of general, after having displayed his military talents at the battles of Lowositz, Breslau, and Hochkirchen. In 1760 he penetrated to Berlin, at the head of 15,000 men; for which bold exploit he was made a commander of the order of Maria Theresa, and in 1763 received the baton of marshal. He was employed against the Turks in 1788, and remained in active employment under the emperor Joseph II. during great part of the remainder of his life. Died, 1801.

LASERNA-SANTANDER, CHARLES ANTHONY, distinguished as a bibliographer in the last century, was a native of Biscay. He went to reside at Brussels, and there collected a noble library, which he opened to the public; but having been obliged to dispose of it, he was appointed keeper of the public library. He published a "Dictionnaire Bibliographique," &c.; and died in 1813.

LASSALA, MANUEL, a Spanish jesuit; author of an "Account of the Poets of Castile;" an "Essay on General History," &c. Born, 1729; died, 1798.

LASSO, ORLANDO DI, an eminent musician, was born at Mons, in Hainault, in 1530. De Thou relates, that he was forcibly taken from his parents in his childhood by Ferdinand Gonzaga, on account of his fine voice, and carried by him to Milan, Naples, and Sicily. He subsequently taught music at Rome, Antwerp, &c. and finally settled at Munich, as chapel-master to Albert, duke of Bavaria. His productions are numerous, but now rarely to be met with. Died, 1593.—His two sons, **RODOLPH** and **FERDINAND**, were also good

THE GREAT REASON WHY FALSE VIRTUES PASS SO WELL IN THE WORLD IS, THAT TRUE ONES ARE SO SELDOM NEAR TO COMPARE THEM WITH.

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musicians; and besides producing many compositions of their own, published their father's works, under the title of "Magnus Opus Musicum Oriandi de Lasso."

LASSUS, a dithyrambic poet, born at Hermione, in Peloponnesus, about 500 years B.C. He is particularly known by the answer he gave to a man who asked him—What could best render life pleasant and comfortable! "Experience."

LATHAM, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., &c. an eminent ornithologist and antiquarian, was born at Etham, in Kent, in 1740, where his father practised as a surgeon and apothecary. Dr. Latham for many years followed similar professional pursuits at Dartford, but he subsequently removed to Romney, and during the latter period of his life he resided at Winchester. Though chiefly known as a naturalist, he was also much attached to the study of antiquities; while at the same time, as a medical practitioner he enjoyed a deservedly high reputation. He was the author of several professional works, besides treatises on subjects relating to medicine, antiquities, and natural history, which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. Among his productions are, "A General Synopsis of Birds," 6 vols. 4to.; "Index Ornithologicus," 2 vols. 4to.; "Heald's Pharmacopœia Improved;" and others; but his great work, which he commenced in his 82nd year, was "A General History of Birds," in 10 vols. 4to. So indefatigable was he, and withal so capable of this undertaking, at such an advanced period of life, that, with singular fidelity to nature, he designed, etched, and coloured the whole of the plates himself. This venerable man, who was in his 97th year, was active and cheerful, and in the possession of all his faculties up to the time of his death, in Feb. 1837.

LATIMER, HUGH, bishop of Worcester, one of the first reformers of the church of England, was born at Thurcaston, in Leicestershire, in 1470. It is a remarkable circumstance, though not altogether without parallel, that from being a zealous papist, he became a zealous protestant, active in supporting the reformed doctrine, and assiduous to make converts. He first became obnoxious to the enemies of innovation, by a series of discourses, in which he dwelt upon the uncertainty of tradition, the vanity of works of supererogation, and the pride and usurpation of the Roman hierarchy. Latimer had the courage to write a letter of remonstrance to Henry VIII., on the evil of prohibiting the use of the Bible in English. Although this epistle produced no effect, Henry presented the writer to the living of West Kington, in Wiltshire. The ascendancy of Ann Boleyn, and rise of Thomas Cromwell, proved favourable to Latimer, and he was, in 1535, appointed bishop of Worcester. But the fall of his patrons prepared the way for reverses, and the six articles being carried in parliament, Latimer resigned his bishopric, rather than hold any office in a church which enforced such terms of communion, and retired into the country. During the short reign of Edward VI. he again preached, and was highly popular at court, but

could not be induced to resume his episcopal functions. Soon after Mary ascended the throne, Latimer was cited to appear before the council, in doing which, an opportunity was afforded him to quit the kingdom. He, however, prepared with alacrity to obey the citation, and, as he passed through Smithfield, exclaimed, "This place has long groaned for me." In 1555, new and more sanguinary laws having been enacted, in support of the Romish religion, a commission was issued by cardinal Pole, the pope's legate, to try Latimer and Ridley for heresy, who were, in consequence, delivered over to the secular arm, and condemned to the flames. This sentence was put in execution at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555. At the place of execution, having thrown off the old gown which was wrapped about him, Latimer appeared in a shroud, prepared for the purpose, and, with his fellow-sufferer, was fastened to the stake with an iron chain. A fagot, ready kindled, was then placed at Ridley's feet, to whom Latimer exclaimed, "Be of good comfort, master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust, shall never be put out." He then recommended his soul to God, and, with firm composure, expired amid the flames.

LATIMER, WILLIAM, a celebrated scholar of the 16th century, who taught Erasmus Greek, and was tutor to Reginald, afterwards cardinal Pole. He was a prebendary of Salisbury, and held two livings in Gloucestershire. Died, 1545.

LATINI, BRUNETTO, an eminent grammarian of Florence, in the 13th century, who had the honour of being Dante's tutor. Died, 1294.

LATINUS, LATINUS, a learned critic of the 16th century, born at Viterbo, in 1513, author of "Bibliotheca Sacra et Profana," &c. Died, 1593.

LATOUR D'AUVERGNE-CORRET, THEOPHILUS DE, one of the bravest soldiers of France, was born in 1743, at Carhalx, in Brittany. He had been aid-de-camp to the duke De Crillon at the siege of Mahon; but during the revolution he always refused a higher station than the command of a company of grenadiers, at the head of whom his personal exploits were unparalleled. His corps generally made the van-guard, and was called the "Infernal column." He fell at Neuburg, in 1800, while attached to the army of the Rhine, having been named by Buonaparte, a short time before, "first grenadier of France." A monument was erected on the spot where he fell; and his heart, embalmed, was carried in a silver box, by one of his old comrades.

LATTAGNANT, GABRIEL CHARLES, abbé de, a poet whose songs were once popular in France. He was canon at Rheims, and counsellor of the parliament of Paris; and after having lived a life of gaiety and pleasure, retired to a monastery, and died in 1779.

LATUDE, HENRY MAZERS DE, who was a prisoner in the Bastille for thirty-five years, was born in 1724, at Montagnac, in Languedoc. In order to gain the favour of Madame de Pompadour, he persuaded her

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that an attempt was to be made on her life, by a box containing the most subtle poison; and when the box arrived, it was discovered that it had been sent by Latude himself, and contained nothing but ashes. This offence, aggravated by repeated endeavours to escape, was the cause of his long and rigorous incarceration; but when his sufferings became known, by the publication of his memoirs, which he wrote soon after his liberation, they became a formidable weapon in the hands of the revolutionists, and the national assembly decreed him a pension. He died in 1804, aged 80.

LAUD, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Charles I., was born in 1573, at Reading, in Berkshire; was educated at the free-school of his native place, and at St. John's college, Oxford; was ordained in 1601; became president of his college in 1611; accompanied James I. to Scotland, as one of his chaplains, in 1617; was installed a prebend of Westminster in 1620; and obtained the see of St. David's in the following year. On the accession of Charles I. his influence became very great; and he was translated to the see of Bath and Wells, and, in 1628, to that of London. In 1630, he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford; to which he was a great benefactor, and which he enriched with an invaluable collection of manuscripts, in a great number of languages, ancient, modern, and Oriental. In 1633, he attended Charles into Scotland, who went there to be crowned; on his return, he was promoted to the see of Canterbury, and during the same year he was chosen chancellor of the university of Dublin. The zeal which he displayed for conformity to the church, and his endeavours to introduce the liturgy into Scotland, created him numerous enemies. At the commencement of the long parliament, therefore, he was impeached by the commons, and sent to the Tower. After lying there three years, he was brought to his trial before the lords, by whom he was acquitted, which so provoked the faction in the lower house, that they passed a bill of attainder, declaring him guilty of treason, which they compelled the peers to pass; and the archbishop was accordingly beheaded on Tower-hill, Jan. 10, 1644-5. He was in the 72d year of his age, and met his fate with great fortitude. Among his works are "Annotations on the Life and Death of King James" his "Diary," edited by Wharton, and published with his "Remains;" "Officium Quotidianum," &c.

LAUDER, WILLIAM, a literary impostor, who acquired an unenviable notoriety by endeavouring to hold up Milton as a plagiarist, was a native of Scotland. In 1747 he began an attack upon Milton in the Gentleman's Magazine, which he followed up by a pamphlet, entitled "An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost." His alleged quotations from Grotius, Massenius and others, passed as genuine for a time, until they were exposed by Dr. Douglas, bishop of Salisbury, which drew from the fabricator an acknowledgment of his guilt. Yet after this he returned to the charge, in a tract, with this title, "The Grand Impostor detected, or

Milton convicted of Forgery against Charles I." Lauder died at Barbadoes, in 1771.

LAUDERDALE, J. MAITLAND, earl of, was born in 1733. He was educated at Glasgow; where he distinguished himself by his brilliant talents; and devoted himself to the study of the bar. His proficiency there introduced him to the House of Commons in 1782, as lord J. Maitland, where he took a decided part in the opposition to the ministry. In 1783, he supported Fox's India Bill. In 1787, he was appointed one of the commissioners to conduct the trial of Warren Hastings. In 1789, on the death of his father, he succeeded to his title and honours, and became one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland, notwithstanding the secret and open opposition of the existing ministry. He blamed the war with Russia in 1791, and the violent measures taken a little while after against Tippee Saib. He supported Erskine's view of the paramount rights of juries in actions of libel; and was one of the most decided partisans of the French revolution, at the era of its explosion. Residing in France, in 1792, he separated his excesses from its primary objects, and was the friend of Brissot, and the Girondist, or moderate party. He attributed the French revolution to the bankruptcy of the finances, and the prodigal expenses of the court and noblesse. In 1792, he opposed the war with France, the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the incorporation of the militia, &c.; and, in 1793, presented petitions, numerously signed, for peace. He denounced lord Grenville's bill against seditious practices, as arbitrary and uncalled for; and in 1796 demanded the abolition of Negro slavery. In 1806, his friend Fox becoming minister, lord Lauderdale was made member of the privy council, and invested with the great seal of Scotland; but he lost this place on the death of Fox, and was sent to Napoleon as ambassador, to treat for terms of peace. The negotiation failing, he quitted Paris, on Napoleon's invasion of Prussia in 1806. In 1816 he proposed, in conjunction with lord Holland, that Napoleon should be removed from St. Helena to Great Britain, and there kept a state prisoner. Throughout his career, he remained the indelible opponent of Tory measures; and lost few opportunities of expressing his sentiments on great public questions, either in the House, or by his pen.

LAUDONN, GIDEON ERNEST, a celebrated Austrian general, was born at Totzen, in Livonia, in 1716. He displayed great talents in the seven years' war, for which he was made a major-general, and invested with the order of Maria Theresa. The victories at Hochkirchen, Kunnersdorf, Landshut, and Glatz, were such proofs of his skill and valour, that Frederic the Great used to own there was nobody he feared so much as Laudonn. On the conclusion of peace he was created a baron of the empire; and, in 1766, nominated an aulic councillor; and, in 1776, made field-marshal. He next commanded against the Turks; and in 1789 took Belgrade.

LAUNEY, BERNARD RENE' JOURDAN DE, the last governor of the Bastille in Paris, which was erected in 1383, and destroyed, July 14, 1789. He was a son of the former

A HAPPY UNION OF STUDY AND ACTION IN YOUTH WILL SMOOTH THE WRINKLES OF AGE, AND AFFORD SOLACE IN THE HOUR OF AFFLICTION.

HE THAT WILLS LIVE HAPPILY, MUST NEITHER TRUST TO GOOD FORTUNE, NOR SUBMIT TO BAD, BUT BE PREPARED AGAINST ALL ASSAULTS.

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governor, and his residence in that abode had given to his character a bluntness of manner, and inflexibility of temper, which proved the cause of his own destruction. Fifteen days before the prison was attacked, three individuals, disguised, but whose manners and address showed they had popular interest, came to the prison, and asked the governor, how he purposed to act in case of an attack. "My conduct is regulated by my duty; I shall defend it," was his reply. In fact, he resolved to do so, and rather to set fire to the magazine, and perish in the ruins, than yield to the desire of the people. He executed his intention as long as he could, but was at length brought out by the populace, and murdered in a most cruel and inhuman manner.

LAUNOI, JOHN DE, a French divine, born in 1605, who defended the liberties of the Gallican church, and reformed the calendar by purging it of fictitious saints and legendary tales. Died, 1678.

LAURENT, PETER JOSEPH, a mechanic, was born in Flanders, in 1715. He is said to have constructed some hydraulic machines, when he was not more than ten years of age; and at twenty-one he was made superintendent of several public works; among which was the direction of the canals in the Netherlands. He also projected the junction of the Somme and the Scheldt; for which he was honoured with the order of St. Michael. Died, 1773.

LAURENS, HENRY, a distinguished American statesman, born at Charlestown, South Carolina, in 1724. He was chosen president of the council of safety, in 1774; elected a delegate to congress, and soon after taking his seat, was made president of that body. Having resigned in 1779, he received the appointment of minister plenipotentiary to Holland, and, on his way thither, being captured by the British, was carried to London, and committed to the Tower. His confinement lasted for more than fourteen months, during which, various efforts were made to shake his constancy, but without effect. Soon after his release, he received a commission from congress to be one of their ministers for negotiating a peace with Great Britain, and, having repaired to Paris, he signed the preliminaries of the treaty. Died, 1792.

LAURENS, JOHN, lieutenant-colonel, son of the preceding, joined the American army in 1777. He gave repeated proofs of his valour and military skill in various actions, sieges, and assaults during the contest between Great Britain and her colonies, and was killed in a skirmish near Combshee, at the close of the war. He was on terms of the closest intimacy with Washington, who highly valued his services, and sincerely mourned his loss.

LAURI, FILIPPO, a painter, was the son of a Flemish artist, but born at Rome, in 1623. His altar-pieces and other scriptural paintings are held in much esteem. Died, 1694.

LAURISTON, JAMES ALEXANDER BERNARD LAW, count de, grandson of the celebrated projector Law, was born in 1768. He embraced the military profession at an

early age, and served in the artillery, in which he obtained a rapid promotion, owing to his own activity, and to the friendship of Buonaparte, whose aid-de-camp he was, and who employed him on several important missions. He brought to England the ratification of the preliminaries of the peace of Amiens; and was received with enthusiasm by the populace of London, who took the horses from his carriage, and conducted him in triumph to Downing-street. He was in every campaign of note in Spain, Germany, and Russia, and decided the victory in favour of the French at Wagram, by bringing up to the charge, at full trot, 100 pieces of artillery. After the conclusion of the general peace, Louis XVIII. created him a grand cross of the legion of honour, and he subsequently rose to the high rank of marshal. Died, 1828.

LAURIERE, EUGENES JACQUES DE, an eminent writer on civil law, was born at Paris, in 1659, and died in 1728.

LAVALETTE, MARIE CHAMANDY, count de, was born at Paris, in 1769. He was at first destined for the clerical profession; afterwards took to the study of the law; but while pursuing his studies, the revolution broke out, and he became an officer of the national guards. Though he concurred with the revolutionary feeling, he displayed moderation, voting, by petition, against the camp under the walls of Paris, and was prosecuted for leading his detachment of the national guards to the defence of the Tuilleries. He sought refuge in the army of the Alps as a volunteer, and obtained military promotion in several fields of battle, in Italy and on the Rhine. In 1796, after the battle of Arcola, Buonaparte appointed him his aid-de-camp, and he was frequently charged by him with difficult missions. In 1797 he sent him to Paris, to judge of the state of the public feeling previous to the memorable crisis of September. After the revolution, which he correctly appreciated, he returned to Napoleon, with whom he arrived at the capital towards the close of the same year; and whose friendship procured him a marriage-union with Emile de Beaucharnais, Josephine's niece. Lavalette next accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, and there improved his title to public estimation. On his return to France, he was first appointed a commissary, and finally, director-general of the post-office, and counsellor of state. After Napoleon became emperor, in 1803, he was appointed a count of the empire. In 1814, he was removed from the post-office; but on the 20th March, 1815, by virtue of orders from Napoleon, who entered Paris in the evening, he resumed his former duties, and gave notice to stop the departure of the journals, despatches, and travelling post-horses, without signed orders. At the same time, he despatched a courier to Napoleon, to describe the actual condition of the capital. On the 2nd of June, he was nominated a peer. On the second restoration, in July, 1815, he was deprived of his functions, arrested by the sub-prefect of police, Decazes, and condemned to death as an accomplice in Buonaparte's treason against the royal authority. An appeal having been rejected, and Madame Lava-

A FOOL HAS OFTEN THE CONTRIVANCE OF A MAN OF SENSE, AND A MAN OF SENSE THE PREJUDICE OF A FOOL.

WE ARE OFTEN GOVERNED BY PEOPLE NOT ONLY WEAKER THAN OURSELVES, BUT EVEN WHOM WE THINK SO.

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lette's application for pardon being declined, his execution was fixed for the 21st December. On the evening of the 20th, his lady, her daughter, twelve years old, and her governess, presented themselves at the prison door, and were admitted by the gaolers, as usual. A short time after, the daughter and governess re-appeared, supporting Madame Lavalette, apparently in great affliction. They were scarcely gone, when the turnkey appeared in his cell, and Lavalette was not to be found—his wife, Madame Lavalette, had taken his place. The alarm was given—the carriage which brought the visitors was overtaken, but only the daughter found in it. Orders were given to close the barriers, and descriptions of the person of the fugitive were despatched in all directions. Meanwhile, Lavalette was occupied with the care of quitting Paris, and passing the frontiers. The means of doing so were supplied by Sir R. Wilson, and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson. Dressed as an English officer, he went to their quarters, and started at seven in the morning, with Sir R. Wilson, in a cabriolet. He passed the barriers without being recognised, and arrived at Mons, where he obtained permission to settle at Munich. Five years after, a royal ordinance revoked the sentence of death, and permitted him to rejoin his family in France. On the escape of Lavalette being known, his wife was arrested, and tried, with her governess, Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Hutchinson and Bruce, by the *Cour Royale*. The latter were condemned to a short imprisonment, and she and the governess acquitted; but she never recovered the shock caused to her nerves and constitution by the risks to which her noble fidelity had exposed her. A fixed mental alienation succeeded.

LAVALLÉE, JOHN, marquis de, a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born near Dieppe, in 1747. He became a member of several literary societies, wrote many dramatic pieces, and assisted in editing various periodical works. He died in 1815.

LAVATER, JOHN GASPARD, the celebrated physiognomist, was born at Zurich, in 1741. He became pastor of the principal church of St. Peter, at his native place, and was distinguished by his unwearied zeal in behalf of practical Christianity. He died in 1801, in consequence of a wound which he received in 1799, when the French troops under Masséna took Zurich by storm. He was the author of a "Treatise on Physiognomy," the "Journal of a Self-Observer," "Jesus the Messiah," in 4 vols.; "Spiritual Hymns," "Swiss Lays," &c.; but the work by which he is universally known, and which once was highly popular, is that on physiognomy. Lavater was pious, but credulous; enthusiastic, but sincere.

LAVICOMTERIE DE ST. SAMPSON, Louis, a violent partizan of the French revolution, who rendered himself notorious by the publication of the following works: "Crimes des Rois de France," "Les Crimes des Empereurs," and "Les Crimes des Papes." He became a member of the Convention in 1793; voted for the death of the king; and, in 1794, was ordered by the Jacobin club to draw up the "Act of Ac-

cusation against Kings." The fall of the terrorists put an end to his influence; and he died in 1809.

LAVINGTON, GEORGE, bishop of Exeter, a prelate of great piety and learning, was born in 1683, and died in 1762. He was the author of a well-known treatise, entitled, "The Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists compared," another on the Moravians, and also some single sermons.

LAVOISIER, ANTHONY LAURENCE, a celebrated French chemist, was born at Paris, in 1743; was educated at Mazarin college; and, on quitting it, devoted himself wholly to the sciences, but more particularly to chemistry. The discoveries of Black, Cavendish, and Priestley, relative to the nature of elastic fluids or gases, having attracted his notice, he entered on the same field of inquiry, with all his characteristic ardour in the cause of science; and, possessing the advantage of a considerable fortune, he conducted his experiments on a large scale, and obtained highly interesting results. His new theory of chemistry was received with applause in Germany and France, though strenuously opposed by Dr. Priestley, whose phlogistic hypothesis it tended to overthrow. In 1789 he published his "Elements of Chemistry," a work of merit and importance. He succeeded Buffon and Tillet as treasurer of the academy; and became also farmer-general; but notwithstanding his talents and virtues, he was condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal of Paris on the frivolous charge of having adulterated the tobacco with ingredients obnoxious to the health of the citizens, and was guillotined in 1794. Besides his Elements, he wrote "Chemical and Philosophical Miscellanies," 2 vols.; "Report of the Commissioners charged to examine Animal Magnetism;" "Instructions for making Nitre," &c.

LAW, JOHN, a celebrated financial projector, was born, in 1681, at Edinburgh, where his father, a goldsmith, resided. He was bred to no profession, but studied the mathematics, and particularly excelled as an accountant. For the purpose of remedying the deficiency of a circulating medium, he projected the establishment of a bank, with paper issues, to the amount of the value of all the lands in the kingdom; but this scheme was rejected. Having seduced a young lady in England, he killed her brother in a duel, and was obliged to leave the country. He went first to Holland, and afterwards to Venice and Genoa, from which cities he was banished, as a designing adventurer; but, at length, he secured the patronage of the regent duke of Orleans, and established his bank at Paris, 1716, by royal authority. To this was joined the company of the Mississippi, a pretended scheme for paying off the national debt, and for enriching subscribers. The project became extravagantly popular, and every one converted his gold and silver into paper. In 1720 Law was made comptroller of the finances. The bubble, however, burst; and the people, enraged, besieged the palace of the regent, crying out, as they held up their hands full of bills, "See the fruits of your system." Law was exiled to Pontreue, from

THE EVEN, STEADY COURSE OF A LITERARY LIFE, IS LIKE THE CONSTANT CURRENT OF THE PLÉNEUSE STREAM.

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whence he escaped to Italy, and died at Venice in 1729.

LAW, WILLIAM, a pious English divine, was born at King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, in 1686; was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge; and lived for the most part a retired life at the house of Mrs. Hester Gibbon, aunt of the celebrated historian, to whom he had been tutor. He wrote against bishop Hoadly, and was also the author of some valuable practical books, as, "A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life;" "A Treatise on Christian Perfection," &c. In his latter days he fell into the mystic reveries of Jacob Behmen, whose works he published. Died, 1761.

LAW, EDMUND, a learned prelate, was born at Cartmel, in Lancashire, in 1703; received his education at St John's college; Cambridge; and, after obtaining various church preferments, was raised to the see of Carlisle, in 1769. He was the author of many able theological works; among which are, "Considerations on the Theory of Religion;" "Reflections on the Life and Character of Christ;" an "Enquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, &c." Died, 1787.

LAWLESS, JOHN, the once celebrated Irish agitator, was a native of Dublin, and originally designed for the legal profession. For many years he was distinguished as a leading political character with the Liberals of Ireland; and, from his straightforward and fearless conduct, he acquired from all parties the title of "honest Jack Lawless." When the English government first proposed to grant emancipation to the Irish Catholics, provided their clergy were paid by the state, and the forty-shilling freeholders were disfranchised, "honest Jack" vehemently opposed the measure in the Catholic Association, and thereby acquired a degree of popularity, which aroused the jealousy of his great rival co-agitator. His eloquence was energetic, forcible, and convincing; and it is generally understood, that whatever might have been the faults of the head, his heart was sound at the core. He died in London, aged 65, in August, 1837.

LAWES, HENRY, a musician, was born at Salisbury, in 1600, and is said to have been the first who introduced the Italian style of music into England. In 1633 he published his "Airs, Dialogues," &c. He set to music the "Comus" of Milton, with whom he was intimate. He also set most of Waller's songs, and died in 1652.—His brother **WILLIAM**, who was an excellent performer, took up arms in the royal cause, and was killed at the siege of Chester, in 1645.

LAWRENCE, STRINGER, an eminent general, in the service of the East India Company. He was born in 1697; was employed during a period of twenty years on the coast of Comorandel, where he added greatly to the British possessions; and died in 1775. The Company erected a fine monument to his memory in Westminster abbey.

LAWRENCE, THOMAS, was an eminent physician, born in Westminster, in 1711; was chosen anatomical reader at the university of Oxford, in 1740; was elected fellow of the college of physicians in 1744; became president in 1767, and was re-elected

during the ensuing seven years. He was the author of "De Hydrope," and other medical productions, in Latin; and was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson. Died, 1783.

LAWRENCE, DR. FRENCH, a native of Bristol, was educated at Winchester, and at Corpus Christi college, Oxford; became eminent as a civilian and a man of letters; and died in 1809. Among his writings are, "Remarks on the Apocalypse;" and several beautiful poems. He edited and partly composed "The Rolliad" and "Probatior Odes;" and published an edition of the works of Edmund Burke, of whom he was the bosom friend and executor.

LAWRENCE, SIR THOMAS, the most celebrated portrait painter of the age, was born in 1769, at Bristol, where his father kept an inn. Having early exhibited proofs of his talent for the art, he is said to have sketched portraits in his fifth year. At the age of six he was sent to school, where he remained two years; and this, with the exception of a few lessons subsequently in Latin and French, constituted his whole education. Young Lawrence, however, had access to the galleries of some of the neighbouring gentry, in which he employed himself in copying historical and other pieces. In 1782, his father, who had been unsuccessful in business, removed to Bath, where his son was much employed in taking portraits in crayon; and, having made a copy of the Transfiguration by Raphael, the Society for the encouragement of Arts bestowed on him their prize of five guineas and a silver palette. In 1787 the family removed to London, and Lawrence was admitted a student at the royal academy. His subsequent career was successful and brilliant. He was elected royal associate in 1791, and, on the death of Sir J. Reynolds, the next year, was made painter to the king. He was honoured with the personal friendship of George IV., who sat to him for several portraits, and bestowed on him the order of knighthood. After the peace of 1814 he painted the portraits of the allied sovereigns, and the generals Blücher, Platonoff, and Wellington; also Louis XVIII. and Charles X. of France; besides numerous others, consisting of the principal nobility of England, the pope, cardinal Gonsalvi, and many other distinguished personages on the continent. On the death of Mr. West, in 1820, Sir T. Lawrence was elected president of the royal academy; and he died in 1830. No artist ever possessed in a higher degree the merit of preserving exquisite likenesses, while at the same time he heightened the beauty and characteristic expression of his originals; and had he cultivated the higher branches of the art, it is probable that few would have excelled him. In early life he was remarkably handsome, and he retained much of personal beauty to the last. He obtained high prices for his productions, and his income has been estimated at from 10,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* a year; yet so profusely liberal was he, particularly in the purchase of scarce and valuable works of art, that he died in embarrassed circumstances; though the collection which he left of drawings, etchings, &c. was valued at 50,000*l.* He was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, his

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funeral being attended by the members of the royal academy, &c. besides many persons of rank, whose friendship he had enjoyed whilst living.

LAX, Rev. WILLIAM, F.R.S., an eminent mathematician and astronomer, Lowndes' professor of astronomy and geometry in the university of Cambridge, and the author of several elaborate Tables, connected with the Nautical Almanack. Died, 1836.

LEAKE, Sir JOHN, the son of Mr. Richard Leake, who was master-gunner of England, and one of the bravest men that ever served in the British navy, was a gallant and successful English admiral, born in 1655. He was distinguished by many great actions; but chiefly by his relief and preservation of Gibraltar from the French and Spaniards in 1705. He also took Cartagena and Minorca; and afterwards, as commander-in-chief of the fleet, greatly signalized himself in the Mediterranean. Died, 1720.

LEAKE, JOHN, an eminent English physician, was the founder of the Westminster lying-in-hospital, and died in 1792. He published several valuable books on midwifery and female diseases.

LEAKE, STEPHEN MARTIN, a nephew of the preceding, was an ingenious writer on coins and heraldry. Died, 1773.

LEAPOR, MARY, an ingenious female, a native of Marston St. Lawrence, who died in 1746. Two volumes of her poems were printed after her death, in the last of which is a tragedy, entitled "The Unhappy Father."

LE BLANC, MARCEL, one of the fourteen Jesuits sent by Louis XVI. to Siam. He laboured for the conversion of the Talapins, and embarked for China, but the vessel was taken by the English, and he continued a prisoner till 1690. He died at Mozambique in 1693, aged 40. He wrote a "History of the Revolution of Siam."

LE BLANC, JOHN BERNARD, born at Dijon, in 1707; author of "Letters on the English Nation," 3 vols. Died, 1781.

LEBRUN, CHARLES, a celebrated painter, was born at Paris, in 1618. He studied under Vouet and Poussin; and, after his return from Rome, was made president of the new royal academy of painting and sculpture. From 1661, he was principally employed in embellishing the residences of Louis XIV. and his nobles with works of art, and in superintending the brilliant spectacles of the court. He died in 1690. Lebrun possessed a comprehensive genius, which was cultivated by the incessant study of history and national customs. He wrote a treatise on the Passions, and another on Physiognomy.

LEBRUN, PONCE DENIS ECOUARD, a French poet, who for a time obtained the appellation of the French Pindar, was born in 1719; became secretary to the prince of Conti; and early distinguished himself as a writer of elegant lyrics. At the commencement of the revolution he celebrated the birth of freedom in odes, epigrams, and songs; but, like many others, he saw, ere long, sufficient reason to deplore the fate of his unhappy country, crushed beneath the foot of anarchy. When the aca-

demic establishments were re-organized, Lebrun became a member of the institute; and he received from Buonaparte, when first consul, a pension of six thousand francs. Died, 1807.

LEBRUN, CHARLES FRANCIS, duke of Placentia, was born, in 1739, at Coutances, in Normandy; came at an early age to Paris; and being nominated deputy to the states-general, in 1789, he occupied himself, during the session, with affairs of police, finance, and domestic administration. In 1793, he was elected to the council of elders, and became president in 1796. He was appointed third consul in December, 1799; nominated arch-treasurer of the empire in 1804; and in 1805, governor-general of Liguria, and duke of Placentia. Having signed the constitution that recalled the house of Bourbon to the throne, he was created a peer of France by the king, and, in the beginning of July, was appointed president of the first bureau of the chamber of peers. After the return of Napoleon, he accepted the peerage from him, and likewise the place of grand-master of the university, a proceeding which rendered him incapable of sitting in the new chamber of peers, formed in August, 1815. In the early part of his life he translated the Iliad and Odyssey, and Tasso's Jerusalem. Died, 1822.

LE BRUN, FIGAULT, an eminent French novelist, who for humour, truth to nature, and graphic powers of description, particularly in scenes of low life, may be regarded as the Fielding of France, was born in 1742, and died at Paris, in 1836.

LECCHI, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, an Italian Jesuit, born in 1702, was an excellent mathematician, and published several clever treatises on hydrostatics, navigable canals, geometry, trigonometry, conic sections, &c. He went to Vienna, and was employed by the emperor in the arduous task of measuring the bed of the Rhine, in which he displayed great talent. Died, 1776.

LECLERC, JOHN, an eminent critic, born at Geneva, in 1657. He was the author of numerous works; among which are, "Ars Critica," "Harmonia Evangelica," and three voluminous "Bibliothecae." He was professor of philosophy, the belles lettres, and Hebrew, at Amsterdam, where he died in 1736. So prone was he to dogmatize, and so impatient of contradiction, that he has been styled the self-constituted inquisitor of the republic of literature.

LECLERC, NICHOLAS GABRIEL, a physician, was born in Franche Comté, in 1728. In 1757 he was appointed first physician to the forces of the emperor of Germany, afterwards served with the duke of Orleans; and, in 1769, went to Russia, with the title of first physician to the grand duke, and director of the schools of the imperial corps of cadets. In 1777 he returned to France, and published his "Histoire Physique, morale, civile, et politique de la Russie," 6 vols. 4to.; for which the French government rewarded him with a patent of nobility, and a pension of 6000 livres; he also published many other works, medical and historical. He was deprived of his pension by the Revolution, and died in 1798.

THE WORLD MAY MAKE A MAN UNFORTUNATE, BUT NOT MISERABLE; THAT IS FROM HIMSELF.

COMPARISON IS THE GREATEST CHEAT, AND YET OFTEN THE GREATEST FRIEND TO MAKING.

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LECLERC, VICTOR EMANUEL, a French general, was born at Pontoise, in 1772; entered the army as a volunteer, in 1791; and, having distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon, was promoted to be chief of a battalion. He was attached to the army of Italy, under the command of Buonaparte, in 1796; was made a general of brigade, in 1797; married one of the sisters of Buonaparte; and, in 1799, was placed at the head of the army of the Rhine. In December, 1801, he sailed from Brest, on an expedition intended for the conquest of St. Domingo; and in a few months after his arrival, he was seized with the yellow fever, and died, in 1802.

LE CONTEUR, JOHN, lieutenant-general, was born in Jersey, in 1761; entered the army when a boy of 15 years of age, and bore a conspicuous part in the defence of his native island, under the lamented Major Pierson, in 1781; for which he was promoted to a lieutenancy. In the following year he joined the 100th foot in India, and was among those who, under general Mathews, so bravely defended the town and fort of Nagur, against Tippoo's army of 2,000 French and 100,000 Sepoys; the British force consisting of only 500 Europeans and 1,000 natives. After losing 500 men in killed and wounded, they surrendered; and, with the other subaltern officers, he was marched, naked and fettered, 150 miles up the country. The general and all his captains were poisoned; the lieutenants, &c. were threatened with a similar doom, and sustained the greatest privations and hardships in prison for eleven months; when, on account of peace having been made with Tippoo, the prisoners were released. He was during a long life engaged in active service in different parts of the world, and was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1811. Died, 1835.

LEDWICH, EDWARD, a learned antiquary and topographer, was born in Ireland, in 1739; received his education at Trinity college, Dublin, where he obtained a fellowship, and the degree of LL.D.; and was presented to the living of Aghadoe. His principal work is the "Antiquities of Ireland," 3 vols. 4to.; in which he disproved many of the legendary tales and saintly miracles, currently believed, and thereby brought upon himself the enmity of the credulous and bigotted. Died, 1823.

LECOMTE, FELIX, a celebrated French sculptor. Having obtained a prize for a bas-relief of the massacre of the Innocents, while he was a pupil of Vassé, he was sent to Rome as a pensionary of the French school of arts. His statue of Phorbus preserving *Edipus*, procured him admission into the academy; but the statue of *Fenelon*, which ornaments the hall of the National Institute, is considered his chef-d'œuvre. During the Revolution he lived in retirement; but at the restoration of the Bourbons, he was nominated professor in the academy of sculpture. Died, aged 80, in 1817.

LEDYARD, JOHN, an adventurous American traveller, of the last century, was born at Groton, in Connecticut, in 1751. For a short time he resided among the Six

Nations, with whose language and manners he became acquainted. He then came to England, enlisted as a marine, and sailed with captain Cook, on his second voyage, of which he published an account. He next determined to make the tour of the globe from London east, on foot, and proceeded to St. Petersburg in the prosecution of this design, through the most unfrequented parts of Finland. After waiting there nearly three months, he obtained his passport for the prosecution of his journey to Siberia. On his arrival at Yakutsk, he was prevented by the Russian commandant of the place, from proceeding any farther; and was conducted to the frontiers of Poland, with a threat of being consigned to the hands of the executioner, should he again be found in the Russian territories. He was next employed by the African association to explore the interior of Africa; but he had proceeded no farther than Grand Cairo, when he was attacked with a fatal disease, and died, in 1788.

LEE, NATHANIEL, an English dramatic writer, was born at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire; and was educated at Westminster school, and at Trinity college, Cambridge. Being disappointed of a fellowship, he made an attempt as an actor, but without success; on which he turned his attention to dramatic composition, and in 1675 produced the tragedy of "*Nero*." He afterwards became insane, and was confined in Bedlam for two years; and died in 1692, in consequence of some injury received in a drunken frolic. He wrote eleven tragedies, of which "*The Rival Queens*," and "*Theodosius*," are the best; and he assisted Dryden in writing "*Edipus*," and "*The Duke of Guise*." Lee's dramas are not deficient in poetic genius, but a degree of turgid eloquence too often destroys the effect of his most pathetic scenes.

LEE, CHARLES, a military officer, distinguished during the American war, was a native of North Wales. He entered into the army at a very early age, and served in America, and under Burgoyne in Portugal. In the contest between the colonies and England, he wrote on the side of the former, and engaged in their service. In 1775 he received a commission from congress, and, as a major-general, accompanied Washington to the camp before Boston. He was afterwards invested with the chief command in the southern department, where his conduct on the memorable attack of the British upon Sullivan island, raised his military reputation. While marching through the Jerseys to join Washington, Lee was made prisoner by the English, as he lay carelessly guarded, at a considerable distance from the main body, and carried to New York. Howe affected to consider him as a deserter from the British army, and he was treated in a manner unworthy of a generous enemy, until the surrender of Burgoyne; after which event he was exchanged. He was brave in action, and possessed military talents of a high order; but he was jealous of the power of Washington; and at the battle of Monmouth, in 1778, he disobeyed that general's orders. For this he was tried by a court-martial,

I DETEST THE FALSE COMPASSION OF HIM WHO WOULD OPEN HIS WINDOW FOR A FLY, WHILE HE INCARCERATED A HUMAN BEING.

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and suspended for a year. He then retired from the service; and died in 1782.

LEE, HENRY, an American general, was born in the state of Virginia, in 1756. He commenced his military career as captain of one of the six companies of cavalry, raised by Virginia, after she had thrown off the authority of the mother country; and, having shown much skill and energy on several occasions, was raised to the rank of major, and entrusted with the command of a separate corps. In the famous retreat of Greene, before Cornwallis, into Virginia, Lee's legion formed the rear-guard of the American army, and repelled every attempt of the enemy to impede its march. From that time to the termination of the war, general Lee was constantly engaged, and performed many valuable services to the republic. When the independence of the United States was ratified, he was appointed a member of the house of delegates; was made governor of Virginia, in 1792; chosen a member of congress in 1799, and retained his seat till the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the president's chair, when he retired into private life. Died, 1818.

LEE, SOPHIA, the daughter of an able actor, and a most respectable member of society, was born in London, in 1750, and had the advantage of an excellent education. In 1780 she produced the comedy of "The Chapter of Accidents," which was so successful that the profits of it enabled her to establish a ladies' school at Bath, which was conducted by herself and sisters for several years with reputation. Her next literary performance was "The Recess," a romance, which became very popular, and established her fame. She also wrote "Almeida," a tragedy; "The Assassination," a comedy; "A Hermit's Tale," a poem; "The Life of a Lover;" and three of the stories in her sister's Canterbury Tales. In 1803 Miss Lee retired from the toils of tuition; and died at Clifton, near Bristol, in 1824.

LEE, RACHAEL FANNY ANTONINA, an eccentric woman, of ample fortune, and of masculine mind. She married, in 1794, Mathew Allen Lee, from whom she separated the following year, with a settlement of 1000*l.* annually. In 1804 she became the subject of public conversation by an alleged abduction from her house in Holton-row, by two brothers, the Rev. Lockhart and Mr. Loudoun Gordon, cousins to the earl of Aboyne; for which they were tried at the Oxford assizes, and, though acquitted, received a severe reprimand. Mrs. Lee published a vindication of her conduct, an "Essay on Government," and other pamphlets. Died, 1821.

LEECHMAN, WILLIAM, a learned Scotch divine, particularly celebrated as a lecturer on theology, was born at Dolphinston, in Lanarkshire, in 1708; was educated at the university of Edinburgh; and elected professor of theology at Glasgow. He held this situation seventeen years, during which time he signalized himself by ably combating the reasonings of Voltaire, Bolingbroke, and Hume; and in 1761 he was raised to the office of principal of the uni-

versity of Glasgow, by a presentation from the king. Died, 1785.

LEEVES, the Rev. WILLIAM, rector of Wrington, in Somersetshire; author of the plaintive air of "Auld Robin Grey," which he composed in 1770, but was not known to be the author until 1812. He also composed much sacred music, in which were united considerable taste and feeling. He died, aged 79, in 1828.

LEFEBVRE, FRANCIS JOSEPH, duke of Dantzic, a French marshal, was born at Rufack, in the department of the Upper Rhine, in 1755. He entered when young into the French guards; was a sergeant at the beginning of the revolution; reached the rank of adjutant-general in 1793; and in 1794 was a general of division. In June that year he distinguished himself at the battle of Fleurus; and, after the death of Hoche, was raised to the command of the Meuse and Sambre. Being wounded at the battle of Stockmet, in 1799, he retired to Paris, where he assisted Buonaparte in seizing the supreme power, and was rewarded by him with the dignities of senator, marshal of the empire, and grand cross of the legion of honour. At the battle of Jena he commanded the imperial guard; but his greatest exploit was the taking of Dantzic, May 24, 1807; after which he was raised to the dignity of a duke. He subsequently commanded in Spain and Germany; and he contributed greatly to the success of the French at Eckmuhl and Wagram. After the restoration of royalty he was made a peer; and died at Paris, in 1820.

LEFEVRE, ROBERT, an eminent French artist, distinguished chiefly as a portrait painter. He also produced several historical pieces of great merit. Died, 1831.

LEFORT, FRANCIS JAMES, noted as the favourite of Peter the Great, was the son of a merchant at Geneva, where he was born in 1656. Having an inclination for a military life, he entered the French army when a mere boy, and afterwards went into that of Holland; which he left to go to Moscow, by the way of Archangel, in 1675. Here he became secretary to the Danish ambassador; and a fortunate accident gave him an opportunity to gain the favour of the young czar, which he retained till his death. Peter felt that he needed an instructor and assistant; and Lefort possessed talents fitted for both offices. The first great service which he rendered the czar was in a rebellion of the Streitz (1688). Lefort quelled the insurrection, and saved the prince from the danger which threatened his life. This exploit gained for him the unbounded confidence of the czar, who was now become the absolute master of Russia. Lefort's influence increased daily. He established the military system of Russia, and laid the foundation of her navy, which Peter afterwards carried to such a degree of perfection. Lefort had a comprehensive and cultivated mind, a penetrating judgment, much courage, and an uncommon knowledge of the resources of the Russian empire. He died in 1699.

LEGALLOIS, JULIAN JOHN CRESAR, a French physician, was born, about 1773, at

WHEN REAL NOBLENES ACCOMPANIES THAT IMAGINARY ONE OF BIRTH, THE IMAGINARY SEEMS TO BECOME REAL TOO.

HE THAT FOLLOWS HIS RECREATION INSTEAD OF HIS BUSINESS, SHALL IN A LITTLE TIME HAVE NO BUSINESS TO FOLLOW.

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herneix, in Brittany. He was an eminent physiological writer, and became physician to the Bicêtre. Died, 1814.

LEGENDRE, ADRIEN MARIE, one of the first mathematicians of the age, filled the professor's chair at the military school of Paris, was a member of the French academy of sciences, and a knight of the Legion of Honour. In 1757 he was employed by the French government to assist Cassini and others in obtaining accurate estimates of the relative meridional situations of Paris and Greenwich. He also distinguished himself by very profound researches concerning the attraction of elliptic spheroids, and was the first who demonstrated that the ellipse is the only figure in which the equilibrium of a homogeneous fluid mass can be preserved under the influence of rotatory motion, and that all its component molecules could be mutually attracted in the inverse ratio of the squares of their distances. On the formation of the Institute he became a member of that body; and under the imperial government he was nominated a councillor for life of the university of Paris. In 1815 he was made an honorary member of the council of public instruction; and in 1816, conjointly with M. Poisson, examiner of candidates for the polytechnic school. Among his works are, "Éléments de Géométrie," "Mémoires sur les Transcendentes Elliptiques;" "Nouvelle Théorie des Arcs," &c. Died, 1832.

LEGER, FRANCIS BARRY BOYLE, St. arrister-at-law; author of "Gilbert Earle," the "Blount Manuscripts," and "Tales of Passion." He was also editor of the "Album," and a contributor to several periodical publications. He showed early indications of a precocious mind; and died, aged 30, in 1839.

LEGGE GEORGE, was the son of colonel W. Legge, groom of the bed-chamber to Charles I. He distinguished himself as a naval commander, and, in 1662, was elevated to the peerage; soon after which he was sent out to Tangier, in order to demolish the fortifications, and bring away the garrison. In this he did not succeed; and though he served his country with honour, he was committed to the Tower, and died there, in 1691.

LEGGE, the Hon. Sir ARTHUR KAYE, admiral, K.C.B. &c. He was born in 1766; entered the navy very young; was shipmate with his majesty William IV. in the Prince George; and escorted the Princess Caroline of Brunswick to this country, then captain of the Latona. He captured many of the enemy's ships; became vice-admiral in 1814; and, in 1830, he was promoted to the rank of admiral. Died, 1835.

LEGOUVE, GABRIEL MARIE JEAN BAPTISTE, a French dramatist and poet, was born, in 1764, at Paris; and was admitted a member of the Institute in 1798. He wrote six tragedies and several poems. Died, 1813.

LEGRAND D'AUSSAY, PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Jesuit, was born in 1737, at Amiens; became professor of rhetoric at Caen; and died at Paris, in 1800. He was the author of "Fables and Tales

of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries;" and a "Life of Apollonius Tyaneus."

LEGUANO, STEPHANO MARIA, a painter, was born at Bologna, in 1660. He was the pupil of Carlo Maratti, and his works are held in much estimation. Died, 1715.

LEIBNITZ, GOTTFRIED WILHELM, baron, a man of splendid abilities, was born in 1646, at Leipsic, in which city his father was a professor of jurisprudence and moral philosophy. After studying at Jena and Nuremberg, he removed to the court of Mentz, and was appointed a counsellor. In 1672 he went to Paris, where he applied himself to mathematics, and enjoyed the acquaintance of the celebrated Huygens, whose expectations he answered by the invention of an arithmetical machine. The elector of Brandenburg (afterwards Frederick I., king of Prussia) requested his advice in the establishment of the royal academy of sciences at Berlin, and, when completed, made him president of the institution. In 1711 he was made Aulic councillor to the emperor of Germany; and the emperor of Russia appointed him privy councillor of justice, with a pension. He was, after this, engaged in a controversy with Dr. Clarke, on the subject of free-will, as he had been before with Newton on the invention of fluxions. His philosophical writings are very numerous; and he crowned his literary fame by an "Essai sur l'Entendement humain." According to the Leibnizian system of optimism, an infinite number of worlds are possible in the divine understanding; but, of all possible ones, God has chosen and formed the best. Each being is intended to attain the highest degree of happiness of which it is capable, and is to contribute, as a part, to the perfection of the whole. Died, 1716.

LEIGH, CHARLES, a physician and naturalist, who published the "Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derby;" a "History of Virginia;" and "Exercitationes de Aquis Mineralibus." He died at the beginning of the 18th century.

LEIGH, Sir EDWARD, a learned biblical critic and historian, born at Shawell, in Leicestershire, in 1602. He was educated at Oxford; studied in the Middle Temple; and afterwards devoted several years to professional and literary researches. He was M.P. for Stafford, and a colonel in the parliamentary army; was expelled from the House in 1648, along with other presbyterian members; and occupied himself after the Restoration in literary pursuits. His most important work is entitled "Critica Sacra." Died, 1671.

LEIGHTON, ALEXANDER, a Scotch divine and physician, was born at Edinburgh in 1568. He became professor of moral philosophy in that university, but afterwards went to Leyden, and took his doctor's degree. He then visited London, where he had a lectureship, till he was prosecuted in the Star Chamber, for publishing two libels, one entitled "Zion's Plea," and the other "The Looking-glass of the Holy War." He was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to have his ears cut off, his nose slit, branded on the cheek, publicly whipped, and impris-

IN THE MORNING THINK WHAT THOU HAST TO DO, AND AT NIGHT ASK THYSELF WHAT THOU HAST DONE.

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soned in the Fleet, where he remained eleven years, and died insane, in 1644.

LEIGHTON, ROBERT, son of the preceding, was born in London, in 1613; he received his education at Edinburgh; and in 1643 settled as minister of Newbottle, near that city. He then quitted the Presbyterian church for the episcopal; was successively principal of Edinburgh university, bishop of Dumbane, and archbishop of Glasgow; and died in 1684. He was a good theologian, an eloquent preacher, and a pious and disinterested man.

LEKAIN, HENRY LOUIS, a celebrated French actor, was born at Paris, in 1728, and brought up to the trade of a goldsmith, but renounced it at sixteen years old, for the stage, and became one of the most popular and accomplished tragedians that ever appeared in France. Died, 1778.

LELAND, JOHN, an English antiquary, was born in London, about the end of Henry the Seventh's reign; was educated at St. Paul's school, Christ's college, Cambridge, and All Soul's, Oxford; and was made chaplain and librarian to Henry VIII., who also appointed him his antiquary, with a commission to examine all the libraries of the cathedrals, abbeys, and colleges in the kingdom. He spent six years in travelling to collect materials for the history and antiquities of England and Wales; and retired to his house in London, to arrange and methodize the stores of intelligence which he had collected; but, after about two years, he died insane, in 1552, without having completed his undertaking. The great bulk of his collections, after passing through various hands, was placed in the Bodleian library, in an unfinished state. Hearne published his "Itinerary" and "Collectanea," and Hall edited his "Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis," 2 vols.

LELAND, JOHN, a dissenting minister; author of "A View of the principal Dissenting Writers in England," 3 vols.; "The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation," 2 vols.; and "Sermons," 4 vols. He also wrote against Tindal, Dodwell, and Bolingbroke. Born, 1691; died, 1768.

LELAND, THOMAS, a divine and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1722, at Dublin, and was educated at Trinity college. In 1768 the lord lieutenant appointed him his chaplain, and subsequently gave him the vicarage of Bray, and a prebend in St. Patrick's cathedral. He was the author of a "History of Ireland," 3 vols.; "The Life of Philip of Macedon;" "A Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence," &c. This last was republished anonymously by Dr. Hard. Died, 1785.

LELLI, HERCULES, an Italian painter and modeller; chiefly noticeable for the anatomical figures which he made for the Institute of Bologna. Born, 1700; died, 1766.

LELY, SIR PETER, a celebrated painter, whose family name was Vander Vaer, was born at Soest, in Westphalia, in 1617, and was a pupil of Grebber, of Haarlem. In 1641 he came to England, and from that period he gradually rose in reputation. He finished portraits both of Charles I. and Cromwell, but it was not till the restoration

that he reached the height of fame and prosperity. He fell in with the voluptuous taste of the new court, in his representation of the beauties who adorned it, and, by the delicacy and grace of his pencil, became the favourite painter, and was knighted by Charles II. who highly esteemed him. Died, 1680.

LEMAIRE, JAMES, a Dutch navigator of the 17th century, was the son of a merchant of Egmont, in North Holland. He embarked on an expedition with Cornelius Schouten, and in 1616 discovered the straits which now bear his name. He also visited some hitherto unexplored islands in the South Sea, and died soon after his return, Dec. 31, 1616.

LEMAN, THOMAS, F.S.A. a clergyman of the church of England, and a distinguished antiquary, who devoted his talents to the investigation of British and Roman antiquities remaining in this country. He was a most valuable contributor to several works by other authors, but he does not appear to have published any distinct treatises himself. He died in 1827, aged 76.

LEMERY, NICHOLAS, a French chemist, was born in 1645, at Rouen, in Normandy; studied chemistry at Paris and Montpellier; and gave experimental lectures at Paris, which procured him the patronage of the prince of Condé. In 1675 he published his "Cours de Chymie," which was exceedingly popular; he was also the author of a "Universal Pharmacopoeia," and a "Treatise on Drugs." On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he abjured the protestant religion to avoid banishment; and died in 1715.

LEMERY, LOUIS, son of the preceding, was a physician, and in 1708 delivered lectures in chemistry at the royal garden. He was appointed physician to the king, and to the queen of Spain; communicated several papers on chemical subjects to the Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member; and wrote some works on medical subjects. Died, 1743.

LEMIERRE, ANTHONY MARIN, a French dramatist, born in 1733, at Paris. He was assistant sacristan to the church of St. Paul, and at his leisure composed sermons, which he sold in manuscript. He afterwards became rhetorical teacher at Harcourt college, and secretary to Dupin, one of the farmers-general, who had the liberality to settle a pension on him, in order that he might give himself up to literature. He produced several poems, and nine tragedies; among the latter are "William Tell," "Hypermetra," and the "Widow of Malabar." In 1781 he was chosen a member of the French academy; and he died in 1792.

LEMOINE, FRANCIS, an historical painter, born at Paris, in 1668. His principal work is the ceiling in the hall of Hercules, at Versailles, the largest painting in Europe, containing 142 figures, and being 64 feet long and 54 broad, without being divided by any architectural interruptions. He destroyed himself in a fit of insanity, in 1737.

LEMON, ROBERT, F.S.A. deputy-keeper of His Majesty's State Papers; born, 1774, died, 1835. In the duties of his office Mr.

PEOPLE OFTEN WANT SOMETHING TO BE TAKEN AWAY TO MAKE THEM AGREEABLE, THAN SOMETHING TO BE ADDED.

GOOD INTENTIONS WILL NEVER JUSTIFY EVIL ACTIONS; NOR WILL A GOOD ACTION EVER JUSTIFY AN ILL INTENTION.

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Lemon evinced the most praiseworthy zeal; and it may be truly said, that "nearly every recently published historical work bears a testimony to his exertions."

LEMONNIER, PETER CHARLES, an eminent French astronomer, was born at Paris in 1715, and accompanied Maupertuis in his tour towards the north pole for measuring a degree of the meridian. He wrote several works on the science, and had the honour of numbering among his pupils the celebrated Lalande. Died, 1796.

LEMONNIER, LOUIS WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, was first physician to the king, and professor of botany at the Jardin du Roi. After narrowly escaping destruction during the French revolution, he retired to Montreuil, where he died in 1779. He was the author of "Observations d'Histoire Naturelle," &c. and a contributor to the Encyclopedie and other scientific works.

LEMOT, FRANCIS FREDERIC, a French statuary, was born at Lyons, in 1773. At the age of seventeen he obtained a prize for a bas relief, representing "The Judgment of Solomon;" was afterwards taken as a conscript, and served in the artillery under general Pichegru. In 1795 he was ordered to Paris, to assist in the execution of a statue of Henry IV. to be placed on the Pont Neuf. Many of his productions adorn the principal buildings of the French capital. Died, 1827.

LEMOYNE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French musician, born at Eymet, in 1751. He studied at Berlin under Graun and Kirnberger, and had the honour of giving lessons occasionally to Frederic the Great. He afterwards returned to Paris, produced eleven successful operas, and was the first composer ever summoned on to the stage by a French audience, to receive their plaudits at the conclusion of the piece. Died, 1796.

LEMONTEY, PETER EDWARD, a French poet and jurist, was born at Lyons, in 1762. In the deliberations on the fate of Louis XVI., and in the other wild and despoilic measures of the revolutionists, he advocated the cause of humanity and justice; but he was obliged to save himself from the fury of the terrorists by precipitately quitting France for Switzerland, where he resided till after the overthrow of the Mountain party. Deeply affected with the calamity which had involved Lyons, his native city, in ruin, he published his beautiful ode, "Les Ruines de Lyons." He afterwards travelled through Italy, and wrote various operas, romances, and poems; in 1804 he was appointed one of the censors of the drama; and at the restoration he was invested with the order of the legion of honour, and appointed director-general of the book trade. Among his works, the most successful are, the opera of "Palma, ou le Voyage en Grèce;" his "Essai sur l'Etablissement monarchique de Louis XIV.;" and a romance, entitled "La Famille de Jura ou irons-nous à Paris?" Died, 1826.

LEMPRIERE, JOHN, D.D. an eminent classical scholar, was a native of Jersey; received his education at Reading, Winchester, and Pembroke college, Oxford; graduated at that university; was head master

of Abingdon grammar school, and afterwards of the school at Exeter; and on resigning the latter, was presented to the livings of Meeth and Newton Pettock, in Devonshire, which he held till his decease, in 1824. His principal works are the "Bibliotheca Classica, or Classical Dictionary," and a "Universal Biography."

L'ENCLOS, ANNE, or NINON DE, a celebrated female voluptuary, distinguished alike by her beauty, wit, and accomplishments, was born at Paris, in 1616. She was left at an early age the mistress of a good fortune; and, being possessed of the highest personal as well as intellectual charms, and giving free scope to the indulgence of her amatory passions, it is no wonder that she drew around her a circle of lovers and suitors, distinguished either for their rank or gallantry; but her love of independence, or a more unworthy cause, prevented her from forming a serious connexion. Without making a traffic of her charms, she attached herself to those who pleased her; and having extended her favours, in succession, to the most celebrated men of her time, she proved to all that, while she held chastity in utter contempt, she was quite as regardless of constancy in her attachments. Strange as it may appear to those who have been bred up in the paths of virtue, this modern Laïs was countenanced, complimented, and consulted by some of the most eminent writers of the day. Scarron, we are told, consulted her on his romances, St. Evremont on his poems, Moliere on his comedies, Fontenelle on his dialogues, and Rochefoucault on his maxims! Nay, it is also seriously asserted, that her friendship was sought by some of the most respectable of her own sex! But mark the sequel. "The power of her natural beauty," says one of her biographers, "was indeed tragically illustrated by the often told adventure of one of her own sons, who, being brought up in ignorance of his birth, fell desperately in love with his mother, and when she discovered to him the fatal secret, he, in a fit of despair and desperation, stabbed himself in her presence!" This terrible event has been introduced by Le Sage into his Gil Bias. She died in 1705, in the 90th year of her age.

LENFANT, JAMES, a French protestant divine, was born in 1691, and died in 1728. He published histories of the councils of Constance, Basle, and Pisa, very faithfully written. He likewise translated the New Testament into French, with notes, in conjunction with Beausobre. His other works are, a "History of Pope Joan;" "Sermons;" a "Preservative against Uniting with the Church of Rome," &c.

LENGLET DU FRESNOY, NICHOLAS, a French writer, was born at Beauvais, in 1674. He was an ecclesiastic, but so much given to satire and political intrigues, that he was frequently sent to the Bastille. His death was occasioned by falling into the fire, in 1755. Among his voluminous works, the best are, his "Method for Studying History," and "Chronological Tablets of Universal History," which have been translated into English.

LENNOX, CHARLOTTE, a female of con-

UNTIL WE CAN GIVE A PROPER DIRECTION TO OUR PASSIONS, WE HAVE LITTLE CHANCE OF CONTROLLING THE EVILS OF LIFE.

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[LEO]

siderable literary abilities, was born in 1720. Her father, colonel Ramsay, was lieutenant-governor of New York; by whom she was sent to England, where she married early, and was left a widow with one child. In 1747 she published a volume of poems; and in 1751 her novel of "Harriet Stuart;" which was followed, the next year, by "The Female Quixote," and "Shakespeare Illustrated." After this appeared, in quick succession, several works translated from the French, and the novels of "Henrietta" and "Euphemia." She was also the author of some dramatic pieces. Her character was unimpeachable, and she was highly respected by Dr. Johnson and Samuel Richardson; but in her declining years she was doomed to penury and sickness, and had it not been for the relief afforded her by the Literary Fund Society, her latter days must have been truly miserable. Died, 1804.

LENOTRE, ANDREW, a French architect and ornamental painter, was born, in 1613, and studied painting under Vouet. He was a great favourite of Louis XIV., and his plans for the decoration of the park of Versailles contributed principally to establish his reputation. Deille has celebrated the talents of Lenotre, whose style of ornamental planting was fashionable, not only in France but in England, till it was superseded by the more natural style introduced by Kent, Brown, &c. Died, 1700.

LENTHALL, WILLIAM, an English statesman of the 17th century, was born at Henley, in Oxfordshire, in 1591. In 1639 he was elected into parliament for Woodstock, and in 1640 he was chosen speaker, but was turned out by Cromwell in 1653. The year following he became speaker of the parliament called by the usurper, as he did also of the Rump. Died, 1662.

LEO I., surnamed the Great, and canonized as a saint, was a native of Tuscany, and succeeded Sextus III. in the papal chair in 440. He took a very decided part against the Manichean heresy and other schisms; persuaded Attila to withdraw his forces from the very gates of Rome, and afterwards saved the city from being burned by Genseric. Died, 461.

LEO X., GIOVANNI DE MEDICI, pope, son of the celebrated Lorenzo de Medici, was born at Florence in 1475. At the age of eleven he was made an archbishop by Louis XI. king of France; at fourteen Julius II. invested him with the dignity of legate, and he served as such in the army which was defeated by the French, near Ravenna, in 1512. He was taken prisoner after that battle; but the soldiers showed the most superstitious veneration for his person, as the representative of the pope. He was elected to the papacy in 1513, and his coronation was celebrated with unusual pomp. He terminated the disputes which had subsisted between his predecessor and Louis XII. of France; concluded the council of Lateran; and formed a splendid library, which he enriched with inestimable manuscripts. This pontiff formed two great projects, the one to effect a general association of the Christian powers against the Turks, and the other to complete the church of St. Peter. To aid these schemes he issued

plenary indulgences, by which the purchasers procured the pardon of their sins; but these indulgences being carried into Germany, aroused the zeal of Luther, and ultimately produced the reformation. He died in 1521. Leo X. was a munificent patron of learning and the arts; and his short pontificate forms one of the most interesting periods in papal history.

LEO. XII., ANNIBALE DELLA GENOA, was born at Genoa, in 1760, and succeeded Pius VII. in the papal chair, in 1823. By the remission of many taxes, as well as by his benevolence, and personal attention to the hospitals, prisons, and public institutions for the poor, he obtained the love of the people; he also endeavoured to free the states of the church from robbers and banditti, as well as to suppress the remains of Carbonarism. Leo died in Feb. 1829, and was succeeded by cardinal Castiglione, who took the name of Pius VIII. Pius died Dec. 1830, and was succeeded by cardinal Capellari (Gregory XVI.).

LEO of Modena, a learned rabbi of Venice, in the 15th century, who wrote a "History of the Jewish Rites and Ceremonies;" also a Dictionary, Hebrew and Italian. Died, 1654.

LEO, JOHN, surnamed Africanus, a traveller and geographer of the sixteenth century, was born of Moorish parents, at Grenada, in Spain. On that city being taken by the Spaniards, in 1492, he retired to Africa, through various parts of which he afterwards travelled. Having been captured by pirates, he was taken to Italy, and presented to pope Leo X., who persuaded him to embrace Christianity, and gave him his own name on being baptized. At Rome, he acquired a knowledge of the Italian language, into which he translated his "Description of Africa," originally written in Arabic. This is a very curious and interesting work, comprising accounts of several countries rarely visited by Europeans. Died, about 1526.

LEO VI. emperor of the east, called the Philosopher, succeeded his father Basil, the Macedonian, in 886. He expelled the patriarch Photius, and defeated the Hungarians; but just before his death, which happened in 911, his fleet sustained a total defeat by the Saracens.

LEO, LEONARDO, an eminent musician, was born in 1694, at Naples, and is regarded as one of the greatest of the Italian masters. He composed nineteen operas, two oratorios, and numerous sacred pieces. Brillancy and flexibility are the characteristics of his style. Died, 1745.

LEON, FRAY LUIS DE, a Spanish poet and ecclesiastic, was born in 1527, and died in 1591. His ode entitled "La Profecía del Tago," has been translated into English by Mr. Wiffen, and published at the end of his translation of the poems of Garcilaso de la Vega.

LEONIDAS, the Spartan king and hero, was the son of king Anaxandrides, and succeeded his half brother Cleomenes, B.C. 491. When Xerxes, king of Persia, invaded Greece, with an immense army, Leonidas marched to Thermopylæ, and on arriving there, posted his army, which, in-

ALWAYS TO INDULGE OUR APPETITES IS TO EXTINGUISH THEM: ABSTAIN, THAT YOU MAY ENJOY.

AMONG THE VARIOUS SOURCES OF ERROR NONE ARE SO FATAL AS PREJUDICE AND PRESUMPTION.

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[LES]

cluding the whole of the allies, amounted only to 7000 men, so skillfully, that the enemy, on coming to the narrow pass, became aware of the difficulty of carrying it by force. Xerxes, therefore, attempted to bribe Leonidas, offering him the dominion of all Greece. This proposal being rejected with scorn, the despot sent a herald to order the Greeks to surrender their arms:—"Let him come and take them," was the hero's reply. Thrice did the Persians advance in great force; and thrice were they repelled, with enormous loss. Meanwhile, a traitorous Greek, named Ephialtes, led 10,000 of the enemy, by a secret path, over the mountain, who thus gained the rear of Leonidas. He now saw that all was lost, but resolved to show, by a memorable example, what the Greeks could perform in the cause of their country. After a long contest, the hero fell, surrounded by countless assailants. The gratitude of Greece raised a splendid monument to the memory of Leonidas and his brave associates, and annually celebrated the great event by warlike games and orations.

LEPAUTRE, or LEPOTRE, ANTHONY, first architect to the king of France, erected the palace of St. Cloud. His chief talent lay in the decoration of edifices, but his fondness for excessive ornament in a measure destroyed the simple beauty of his designs. Died, 1691.—His son, **PETER LEPAUTRE**, was an eminent sculptor, and became royal statuary and director of the academy of St. Luke. Died, 1744.

LE SAGE, ALAIN RENE, a distinguished French novelist and dramatist, was born in 1688, at Sarzeau, in Brittany; and studied at the Jesuit's college at Vannes. In 1692 he went to Paris, where his talents and manners procured him admission into the best society, and he soon adopted the profession of an author. He studied the Spanish language, and produced a multitude of translations or imitations of Castilian dramas and romances. His comedy of "Crispin the Rival of his Master," first attracted the public notice; but his success as a novelist has most contributed to make him known to foreigners. "Le Diable Boiteux," known in England by the title of "The Devil upon two Sticks," became extremely popular; the comedy of "Turcaret," added to his fame; and that fame was soon rendered imperishable by his admirable "Gil Blas." Le Sage was endowed with great literary fertility; he composed twenty-four dramatic pieces, and had a share in the composition of seventy-six others. Among his novels are, "The Adventures of Guzman d'Alfarache," "The Bachelor of Salamanca," "The History of Estevanillo Gonzalez," &c. Died, 1747.

LE SAGE, GEORGE LOUIS, a philosophical writer, was born at Geneva, in 1724, and died in 1803. He wrote "Fragments on Final Causes," and a treatise on "Mechanical Physics."

LESBONAX, a philosopher of Mitylene in the first century of the Christian era. None of his works have reached us; but there are two orations with his name, in Greek, which Aldus printed in 1513.

LESCURE, LOUIS MARIE, marquis de, a

French royalist general, who distinguished himself, in 1793, as the commander of one of the Vendean divisions, and displayed the utmost intrepidity in various sanguinary battles with the troops of the republic. Born, 1766; died, of the wounds he received at the action of La Tremblaye, in 1793.

LESLEY, JOHN, bishop of Ross, in Scotland, was born in 1527. He accompanied queen Mary from France to Scotland, and soon after became bishop of Ross and a privy counsellor. He zealously defended the Romish religion; and when queen Elizabeth appointed commissioners to meet at York, to consider the complaints made against Mary, Lesley appeared in behalf of his mistress, whose cause he pleaded with great ability. He also tried many experiments to procure her liberty, for which he was committed to the Tower; but in 1573 he recovered his liberty, and after residing some years in France, was made bishop of Constance. Died, 1586.

LESLIE, CHARLES, son of the bishop of Clogher (who died at the age of one hundred years, fifty of which he had been a bishop) was born in Ireland; studied at Trinity college, Dublin, and the Temple; quitted the law for divinity, and obtained preferment in Ireland. He was a zealous protestant, but refused to transfer his allegiance to the new government, by taking the oaths to king William. Both by his personal exertions and his writings, he endeavoured to promote the interests of the exiled family; and on the termination of the rebellion in 1713, he accompanied the Pretender into Italy. He wrote many political tracts, against the doctrine of resistance, and in defence of hereditary right, the most important of which were in a weekly paper, called "The Rehearsal;" he also wrote some treatises against Deists and Socinians, among which are "The Snake in the Grass," and "A Short and Easy Method with the Deists." Died, 1732.

LESLIE, SIR JOHN, a celebrated mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Largo, in Fifeshire, in 1766. His father, who was a joiner and cabinet-maker, intended to bring him up to some useful trade; but his fondness for calculation and geometrical exercises, joined to a consideration of the unfavourable circumstances under which he was placed for obtaining such proficiency, brought him at an early period under the notice of professors Robinson, Playfair, and Dugald Stewart; and when he was thirteen, his parents were induced to let him enter as a student at the university of St. Andrew's. After remaining there some time, he removed to that of Edinburgh, where he was engaged by Dr. Adam Smith to assist the studies of his nephew, afterwards lord Reston. In 1790 he proceeded to London, with an intention of delivering lectures on natural philosophy; but being disappointed in his views, he found it expedient to commence writing for the press, as the readiest means of obtaining a subsistence. His first undertaking of any importance was a translation of Buffon's "Natural History of Birds," which appeared in 1793, in 9 vols. 8vo.; and the sum he received for this laid the foundation

THE MORE FREQUENTLY WE RESORT TO THE PURE PLEASURES OF DOMESTIC LIFE, THE MORE WE SHALL RELISH THE BLESSINGS IT AFFORDS.

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of that pecuniary independence, which his prudent habits fortunately enabled him to attain. In 1794 Mr. Leslie spent a short time in Holland; and in 1796 he made a tour of Germany and Switzerland with Mr. Thomas Wedgwood. In 1800 he invented that admirable and delicate instrument the differential thermometer; and in 1804 appeared his celebrated "Essay on the Nature and Propagation of Heat." For this performance he was honoured by the council of the Royal Society with the Romford medals; and in 1805 he was elected to the mathematical chair in the university of Edinburgh, which, in 1819, he exchanged for that of philosophy on the death of professor Playfair. By the invention of his hygrometer he succeeded in making the discovery of that singularly beautiful process of artificial freezing or consolidation of fluids, which enabled him to congeal mercury, and convert water into ice by evaporation. Early in the year 1832 he was invested with a knighthood of the Guelphic order, an honour he was not destined long to enjoy. A neglected cold, and exposure to wet, in superintending some improvements at his country seat of Coates, near Largo, brought on erysipelas in one of his legs, and the progress of the disease was so rapid that in three days he was a corpse. The chief works of Sir John Leslie are, "An Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the relation of Air to Heat and Moisture;" the "Philosophy of Arithmetic;" "Elements of Geometry;" "Elements of Natural Philosophy;" besides many admirable treatises in "Nicholson's Philosophical Journal," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," &c. Died, Nov. 3, 1832.

LESSING, GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM, an eminent German author, remarkable for the versatility of his genius, was born in 1729, at Kamenz, in Pomerania; and was educated at Meissen and Leipzig. In the early part of his career he connected himself with theatricals, and led an erratic life, but he afterwards compensated for it by the closest mental application. At Berlin, where he sometimes resided, he became acquainted with Voltaire, the Jewish philosopher Mendelssohn, Nicolai, Ramler, Sulzer, and other literary characters. In 1770 the hereditary prince of Brunswick appointed him librarian at Wolfenbützel; and one of the fruits of this appointment was a periodical publication, entitled "Contributions to Literary History." Among his dramatic works are, "Nathan the Wise," "Miss Sarah Samson," "Emilia Galotti," "Minna de Barnhelm," "The Misogynist," and "The Freethinker." His other principal works are, "Laocoon," "Fables," "Fragments of an Unknown," "The Ham-burgh Dramaturgy," and a "Dissertation on the Education of the Human Race." Died, 1781.

LESSIUS, LEONARD, a learned Jesuit, was born near Antwerp, in 1554, and died in 1623. His principal works are, "De Justitia et Jure," "De Protestante Summi Pontificis," &c. His books on the "Existence of a Deity," and the "Immortality of the Soul," have been translated into English.

L'ESTRANGE, SIR ROGER, a political partizan and controversial writer, was born in 1616. His father, Sir Hamond L'Estrange, of Hunstanton-hall, Norfolk, was a zealous royalist; and the son, following his example, was concerned in raising forces, and in some unsuccessful enterprises in favour of Charles I. during the civil wars; for which he was obliged to leave the kingdom. Upon the restoration he returned, and established an English newspaper, under the title of "The Public Intelligencer," in 1663; which he discontinued upon the publication of the first London Gazette. He was author of many violent political tracts; translated Josephus, Cicero's Offices, Seneca's Morals, the Colloquies of Erasmus, and Æsop's Fables. He died in 1704.

LESUEUR, EUSTACHE, a distinguished French painter, was born at Paris, in 1617, and obtained from his countrymen the name of "The French Raphael." His conceptions are noble and elevated; his composition is simple, careful, and well arranged; the drawing is correct, in good taste, and proves his diligent study of the antique and of the great Italian masters; but his colouring is deficient in truth and vigour, which often renders his pictures too uniform. Altogether he may be considered a fair representative of the French school of painting. He died in his 39th year.

LESUEUR, JEAN BAPTISTE, a musical composer, born in 1763. After completing his studies at Amiens, he obtained various appointments, as director of music in cathedrals; but having an inclination for theatrical compositions, he resigned his place at Notre-Dame, in 1788, and produced several operas. "Telemachus" was his first; he afterwards composed "La Caverne," which met with the most brilliant applause; and in 1793 he produced "Paul et Virginie," the "Death of Adam," and "The Bards." This last so delighted Napoleon, that he made him chapel-master at the Tuilleries, conferred on him the order of the legion of honour, and presented him a gold snuff-box, with this inscription:—"The emperor of the French to the author of The Bards."

LETHIEULLER, SMART, an English antiquary and virtuoso, was born in Essex, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. He made a most valuable collection of antiquities, fossils, and other curiosities, and died in 1760.

LETTI, GREGORY, an Italian historian, was born in 1630, at Milan; and, after studying at Rome, went to Geneva, where he abjured the Catholic religion, and afterwards resided in England. While there he was known to be collecting materials for a history of the court of Charles II., and Charles seeing him one day at his levee, told him to take care that his history did not give offence. To which Letti replied, "I will do what I can; but if a man were as wise as Solomon, he would hardly be able to avoid giving some offence." "Why then," retorted Charles, "be as wise as Solomon; write proverbs, and let history alone." Letti, however, did not take this advice. The history appeared, under the title of "Teatro Britannico;" and the au-

NONE ARE MORE TO BE PITIED THAN THOSE WHO HAVE THE LIBERTY OF GRATIFYING THEIR APPETITES BEFORE THEY HAVE LEARNED TO GOVERN THEM.

WHAT IS LUXURY IN ONE RANK OF LIFE, IS NOT LUXURY IN ANOTHER; AND THE LUXURIES OF YESTERDAY BECOME THE NECESSARIES OF TO-DAY.

her was ordered to quit the kingdom. He then went to Amsterdam, where he died in 701. Among his works are, *Lives of "Sixtus V."* 3 vols.; *"Charles V."* 4 vols.; *"Queen Elizabeth,"* 2 vols.; *"Oliver Cromwell,"* 2 vols.; the *"History of Geneva,"* 5 vols.; and a *"History of the Cardinals."* But the whole are so interspersed with error and fiction, that they may be regarded rather as romances than authentic histories.

LETTICE, JOHN, a clergyman, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Rushden, in Northamptonshire, in 1737, and educated at Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards a fellow and public tutor. In 1768 he quitted the retirement of college life, and was secretary to the British embassy at Copenhagen. He subsequently engaged as private tutor in some families of distinction; was presented to the living of Peasemarch, in Sussex, in 1785; and he was also a prebendary in Chichester cathedral. His works consist of *"Fables for the Fire-side,"* 2 vols.; *"Strictures on Elocution;"* *"A Tour through various Parts of Scotland;"* and *"Miscellaneous Pieces on Sacred Subjects;"* besides *Sermons, Tracts, and Poems;* a translation of Holberg's *"Parallel Lives of famous Ladies;"* and, in conjunction with Professor Martyn, *"The Antiquities of Herculaneum."* Died, 1832.

LETTSON, JOHN COAKLEY, an eminent physician, was born in 1744, in the island of Little Vandyke, near Tortola, in the West Indies. He was educated in England, served his time to an apothecary, and became a pupil at St. Thomas's hospital; after which he practised for a short time at Tortola; then returned to Europe, took his degree at Leyden, and settled in London, where he attained considerable celebrity, not merely as a medical practitioner, but as an active philanthropist. He was a member of many literary and scientific institutions, and the author of *"Hints on Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science,"* and other useful works. Died, 1815.

LEUCIPPUS, a philosopher of Elea, who lived in the fifth century before the Christian era. He was the disciple of Zeno, and the master of Democritus. The atomic system originated with him; and thus, by ascribing a sensible power to the particles of matter, and setting them in motion, Leucippus and his follower accounted at once for the origin of the universe, without the interposition of Divine agency. From him Descartes borrowed his hypothesis of the *"Vortices,"* and Kepler was also much indebted to the theory of Leucippus.

LEUNCLAVIUS, JOHN, a native of Westphalia, born in 1533. After visiting various parts of the East, as well as great part of Europe, he settled at Vienna, and wrote a *"History of the Ottoman Empire,"* and the *"Annals of the Sultans."* He also published an abridgment of the *"Basiliensia,"* in 2 folio volumes; and translations of the works of Zosimus and Xenophon. Died, 1593.

LEUSDEN, JOHN, a celebrated biblical critic and theologian, was a native of

Utrecht, where he distinguished himself as one of the most erudite scholars and able divines of the age. His theological works are numerous and valuable. He was born in 1624, and died about the close of the 17th century.

LEUWENHOEK, ANTHONY, a celebrated natural philosopher, was born at Delft, in 1632, and was celebrated for his microscopical improvements and discoveries, chiefly anatomical, the particulars of which were published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences*. A selection from his works was published in English. Died, 1723.

LEVAILLANT, FRANCIS, a traveller and naturalist, was born at Paramaribo, in Guiana, and from childhood showed a strong predilection for the study of natural history, particularly of ornithology. In furtherance of this desire, he undertook to penetrate the interior of Africa; which he twice accomplished, though under circumstances of great difficulty. He published two narratives of his *"Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa,"* and a *"Natural History of African Birds,"* of *"Parrots,"* and of the rare *"Birds of the Indies."* Insurmountable obstacles prevented him from pursuing his researches so far as he wished; but his travels are very amusing, and also afford much information of a philosophical nature. He died at Paris, in 1824, aged 70.

LEVER, Sir ASHTON, an English gentleman, memorable as the collector of a valuable museum of natural history; the expense of which having impaired his fortune, he was authorised, in 1785, by act of parliament, to dispose of it by lottery. The winner, Mr. Parkinson, removed the museum from Leicester-fields to the building now called the Rotunda, in Blackfriars-road; and after exhibiting it some years, sold the whole by auction. Sir Ashton died in 1788.

LEVESQUE DE POUILLI, LOUIS, a member of the French academy of Inscriptions. He died, governor of Rheims, in 1748. He established schools for mathematics, and wrote an ingenious book, entitled *"The Theory of Agreeable Sensations,"* which has been translated into English.

LEVESQUE, PETER CHARLES, a French writer on history and general literature, was born in 1736, at Paris, and was apprenticed to an engraver, but removed and sent to Mazarin college. In 1773 he visited St. Petersburg, and was appointed professor of belles lettres at the school of cadets. After seven years' absence he returned to France, and became professor at the royal college. He was subsequently made a member of the Institute, and died in 1812. Among his writings are, *"A History of Russia;"* *"Histories of France, of Greece, and of the Roman Republic;"* a translation of Thucydides, &c.

LEVI, DAVID, a London Jew, of considerable acquisitions, though of humble birth and occupations. He was first a shoemaker and afterwards, a hatter, but the works he published evinced much study and ability. In 1797 he entered into a polemical

SOPHISTRY IS NOT THE LESS DETESTABLE BECAUSE IT FINDS A REWARD FOR THE ABUSE OF REASON, IN THE APPLAUSE OF FOOLS AND KNAVES.

[LEW]

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[LEY]

RICHES ARE DESIRED MERELY TO ENJOY, OR TO ACQUIRE COMFORT FOR OTHERS, WHICH IS, INDEED, THE NOBLEST SOURCE OF ENJOYMENT.

cal controversy with Dr. Priestley, whose "Letters to the Jews" he answered in two series of epistolary essays. He was also the author of a volume on the Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews; "Lingua Sacra, or a Hebrew and English Dictionary," 3 vols.; "the Pentateuch in Hebrew and English;" a translation of the Hebrew Liturgy, in 6 vols.; "Dissertations on the Prophecies;" and some other works. Born, 1740; died, 1799.

LEIVINGSTON, JAMES, earl of Callendar, a famous soldier of Scotland, was gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles I., who created him lord Levingston of Almonet, in 1633, and afterwards earl of Callendar. He took Carlisle, and endeavoured to rescue Charles from his confinement in the Isle of Wight. Died, 1672.

LEVIS, Duke de, a French nobleman of distinguished talents, who at the beginning of the revolution was chosen as a deputy to the states general, by the nobility of Dijon; but, though friendly to a reform of abuses in government, he opposed the destruction of the monarchy, and in 1792 became an emigrant, and joined the royalist army. Being wounded in the engagement at Quiberon Bay, he came to England, where he resided till the establishment of the consular government, when he returned to France, but passed his time in retirement and literary pursuits. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he was raised to the peerage, and admitted a member of the academy. His works consist of "Maxims and Reflections;" "The Travels of Kanghi, or new Chinese Letters," 2 vols.; "Recollections and Portraits;" and "England at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century." Died, 1830.

LEVIZAC, JOHN PONS VICTOR LACONTZ DE, a French grammarian, was born at Alby, in Languedoc; emigrated to Holland at the beginning of the Revolution; and settled in England as a French teacher. He commenced his literary career as a poet; but he is best known by his Grammars, Dictionaries, and other practical works on the French language. Died, 1813.

LEWIS, JOHN, a learned divine and antiquary, was born at Bristol in 1675, and died at Margate in 1746. He published "The Life of Wickliffe," "Wickliffe's Translation of the New Testament," "The History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet," "The History of the Abbey and Church of Feversham," "The Life of William Caxton," &c.

LEWIS, MERIWETHER, an American officer, born in 1774; and employed by the government of the United States, with Clarke, to make discoveries in the northern parts of the American continent, with a view to the extension of commerce to the Pacific Ocean. In 1805, they undertook a journey for the purpose of discovering the sources of the Missouri; and they passed the winter in an icy region, five hundred leagues beyond its confluence. Lewis was soon after made governor of Louisiana, and Clarke a general of its militia, and agent of the United States for Indian affairs. Lewis died in 1809.

LEWIS, MATTHEW GREGORY, (familiarly

styled "Monk" Lewis), a popular romance writer and dramatist, was born in London, in 1773, and was the son of the under secretary at war. He was educated at Westminster school; after which he travelled on the continent, and imbibed while in Germany that taste for the marvellous and romantic which characterizes most of his writings. His first production was "The Monk," a romance, admired for its talent, but justly censured for its licentiousness; he also wrote "Feudal Tyrants," 4 vols.; "Romantic Tales," 4 vols.; "Tales of Terror;" "The Castle Spectre," a drama, and many others. He was a member of parliament, but undistinguished by any oratorical powers; and he died in 1816.

LEY, Sir JAMES, a learned English judge, was a native of Wiltshire, and for his extraordinary merit was made lord chief justice, first in Ireland, and afterwards in England. He was also created baron Ley, lord high treasurer, and earl of Marlborough. Born, 1552; died, 1636.

LEY, HUGH, M.D., was born at Abingdon, in Berkshire, in 1790, and received his education there under the celebrated Dr. Lempriere. He graduated at Edinburgh, in 1813; afterwards became a physician in the Middlesex hospital; and was appointed to the obstetric chair at St. Bartholomew's in 1835. He was the author of "An Essay on Laryngismus Stridulus," and of many papers in the Medical Gazette; but it was in the lecture-room that his abilities were seen to the greatest advantage. Died, 1837.

LEYBOURN, WILLIAM, a mathematical writer, was originally a printer in London. He became a schoolmaster, and published a number of practical works, which were once popular and of great utility, particularly "A Treatise on Surveying;" "A Course of Mathematics;" and the "Traders' Sure Guide." He died about 1696.

LEYDEN, JOHN, a physician, but more distinguished as a poet and oriental scholar, was born in 1775, at Denholm, Roxburghshire, and was the son of a small farmer. Displaying in early youth an eager desire for acquiring knowledge, his parents contrived to send him to a college at Edinburgh, where he first studied theology, but relinquished it for medicine, and, in addition to the learned languages, he acquired French, Spanish, Italian, German, Arabic, and Persian. In 1801 he assisted Sir Walter Scott in procuring materials and illustrations for his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," and republished "The Complaint of Scotland," with a learned preliminary dissertation, notes, and a glossary. Having obtained a doctor's degree, he was appointed assistant surgeon on the Madras establishment; after which he was made professor of the native dialects in the Bengal college; from which situation, however, he was removed, to be judge of the twenty-four Pergunnahs of Calcutta. His power of acquiring languages was truly wonderful, and during his residence in India he devoted himself to the study of oriental literature; but he did not long survive the influence of the climate. His "Poetical Remains" were published in 1821.

LEYDECKER, MELCHIOR, professor of

THE GREAT ADVANTAGE TO BE EXPECTED FROM LIBERTY IS, THAT JUSTICE SHOULD BE EXACTLY AND EQUALLY ADMINISTERED TO EVERY ONE.

livity at Utrecht, was born at Middleburgh, in 1652, and died in 1721. He was a sound theologian, and wrote a "Treatise on the Republic of the Hebrews," 2 vols. folio; "A History of the African Church," and other works.

LEZAY-MARNESIA, CLAUDE FRANCIS ADRIAN, marquis de, was born at Metz, in 1735. In his youth he entered into the French army, but soon quitted it, and retired to his estate of St. Julian, near Lons-le-Saunier, where he employed himself in literature. At the commencement of the French revolution he was chosen a deputy from the states-general, and sat in the constituent assembly; but alarmed at the progress of Jacobinism, he emigrated to North America in 1790, taking with him artists, labourers, &c. to form a colony on a large tract of land he had purchased of the Scioto company; but the scheme failed, and he returned to France in 1792. During the reign of terror he was arrested and imprisoned, but regained his liberty on the fall of Robespierre; and died in 1800.

LEZAY-MARNESIA, ADRIAN, count de, son of the preceding, was engaged on several diplomatic missions under the consulate. In 1806 he was made prefect of the department of the Rhine and Moselle, and in 1810 of that of the Lower Rhine, in which office he was continued after the restoration. He wrote several political tracts, which at the time excited considerable attention; and died in 1814.

LHUYD, EDWARD, an eminent antiquary and naturalist, born about 1670, was a native of Wales; studied at Jesus college, Oxford, in which university he succeeded Dr. Plot as keeper of the Ashmolean museum; and was the author of a learned and valuable work, entitled "Archæologia Britannica." He also published "Lithophylacii Britannici Iconographia;" and left in manuscript an "Irish-English Dictionary;" and other curious papers on antiquarian subjects. Died, 1709.

LHUYD, or LHUYD, HUMPHREY, an antiquary, born at Denbigh, Wales; author of "Commentarioli Britannicæ descriptionis fragmentum;" "De Monâ rudium Insulâ;" "De Armamentario manô;" and "The History of Cambria." Died, 1570.

LIBANIUS, a celebrated Greek rhetorician, born at Antioch in 314. He studied at Athens, and afterwards became famous as a teacher of eloquence at Constantinople, till the jealousy of the other professors being excited by his success, he was accused of magical practices, and banished. He afterwards became preceptor to Basil and John Chrysostom, so celebrated in the Christian church; and on the accession of Julian, he was honoured with his friendship, and is supposed to have assisted the emperor in some of his compositions. Many of his orations and declamations are extant, but they are verbose and pedantic.

LICETUS, FORTUNUS, a voluminous Genoese writer on medicine, philosophy, history, and antiquities, who occupied the medical chair in the university of Padua till his death, in 1657.

LICHTENBERG, GEORGE CHRISTOPHER,

an eminent natural philosopher, was born near Darmstadt, in 1742; studied at Göttingen, where he was appointed professor extraordinary of the physical sciences; and succeeded Eriksen, in 1777, as professor of experimental philosophy. His astronomical observations were original and important. He also indulged much in satire; and among others, possessing much wit and humour, was an effusion, entitled "The Physiognomy of Tails," in which Lavater and his system were held up to ridicule. Died, 1799.

LICHTENSTEIN, JOSEPH WENCESLAUS, prince of, an Austrian general and diplomatist, was born at Vienna, 1694. He had the chief command of the Austrian army in Italy, with the title of field-marshal, in 1746, when he gained the victory of Placentia. From that time he was chiefly employed in diplomatic affairs, and the duties of his office, as director-general of the artillery. He was a patron of the arts and artists, and founder of the Lichtenstein gallery at Vienna. Died, 1772.

LIDDEL DUNCAN, a mathematician and physician, was born in 1561 at Aberdeen, where he received his education. He afterwards went to Frankfort, and there taught mathematics and philosophy, till obliged to leave that city on account of a contagious disease, at that time raging there. He then removed to Rostock, and, in 1591, was elected professor of mathematics at Helmstadt, where he took his doctor's degree in physic. In 1607 he returned to Scotland, and founded a mathematical professorship and six scholarships at Aberdeen. He wrote several works on medical subjects; and died in 1613.

LIEUTAUD, JOSEPH, a physician, was born at Aix, in Provence, and became first physician to the king of France, and, in 1732, member of the academy of sciences. He wrote "Anatomical Essays;" "Elements of Physiology;" a "Synopsis of the Practice of Medicine;" and *Historia Anatomico Medico.* Died, 1780.

LIGHTFOOT, JOHN, a learned English divine, was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire, in 1602, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. He made extraordinary advances in the Greek and Latin languages, and applied himself to Hebrew with singular assiduity and success. In 1629, he printed his first work entitled "Erobim, or Miscellanies, Christian and Judaical." He distinguished himself as a zealous promoter of the Polyglott Bible, and, at the Restoration, was appointed one of the assistants at the Savoy conference. He became vice-chancellor of Cambridge, and died in 1675. The works of Lightfoot, who, for biblical learning, has had few equals, were printed in 1614, 2 vols., folio, and his "Remains," were published by Strype, in 1700.

LIGHTFOOT, JOHN, a botanist, born at Newent, in Gloucestershire, in 1736, was educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, and became, successively, rector of Shelden, in Hampshire, and of Gotham and Sutton, in Nottinghamshire. He was patronized by the duchess of Portland, and drew up the catalogue of her museum. He was a fel-

BY ENDEAVOURING TO PURCHASE THE REPUTATION OF BEING WITTY, YOU ARE LIKELY TO LOSE THE REPUTATION OF BEING THOUGHT WISE.

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IF YOU LEND MONEY, LET IT NOT BE FOR AN INDEFINITE TIME; FOR THE INTEREST OF AN OLD DEBT IS OFTEN PAID IN ILL LANGUAGE.

low of the Royal and Linnæan Societies; and published the "Flora Scotica," 2 vols. He died in 1798, and his Herbarium was purchased by George III.

LIGNE, CHARLES JOSEPH, prince de, was born at Brussels, in 1735; entered the Austrian army at the age of seventeen; distinguished himself in the seven years' war; was invited to the French court by the count D'Artois, and admitted into the privacy of the royal family; was sent on a mission to Russia, where his talents and personal accomplishments rendered him a great favourite of Catharine, who made him a field-marshal and gave him an estate in the Crimea; and, after enjoying great popularity, he died in 1814. His knowledge, experience, activity, and acute observation appear by the numerous writings which he published, at different periods; and the information he gives of the leading persons and events of his time, is detailed in an amusing and instructive manner.

LIGONIER, JOHN, earl of, field-marshal of the English army. He served in all the wars of queen Anne, under the duke of Marlborough, with distinguished glory, and was employed in every succeeding war. He died in 1770, aged 92.

LIGORIO, PETER, a painter and architect of Naples, who died in 1580. His "Designs after the Antique," make thirty volumes in folio.

LILBURNE, JOHN, a violent and enthusiastic republican in the reign of Charles I. was born in 1618, in the county of Durham. Having gone to Holland to superintend the printing of some libels on the government, he was sentenced by the star-chamber council to receive 500 lashes and to stand in the pillory; for which the long parliament voted him reparation. He sought at the battle of Edge-hill as a captain of foot; but at Brentford he was made prisoner, and carried to Oxford, where he would have been hanged, had not the parliament threatened retaliation. He then obtained his liberty, and was made first a major, and afterwards a colonel of dragoons, in which capacity he served at the battle of Marston-moor, where he behaved with great gallantry. Being committed to Newgate for contempt, when brought before the house of Lords for a libel on the earl of Manchester, he contrived, while thus imprisoned, to publish pamphlets in rapid succession, in which he virulently assailed his enemies, and even charged Cromwell and Ireton with high treason. For this piece of daring he was again tried, but he defended himself with so much boldness and ability, that he was acquitted. He possessed an unconquerable spirit, and was of so quarrelsome a disposition that it has been appositely said of him, "that if there were none living but him, John would be against Lilburne, and Lilburne against John." He died in 1657.

LILLO, GEORGE, a tragic writer of the last century, was born in London, in 1693. He carried on the business of a jeweller many years in a style of great respectability, and contrived to devote no small portion of his time to dramatic productions. He well knew how to touch the heart, and

his pieces, which are subservient to the cause of virtue, are, "George Barnwell;" "Fatal Curiosity;" and "Arden of Fever-sham." He died in 1739.

LILLY, JOHN, an English writer, was born in Kent, about 1533, and died about 1600. He wrote "Euphues," a description of different characters; also some plays, as "Endymion;" "Campaspe;" "Midas," acted before queen Elizabeth; "The Maid's Metamorphosis;" "The Woman in the Moon," &c.

LILLY, WILLIAM, an English astrologer, was born in Leicestershire, in 1602. After receiving a common education he went to London, and became book-keeper to a tradesman, at whose death he married his widow. In 1632 he became the pupil of Evans the astrologer, and soon excelled his master. He was employed by both parties during the civil wars, and even Charles I. is said to have made use of him. Lilly was certainly consulted respecting the king's projected escape from Carisbrook castle. He, however, gained more from the parliament party; and the predictions contained in his almanacks had a wonderful effect upon the soldiers and common people. He died at Horsham, in 1681. His principal works are, "Christian Astrology;" "A Collection of Nativities;" and "Observations on the Life and Death of Charles, late King of England."

LILY, WILLIAM, a learned grammarian, born at Odiham, in Hampshire, in 1466. He was appointed first master of St. Paul's school by the founder, Dr. Collet, in 1510, and died of the plague in London, in 1522. He is highly praised by Erasmus, for his uncommon knowledge in the languages, and admirable skill in the instruction of youth. He wrote some poems and tracts, but he is chiefly remembered by the Latin grammar which bears his name.

LIMBORCH, PHILIP, a celebrated Dutch theologian, of the sect of remonstrants, born at Amsterdam, in 1633; chosen professor of divinity there in 1668; and died in 1712. He was the author of "A History of the Inquisition;" "A System of Christian Theology;" and other works.

LIMONADE, Count de, an emancipated Negro slave of Hayti, born about 1770; distinguished in the war of independence waged by Toussaint; and was secretary of foreign affairs to Christophe, when he superseded Dessalines as emperor of Hayti. He survived the suicidal death of Christophe, and the destruction of the imperial government. His sagacity and statesman-like talents were exhibited in frequent diplomatic correspondences with Napoleon's ministers.

LINACRE, DR. THOMAS, a very learned English physician, was born in 1460. He projected the foundation of the college of physicians, was the first president after its erection, and held that office for the seven years he lived afterwards. He was successively physician to four sovereigns; but at the close of his life he entered into orders, and obtained the prebendaryship of York, and a prebend of Westminster. Died, 1524.

LIND, JAMES, an ingenious English phy-

MAKE USE OF TIME IF THOU LOVEST ETERNITY! KNOW, THAT AS YESTERDAY CANNOT BE RECALLED, TO-MORROW CANNOT BE ASSURED.

sician, who wrote treatises on the scurvy, and on the means of preserving the health of women. Died, 1794.

LINDANUS, WILLIAM, a native of Dordt, who exercised the office of inquisitor, in Holland and Friesland, with such severity, that Philip II. made him bishop of Ruremunde, in 1562; and in 1588 he was removed to Ghent, where he died the same year. He was the author of several theological tracts, in Latin, all of them tinged with intolerance.

LINDBLOM, AXEL, a Swedish lexicographer; professor of belles lettres and politics at Upsal, of which place he was afterwards archbishop. He crowned Bernadotte in 1818, and died the year following.

LINDSAY, or LYNDSEY, Sir David, an ancient Scottish poet, descended from a noble family, was born at Garmilton, in Haddingtonshire, in 1490, and became page of honour to James V., then an infant. His first poetical effort was the "Dreme," after which he wrote the "Complaynt," and presented it to the king. In 1530, he was inaugurated Lyon king-at-arms, knighted, and sent on a mission to Charles V.; on his return from which he occupied himself on a drama of a singular kind, entitled a "Satyre of the Three Estates," which was followed by "The History and Testament of Squire Meldrum," and other poems. During the regency, he espoused the cause of the reformers and entered with great zeal into religious disputes. His death took place about the year 1537. A complete edition of his works was published in 1806.

LINDSEY, THEOPHILUS, an eminent divine of the Unitarian persuasion, was born in 1723, at Middlewich, in Cheshire, and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He entered into orders, and held the vicarage of Catterick, in Yorkshire, which from conscientious scruples he resigned, and embraced the principles of Unitarianism. From 1774 till 1793, he was minister of a congregation in Essex street, in the Strand; and died in 1803. He wrote several works on the subject of his faith; among which are, his "Apology," and a "Sequel to the Apology;" "Considerations on the Divine Government;" an "Historical View of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship," &c.

LINGUET, SIMON NICHOLAS HENRY, a political and miscellaneous writer, was born at Rheims, in 1736. Early in life he entered the army, and served as aid-de-camp to the prince de Beauvau, in Portugal; he afterwards studied the law, and became a barrister; but being expelled from the bar, in consequence of some dispute with his professional brethren, he turned political writer, and having given offence to the ruling powers, was sent to the Bastille. On obtaining his liberty, he published an account of his imprisonment, a work which produced a strong sensation, and is said to have prepared the way for subsequent events. He retired to Brussels in 1787, and there published his "Annales Politiques," for which he was rewarded by the emperor Joseph II. with a present of

1000 ducats. He then returned to France; took an active part in the revolution; and closed his life by the guillotine, at Paris, in 1794.

LINIERS, DON SANTIAGO, a Spanish admiral, born in 1760. He re-took Buenos Ayres from the English in 1808, and treated with Napoleon for the purpose of subjecting New Spain to his brother Joseph's authority. Attempting an ultra-royalist plot to suppress the revolution, he was arrested, condemned, and executed, by the successful insurgents, at Buenos Ayres, in 1809.

LINLEY, THOMAS, the name of two distinguished English musicians, father and son. The elder received his musical education under Chillicott, the organist at Bath, and for many years conducted the oratorios and concerts in that city. One of his daughters became the object of a most romantic attachment to, and subsequently married, the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan; and on that gentleman completing the purchase of Drury-lane theatre, Linley became joint patentee with him, and conducted the musical department. In conjunction with his son, whose professional abilities were of a high order, he composed the airs to numerous operas, many of which are still held in great esteem. A melancholy fate awaited the younger Linley. In August, 1788, while on a visit, with his sisters, at Grimsthorpe, the seat of the duke of Ancaster, he went on board a pleasure-boat in the canal, with three other young men, when, through some mismanagement, the boat upset; his companions saved themselves by clinging to the keel, but he sank in his endeavours to reach the shore. On the intelligence being conveyed to his father, he was seized with a brain fever, and though he lived till the year 1795, he never recovered the shock which the loss of his favourite and talented son occasioned.

LINN, JOHN BLAIR, an American poet, born in 1777, at Philippenburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1799 he became a preacher among the Presbyterians at Philadelphia; but continued to cultivate his poetical talents. He replied with zeal and indignation to Dr. Priestley, respecting the comparison drawn by the latter between the merits of Jesus Christ and Socrates; was the author of "The Powers of Genius," and other poems; and died in 1804.

LINNEÆUS, or more properly, LINNÉ, CHARLES VON, the most celebrated of modern naturalists, and the founder of the present botanic system, was born in 1707, at Rönshult, in Sweden. From his infancy he discovered a propensity and talent for the study of plants; and though destined for the church, his predilection for natural history withdrew his attention from theological studies, and his destination was changed for the medical profession. While at the universities of Lund and Upsal, he laboured under great disadvantages, from the narrowness of his father's circumstances; but the patronage of Celsius, the theological professor, who was also a naturalist, improved his condition, and he obtained some private pupils. It was at

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this period that he formed the idea of that botanical system which has immortalized his name. In 1732 he made a tour through Lapland, and, visiting the mining district round Fahlun, formed a system of that science, which he afterwards published in his "Systema Naturæ." He next resided for three years in Holland, where he took his doctor's degree, and was superintendent of Clifford's celebrated garden, at Harlecamp, near Haarlem. After visiting England, in 1738, he made an excursion to Paris, and, towards the end of that year, returned to his native country, and settled as a physician at Stockholm, where the establishment of a royal academy, of which he was one of the first members, contributed to the advancement of his reputation, by the opportunities which it afforded for the display of his abilities. In 1741, he succeeded to the professorship of medicine at Upsal, to which was added the superintendence of the botanic garden. His fame now spread through the civilized world, and scientific bodies eagerly enrolled him among their members: in 1747 he was nominated royal architect; in 1753 he was created a knight of the polar star—an honour never before bestowed on a literary man; in 1761, he was elevated to the rank of nobility, and acquired a moderate degree of opulence, sufficient to enable him to purchase an estate and mansion at Hammarby, near Upsal, where he chiefly resided during the last years of his life. He died in 1778. Besides his works on natural history, he published a classified "Materia Medica," &c.; but it is as the founder of a system of botanical science that he ranks as an original genius, and will continue to be remembered.

LINSCHOTEN, JOHN HUGH VAN, a Dutch voyager, of the 16th century, who wrote narratives of his voyages to the East Indies, and a description of the coasts of Guinea, Congo, and Angola. Born, 1553; died, 1633.

LINT, PETER VAN, an historical and portrait painter of Antwerp, was born in 1609. He painted in Italy several years, and returned to his own country increased in wealth and reputation.—A relation of his, HENDRIC VAN LINT, was an eminent landscape painter, and executed some fine views about Rome.

LIOTARD, PETER, a French botanist, was originally a peasant in Dauphiny, and afterwards a common soldier. Liotard was above forty years old when he began to study botany, but he applied to it with such ardour that in 1792 he was appointed director of the public garden at Grenoble, where he died in 1796.

LIPPI, LORENZO, a painter and poet, was born at Florence in 1606, and died in 1664. He executed many fine pieces for the chapels and convents of his native city. As a poet he is known by a burlesque piece entitled, "Malmantile Racquistato," printed at Florence in 1668, 4to. under the name of Perion Zippoli.—There were also two other Florentine artists of the name of LIPPI; one, FRANCESCO FILIPPO, who died in 1488; and his son FILIPPO, who died in 1503: the latter was a painter of considerable talent and reputation.

LIPSIUS, JONAS, an eminent critic and scholar, born at Overysche, a village of Brabant, in 1547. He studied at Aeth, Cologne, and Louvain; then went to Rome, and became secretary to cardinal Granvelin. On his return to the Netherlands, after a short time spent at Louvain, he visited the capital of the German empire, and then accepted a professorship in the university of Jena. Many tempting and honourable offers were made him by various potentates, to engage him in their service; but he refused them all; and, at length, died at Louvain, in 1606. Lipsius changed his religion several times; and whether as a Catholic, a Lutheran, or a Calvinist, he was equally zealous for the time, and equally bigotted. He wrote many learned treatises, but his principal work is the "Varie Lectiones."

LISLE, SIR GEORGE, a gallant royalist officer during the civil wars in England, was a native of London, where his father was a bookseller. He distinguished himself so much by his courage at the battle of Newbury, that Charles I. knighted him on the field. In 1648 he defended Colchester with great bravery; but being at length compelled to surrender the town, he was basely shot by the parliamentarian leaders. He submitted to his fate with heroic fortitude.

LISLE, CLAUDE DE, a French historian, was born at Vascoeurs, in 1644, and died in 1730. His works are, "Relation Historique du Royaume de Siam;" "Abbrégement of the Universal History," 7 vols.; and a "Genealogical and Historical Atlas."

—WILLIAM DE, son of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1675. He was appointed geographer to the king, to whom he had the honour of giving lessons in that science. Died, 1736.—LOUIS DE, brother of the preceding, an able astronomer and geographer, made several journeys on the coast of the frozen ocean, to determine the situation of a variety of places in the countries lying nearest to the north-pole; after which he traversed Siberia; and in 1741 went alone to Kamtschatka, with the same object; but died the same year.—JOSEPH NICHOLAS DE, the youngest and most celebrated of the three brothers, was born at Paris, in 1688; visited England, where he formed an acquaintance with Newton and Halley; and in 1726 was appointed astronomer-royal at Petersburg, where he resided twenty-one years, during which he published "Mémoires illustrative of the History of Astronomy," 2 vols. 4to.; and an atlas of Russia. On his return to Paris, in 1747, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the royal college. Died, 1768.

LISLE, JOHN BAPTIST ISOARD DE, a French writer, known also under the name of Delivie de Sales, was born at Lyons, in 1743. He was the author of "La Philosophie de la Nature," which being denounced as immoral and irreligious, he was tried and imprisoned, thereby acquiring a temporary celebrity. He afterwards wrote romances, histories, and Platonic dreams; was imprisoned during the reign of Robespierre; subsequently became a member of the Institute; and died in 1816.

TO BE IGNORANT OF OURSELVES, AND TO SEEM TO KNOW THOSE THINGS WHEREOF WE ARE IGNORANT, IS NEXT TO MADNESS.

IN CONVERSATION, AVOID IDLE JESTS AND VAIN COMPLIMENTS: VIRTUE, LIKE A RICH STONE, IS EVER BEST WHEN PLAINLY SET.

LISTER, MARTIN, a physician and naturalist, born at Radcliffe, in Buckinghamshire, about 1638. In 1670 he settled at York as a practitioner; removed to London in 1683, and obtained his diploma; was elected a fellow of the royal college of physicians; attended the earl of Portland in his embassy to France, in 1696, of which he published an account; was made physician in ordinary to queen Anne, in 1709; and died in 1712. He published several works on natural history, and communicated many papers to the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow.

LITHGOW, WILLIAM, a native of Scotland, who in the reign of queen Elizabeth travelled on foot through numerous countries in Europe, Asia, and America, over a distance of more than 36,000 miles; during which he encountered many hardships, and was at length thrown into the prisons of the Inquisition in Spain, and so cruelly tortured, as to be deprived of the use of his limbs. On regaining his liberty, and coming to England, he published an account of his adventures, which he presented to James I. He also wrote a narrative of the siege of Breda. Died, 1640.

LITTLE, WILLIAM, an ancient English historian, known also by the name of Gulielmus Nabrigensis, was born at Biddlington, in Yorkshire, in 1136, and educated at the abbey of Newborough, in the same county. In his advanced years he composed a History of England, in five books, from the Norman Conquest to 1197, which for veracity, regularity of disposition, and purity of language, is one of the most valuable productions of that period.

LITTLETON, ADAM, a learned divine, was born at Hales Owen, in Shropshire, in 1627, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected student of Christ-church, Oxford, but was ejected by the parliamentary visitors in 1648. He then became usher to Dr. Busby, and in 1658 was appointed under master. In 1674, being D.D., he obtained the living of Chelsea, and a prebend of Westminster. He was the author of "Elements Religiæ," a Latin and English Dictionary, several sermons, and other works. Died, 1694.

LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON, THOMAS, a celebrated English judge, and law authority, was born at Frankley, in Worcester-shire. He studied at the Temple; was appointed one of the judges of the common pleas, and continued to enjoy the esteem of his sovereign, Edward IV., and the nation, until his death, at an advanced age, in 1481. The memory of Judge Littleton is preserved by his celebrated treatise on "Tenures," which is esteemed the principal authority for the law of real property in England. This work has been commented on by Coke, Sir M. Hale, lord chancellor Nottingham, and other eminent legal characters.

LITTLETON, EDWARD, an able English judge, was of the same family as the preceding, and born at Henley, in Shropshire, in 1580. In 1639 he was made chief justice of the common pleas, and the year following lord keeper of the great seal, at which time he was created a peer by the title of lord Littleton. He died at Oxford in 1643.

LIVERPOOL, CHARLES JENKINSON, earl of, eldest son of colonel Jenkinson, was born in 1737, and received his education at the Charter-house, and at University college, Oxford. He entered parliament in 1761, and soon took office as under-secretary of state; in 1766 he was made a lord of the admiralty; in 1772, vice-treasurer of Ireland; in 1776, secretary at war; and in 1784, president of the board of trade. He was a great favourite of George III. and was often accused of being one of his secret advisers. In 1786 he was created baron Hawkesbury; in 1796, earl of Liverpool; and he died in 1808.

LIVERPOOL, ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON, earl of, son of the preceding, was born in 1770, and received his education at the same seminaries of learning as his father. On quitting college, he spent some time in foreign travel; was in Paris during the destruction of the Bastille, and rendered himself useful at that period to the English government by his communications to Mr. Pitt. At the general election in 1790, Mr. Jenkinson was returned member for Rye; and as he wanted twelve months of the age required for a member to sit in parliament, he spent that time in acquiring further information respecting continental affairs. His maiden speech in 1792 indicated his future eminence as an orator, and as a member of the cabinet. In 1796, his father being created earl of Liverpool, he became lord Hawkesbury, and was made a commissioner of Indian affairs. In 1801 he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs; which office, four years after, he exchanged for that of the Home department. This he resigned on the dissolution of the Addington administration; and at the death of Mr. Pitt, succeeded him as lord warden of the Cinque-ports. In 1807 he was again minister for the Home department; and on the death of his father, in the year following, succeeded to the title of earl of Liverpool. At the death of Mr. Perceval, in 1812, his lordship was raised to the premiership, and he held that elevated station till 1827, when an apoplectic and paralytic attack rendered him incapable of public business. He died in 1828.

LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM, an American author and statesman, was born at New York, in 1723. He filled several important situations at New York, and after the establishment of the constitution, was made governor of New Jersey. He was a zealous advocate of American independence; wrote a "Review of the Military Operations in North America, from 1753 to 1758;" "Philosophical Solitude," a poem; and several other works. Died, 1790.

LIVINGSTON, BROCKHOLST, son of the preceding, was born at New York, in 1737; entered the army in 1776; and being afterwards attached to the suite of general Arnold, with the rank of major, he shared in the honour of the conquest of Burgoyne. In 1779 he accompanied Mr. Jay to the court of Spain, as his private secretary; studied the law on his return; and ultimately became judge of the supreme court of the state of New York, in 1802. He enjoyed the reputation of being an upright

NO WOMAN OF SENSE OR PROPER FEELING WILL CHOOSE A HUSBAND OR A FRIEND.

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judge, an able pleader, and an accomplished scholar. Died, 1823.

LIVINGSTON, ROBERT, an eminent American politician, was born at New York, in 1746; in which city he practised the law with great success. He was one of the committee to prepare the declaration of independence; was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1790; and, throughout the war of the revolution, signalized himself by his zeal and efficiency in the cause. He was afterwards chancellor of the state of New York; and, in 1801, was appointed by president Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary to France, where, during a residence of several years, he was treated with marked attention by Buonaparte, who, on his quitting Paris, presented to him a splendid snuff-box, with a miniature likeness of himself, painted by Isabey. Died, 1813.

LIVIUS, or LIVY, TITUS, a celebrated Roman historian, was born in the territory of Patavium, now Padua. In the reign of Augustus he went to Rome, and was held in great esteem by the emperor and many other distinguished characters. His reputation is principally built upon his "History of Rome," from the foundation of the city to the death of Drusus, in one hundred and forty-two books, of which only thirty-five have been preserved. This history is highly praised by Seneca, Pliny the Elder, Quintilian, &c.; and may be regarded as one of the most valuable literary relics of antiquity.

LLORENTE, DON JUAN ANTONIO, a modern Spanish historian and ecclesiastic, born in 1756. He was secretary-general to the Inquisition, of which court he published a "Complete History." He was also the author of "Memoirs relative to the History of the Spanish Revolution," "Political Portraits of the Popes," and other works. Having accepted a situation under Joseph Buonaparte, and written in his favour, he was compelled to quit Spain on the return of Ferdinand. Died, 1823.

LLOYD, DAVID, a biographical writer of the 17th century, was born in Merionethshire, in 1625; was educated at Oxford; became reader at the Charter-house; subsequently obtained a prebend at St. Asaph; and died in 1691. His principal works are, "Memoirs of the Statesmen and Favourites of England;" "Memoirs of Persons who suffered for their Loyalty;" a "Life of General Monk;" and a "History of Plots and Conspiracies."

LLOYD, HENRY, an eminent military officer, and writer on tactics, was born in Wales, in 1729. He served with great reputation in the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian armies, and rose to the rank of general. On his return to England he surveyed the coasts, wrote a memoir on the "Invasion and Defence of Great Britain," and a treatise on the composition of different armies, ancient and modern. Died, 1763.

LLOYD, ROBERT, an English poet, was born in 1733, and was the son of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, second master of Westminster school. After finishing his education at Trinity college, Cambridge, he became an usher at Westminster; but disliking the restraints which the situation imposed on

him, and having formed an acquaintance with Churchill, Bonnel Thornton, &c. other gay wits of that age, he quitted the usher's desk, and commenced author by profession. His first production, "The Actor," gave rise, it is said, to the famous Rosciad of his friend Churchill. His other poems possess much merit; but his genius could not shield him from the assaults of poverty, and he died a prisoner in the Fleet, in 1764.

LOYD, WILLIAM, a learned English prelate, was born in 1627, at Tilehurst, in Berkshire; was educated at Oxford; obtained a prebend in the collegiate church of Ripon, soon after the Restoration; was appointed chaplain to the king in 1686; and collated to a prebend in Salisbury the year following. Other church preferments followed; and, in 1690, he was raised to the bishopric of St. Asaph, when he joined archbishop Sancroft and other prelates in presenting a petition to James II. deprecating his assumed power of suspending the laws against popery. On the revolution taking place he was made almoner to king William; was promoted to the see of Worcester, in 1692; and died, bishop of Lichester, in 1717. His writings, which relate to divinity and history, display much learning and acuteness. Among them are, "A Dissertation upon Daniel's Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks;" "An Account of the Life of Pythagoras;" "The History of the Government of the Church," &c.

LOBEIRA, VASCO, author of the celebrated romance of "Amadis de Gaul," was a native of Porto, in Portugal, in the 14th century. In 1398 he was knighted by Joam I. on the field of battle at Aljubarrotta; and he died at Elvas, in 1403. Dr. Southey has translated Lobeira's work, and has satisfactorily proved it to be an original, and not a translation from the French, as many had before imagined.

LOBO, JEROME, a Portuguese Jesuit, was born at Lisbon, in 1693. He went as a missionary to Abyssinia, and, on his return to Europe, became rector of the college of Coimbra, where he died in 1778. He wrote "An Account of Abyssinia," of which Dr. Johnson published an abridged translation.

LOCK, MATTHEW, an eminent English musician, was born at Exeter, where he became a chorister in the cathedral. He published some musical pieces in 1657, and, after the Restoration, he was employed as a composer of operas. He was also appointed composer to the chapel royal; and has acquired considerable reputation by the beautiful music to Shakespeare's Macbeth.

LOCKE, JOHN, one of the most eminent philosophers and writers of modern times, was born at Wrington, in Somersetshire, in 1632. He was educated at Westminster school, and Christchurch college, Oxford, where he distinguished himself much by his general proficiency; and finally applied to the study of physic. In the year 1666, he was introduced to lord Ashley, afterwards the celebrated earl of Shaftesbury, to whom he became essentially servicable in his medical capacity, and who formed a high opinion of his general powers, and introduced him to the duke of Buckingham, the earl of Halifax, and other distinguished

PLeasures, when unduly taken, enervate the soul, make fools of the wise, and cowards of the brave.

SO FAR AS WE FALL SHORT OF TRUE HOLINESS, WE FALL SHORT OF TRUE HAPPINESS, FOR THEY ARE INSEPARABLE.

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characters. He also confided to him the superintendence of his son's education; and when, in 1672, lord Shaftesbury was appointed chancellor, he made Mr. Locke secretary of presentations, and, at a later period, secretary to the board of trade. On his patron retiring to Holland, to avoid a late prosecution, Locke accompanied him, and remained there several years. So obnoxious was he to James's government, that the English envoy demanded Mr. Locke of the States, on suspicion of his being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion, which occasioned him to keep private, and employ himself in finishing his *Essay on the Human Understanding*. At the close of the revolution he returned to England, and was made a commissioner of trade and plantations. He died at Oates, in Essex, in 1704. His principal works are, an *Essay on Human Understanding*; "2 vols.; *Letters on Toleration*;" "A Treatise on Civil Government;" and "Thoughts concerning Education."

LOCKMAN, JOHN, an English writer, was the author of "*Rosalinda*," a musical drama; and "*David's Lamentations*," an oratorio. He was also one of the compilers of the *Great Historical Dictionary*. He died in 1771.

LODGE, THOMAS, an English physician and poet, who died in 1625. He wrote "*Wounds of Civil War*," a tragedy; "*Looking-glass for London and England*," a tragi-comedy. He also assisted Robert Green in writing some of his works.

LOEWENDAL, ULRIC FREDERIC WOLDEMAR, count de, a brave general, was born at Hamburg, in 1700. He began his military career in the Polish service, from which he passed into that of Denmark against Sweden. He next joined the imperial army, and distinguished himself in the famous battle of Peterwaradin, and at the sieges of Temeswar and Belgrade. He was next in the service of the Russians, as commander in chief; and his reputation was so great that the king of France invited him into his employ, which he accepted. He displayed his skill and valour on many occasions, particularly at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745; but his greatest exploit was the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom by assault, Sept. 16, 1747. Died, 1755.

LOFTUS, DUDLEY, an oriental scholar, was born, in 1618, at Rathfarnham, near Dublin; studied at Trinity college, and at Oxford; became vicar-general and judge of the prerogative court in Ireland; and died in 1693. Among his writings are, "*A History of the Eastern and Western Churches*;" "*The History of Our Saviour*, taken from the Greek, Syriac, and other oriental authors;" a translation of the *Ethiopic New Testament* into Latin, &c.

LOGAN, JOHN, a Scottish divine and poet, was born in 1746, and died in 1788. His poems were published in 8vo. 1781; and in 1790 and 1791, two volumes of his sermons were printed; for he had obtained much distinction as an eloquent and affecting preacher.

LOGAN, FREDERIC, baron DE, a German poet, was born in 1604, and died in

1655. Lessing and Ramler published an edition of his *Epigrams*, which are much esteemed.

LOHEENSTEIN, DANIEL GASPARD DE, a learned German nobleman, was born at Nimptsch, in Silesia, in 1638, and died in 1683. He wrote some dramatic pieces; an historical romance, entitled "*Arminius, or the Defender of Germanic Liberty*," 2 vols., &c.

LOKMAM, surnamed Al-hakim, or the Wise, an Eastern philosopher and fabulist, who by some is supposed to have been an Abyssinian, and by others an Arabian, is said to have been contemporary with David, and that he embraced the Jewish faith; but neither the age in which he lived, nor the country which gave him birth, are correctly known. His fables were published at Leyden, by Erpenius, in Arabic and Latin, in 1636.

LOLLARD, WALTER, the founder of a religious sect in Germany about 1315. He was burnt, at Cologne, in 1322.

LOM, or LOMMIUS, JOSEPH VAN, an ingenious physician, was born at Buren, in Guelderland, in 1500, and died in 1562. His Latin style is pure and elegant; and his works are held in estimation.

LOLLI, or LOLLY, ANTONIO, a celebrated performer on the violin, was a native of Bergamo, in Italy, and born in 1728. In Germany, Russia, England, Spain, France, and Naples, he excited the admiration of the musical world; but though for many years he possessed a wonderful command over the instrument, yet during the latter part of his life not a trace was left of that extraordinary skill which had established his fame. Died, 1802.

LOMBARD, JOHN LOUIS, an eminent writer on military tactics, was born at Strasburgh, in 1723; became professor of artillery at Metz; and died in 1794. He translated into French, "*Robins's Principles of Gunnery*," and wrote, "*Aide Memoire a l'Usage des Officiers d'Artillerie de France*," 2 vols.; "*Instruction sur la Manœuvre et le Tir du Canon de Batterie*," and "*Traité du Mouvement des Projectiles*."

LOMONOZOF, MICHAEL WASILEWITZ, a Russian poet, and historian of the last century, was born in 1711. He was the son of a fishmonger; and having fled from his father, he took refuge in a monastery, where he received his education, which he afterwards improved at a German university. In 1741 he returned to his native country, and became member of the academy of Petersburg, and professor of chemistry. In 1764 he was made a counsellor of state, and died in the course of the same year. His *Odes* partake much of the fire of Pindar, and he has been justly called, the father of Russian poetry. He also wrote several works in prose, particularly a "*History of the Empire of Russia*."

LONDONDERRY, ROBERT STEWART, marquis of, who for many years was known as lord Castlereagh, was a native of Ireland, and born in 1769. He was educated at Armagh and St. John's college, Cambridge; and having made the tour of

TRUE GREATNESS OF MIND IMPLIES HABITUAL SELF-COMMAND, THE HARDEST TASK HUMAN NATURE CAN ACCOMPLISH.

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Europe, was, on his return, chosen a member of the Irish parliament. He joined the opposition, in the first place, and declared himself an advocate for parliamentary reform; but, on obtaining a seat in the British parliament, he took his station on the ministerial benches. In 1797, having then become lord Castlereagh, he was made keeper of the privy seal for Ireland, and soon after appointed one of the lords of the treasury. The next year he was nominated secretary to the lord-lieutenant, and, by his strenuous exertions and abilities, in the art of removing opposition, the union with Ireland was greatly facilitated. In 1805, he was appointed secretary of war and the colonies; but, on the death of Mr. Pitt, he retired, until the dissolution of the brief administration of 1806 restored him to the same situation in 1807; and he held his office until the ill-fated expedition to Walcheren, and his duel with his colleague, Mr. Canning, produced his resignation. In 1812, he succeeded the marquis of Wellesley as foreign secretary, (which office he held till his decease), and the following year proceeded to the continent, to assist the coalesced powers in negotiating a general peace. In 1814 he was plenipotentiary extraordinary to the allied powers, and, towards the close of the same year, to the congress of Vienna. For these services he received the thanks of parliament, and was honoured with the order of the garter. On the death of his father, in 1821, he succeeded to the title of marquis of Londonderry; but he did not long enjoy it; for in a fit of insanity, brought on by excessive mental and bodily exertion in attending to his public duties, he put an end to his existence, by severing the carotid artery with a penknife. This event took place on the 12th of August, 1822; and on the 30th, his remains were interred in Westminster abbey.

LONG, ROGER, an English divine, eminent as an astronomer and a mathematician, was born in 1679, in Norfolk; was educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, of which college he became master in 1733; was chosen Lowndes' professor of astronomy; held livings in Huntingdonshire and Essex; and died in 1770. Dr. Long was the author of a valuable "Treatise on Astronomy;" and constructed, at Pembroke-hall, a hollow sphere, eighteen feet in diameter, on the interior surface of which were represented the stars, constellations, &c., the whole being moved by means of machinery.

LONG, EDWARD, was born in 1734, at St. Biaz, Cornwall. He was brought up to the law, and became judge of the vice-admiralty court in Jamaica, where his father possessed estates, and of which island his brother-in-law, Sir Henry Moore, was lieutenant governor. Being obliged to return to England for the restoration of his health, in 1769, he devoted his time to literary pursuits; and wrote an admirable "History of Jamaica," 3 vols.; a collection of essays, entitled "The Prater;" "The Antigallian;" a novel; "Letters on the Colonies," &c. Died, 1813.

LONG, THOMAS, an English nonjuring divine, was born at Exeter, in 1621; was

educated at Exeter-college, Oxford, and after the Restoration, was made prebendary of Exeter; but lost that preferment at the Revolution, for refusing the oaths. His principal works are, "Calvinus Redivivus;" "History of the Donatists;" "Vindication of the Primitive Christians in point of Obedience;" "History of Popish and fanatical Plots;" and "A Vindication of King Charles's Claim to the Eikon Basilike." Died, 1700.

LONG, ST. JOHN, was born at Newcastle, in Limerick, in 1798. The name of his father was John Long, whose vocations were no less numerous than those of Caleb Quottem himself; for he was a steward, parish clerk, harness-maker, a maker of mouse-traps, and the manufacturer of certain ingenious machinery for winnowing wheat, &c. John inherited the multipotent genius of his sire, and was considered a perfect prodigy in painting, glazing, and basket-making; and a certain lady, having been much pleased with his attempts to copy some drawings, laid the foundation of his future fortune. Through her notice of John, a subscription was raised for him at Donegal; he was sent to Dublin, and there placed with a furniture-painter, of the name of Richardson, for two years; during which period he attended the school of painting attached to the Dublin Society. Having made some little progress in the art, he returned to Limerick, started as drawing-master, and, taking the hint of a friend, adopted the maiden name of his mother (St. John) in preference to plain John, as he had received it at the font: he then set out, in 1822, to seek his fortune in London, at the age of 25, with some of his own pictures, a light purse, and a good share of confidence. His genius as a painter was, however, not so highly appreciated in London as he had expected; and he resolved to turn doctor. The first account of his success in his newly-adopted line of business, is recorded by himself in a letter to a friend, in 1825, by which it appeared he had cured a fellow-craftsman (a carriage-painter) of a decline. He now proclaimed his competency to cure consumption, rheumatism, and, in short, all other diseases, how incurable soever they might be deemed by the faculty—taking fees accordingly. He made his professional debut in Howland-street. Here business increased so rapidly, that in the following year he was settled in Harley-street, Cavendish-square, in an elegantly-furnished house, with servants in attendance to usher in his patients, who were not only numerous, but of the highest rank. He thus floated on the full tide of fortune for two years, when a temporary check was given to his success in consequence of a young lady having died through the baleful effects of his nostrums, for which he was tried, and found guilty of manslaughter. In the following year, 1831, another lady died under the same mode of treatment, and he was again tried, but acquitted. On the first of these trials, no less than sixty-three of his patients, who were all persons of rank, and wealth, appeared in his favour! He still continued to practice, and to be visited by many patients; when a rapid consumption, the very disease which he boasted of eradi-

UNNECESSARILY DELIVER NOT YOUR OPINION; BUT WHEN YOU DO, LET IT BE JUST, CONSISTENT, AND PLAIN.

SOME SAY THAT MARRIAGE IS LIKE CARDS: IF ANY ONE HAS A GOOD HAND, IT IS AN ACCIDENT OF FORTUNE.

cating by a simple remedy, hurried him to an early grave. He died, July 2, 1834, leaving the bulk of his property to his brother William; and also the celebrated *recipe*, which he desired should be sold for 10,000*l.*; or, otherwise, that his brother should use it, after having studied anatomy. He was buried at the new cemetery in the Harrow road, followed by many of the nobility, &c.

LONGPIERRE, HILARY BERNARD DE, a French critic, born at Dijon, in 1659; author of several tragedies in imitation of the Greek poets; but only two of them, the "*Medea*," and "*Electra*," were ever performed. Died, 1721.

LONGINUS, DIONYSIUS, a celebrated Greek critic and philosopher of the third century; but whether born at Athens or in Syria is uncertain. In his youth he travelled for improvement to Rome, Athens, and Alexandria, and attended all the eminent masters in eloquence and philosophy. At length he settled at Athens, where he taught philosophy, and where he also published his inimitable "*Treatise on the Sublime*." His knowledge was so extensive, that he was called "*the living library*;" and his fame having reached the ears of the celebrated Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, she invited him to the court, entrusted to him the education of her two sons, and took his advice on political affairs. But this distinction proved fatal to him; for after the surrender of Palmyra, Aurelian basely put him to death, for having advised Zenobia to resist the Romans, and for being the real author of the spirited letter which the queen addressed to the Roman monarch. His death took place in 273. He met his fate with calmness and fortitude, exclaiming with his expiring breath, "*The world is but a prison; happy therefore is he who gets soonest out of it, and gains his liberty*."

LONGLAND, JOHN, an English prelate, was born in 1473, at Henley on Thames; received his education at Magdalen college, Oxford; was made dean of Salisbury, in 1514; and was appointed confessor to Henry VIII., who gave him the bishopric of Lincoln, in 1521. He was a liberal benefactor to the university of Oxford, of which he was chancellor.

LONGLAND, or LANGELENDE, ROBERT, an old English poet, was born in Shropshire. He was fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, and a secular priest; but espoused the doctrines of Wickliffe. He is believed to have been the author of the "*Vision of Pierce Plowman*," and "*Pierce Plowman's Crede*," two curious poems, containing severe reflections on the Romish clergy, and exhibiting a curious picture of the times.

LONGOMONTANUS, CHRISTIAN, a celebrated astronomer, was born in 1562, at Langsberg, in Jutland, and was obliged to earn his bread by hard labour, having been left an orphan in his eighth year; notwithstanding which, he studied hard, and, with the assistance of the minister of the parish, acquired a good knowledge of the mathematics. At last he became a servitor in the college of Wibourg; the professors of which university recommended him to Ty-

cho Brahe, whom he assisted in his astronomical researches, and with whom he lived eleven years. In 1605 he was made professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, where he died in 1647. He was the author of several works, of which the principal is his "*Astronomia Danica*."

LONGUERNE, LOUIS DUFOUR DE, an eminent scholar, was a native of Charleville, in France, and born in 1652. He was a child of such precocious talent, that before he had attained his fifth year, he attracted the notice of Louis XIV. As he grew up, his application and perseverance in literary pursuits were quite in character with his early proficiency, and he became one of the most profound orientalists of the age. His chief works are, "*The Annals of the Arsacides*;" an "*Historical Description of the History of France*;" "*Remarks on the Life of Cardinal Wolsey*;" a "*Treatise on the Eucharist*;" and "*A Dissertation on Tatian*," written in Latin. Died, 1732.

LONGUEVAL, JACQUES, a French Jesuit; author of an elaborate history of the French church, in eight folio volumes, and other theological works. Born, 1680; died, 1735.

LONGUS, a Greek pastoral writer, whose work, entitled "*Polimenica*," or "*The Loves of Daphnis and Chloe*," is exceedingly curious, for the picture it affords of rural manners in ancient Greece, but is at the same time tainted with licentiousness. It is supposed to be the earliest specimen there is of a prose romance; but no account has been transmitted either of the age in which Longus lived, or the place of his birth.

LONGICERUS, ADAM, a physician and naturalist, was a native of Marburg, in Germany; and after occupying the mathematical chair there, removed to Frankfurt, where he held the office of stipendiary physician to the senate during thirty-two years. His name has been preserved in the Linnean appellation of the *Lonicera*, a beautiful genus of plants. Died, 1586.

LOOS, CORNELIUS, a Dutch divine of the 16th century, who had the temerity to write a treatise, "*De vera et falsa Magia*," against the then prevailing notions of witchcraft. Such was the ignorance and superstition of the age, that Loos was more than once subjected to a prosecution, and obliged to make a recantation of his supposed error. He was also the author of other learned works; and died in 1595.

LOOSJES, ADRIAN, a Dutch novelist, poet, and librarian, born at Haerlem, in 1761. Always an ardent friend of liberty, he opposed Napoleon's design of converting Holland into a monarchy, with honest, but abortive, zeal. He was the author of "*Gewarts und Gyzeslar*," a drama; "*Lucius Junius Brutus*;" "*Marcus Junius Brutus*;" and several romances; "*Life of a Dutch family in the Seventeenth Century*;" "*Jean de Witt*;" "*Conrad and Jacquelin*," &c.

LOPES, FERNAM, a Portuguese historian, whose "*Chronicle of Joam*," describing the great struggle between Portugal and Castile, towards the close of the fourteenth

LUXURY FORMERLY MAY CONTRIBUTE TO GIVE BREAD TO THE POOR; BUT IF THERE WERE NO LUXURY, THERE WOULD BE NO POOR.

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century, exhibits, according to the opinion of Dr. Southey, all the manners, painting, and dramatic reality of Froissart. Lopes is the oldest of the Portuguese chroniclers.

LOPEZ DE RUEDA, a Spanish dramatist and actor, who in the 16th century composed humorous pieces, and with his itinerant band of performers, exhibited them to his countrymen. Died, 1564.

LORENZ, JOHN MICHAEL, was professor of history and rhetoric in the university of Strasburg; where he was born in 1723, and died in 1801. Among his writings are, "Elementa Historiæ Universæ;" "Elementa Historiæ Germanicæ;" and "Summa Historiæ Gallo Francicæ, civilis et sacre."

LORENZINI, LORENZO, an ingenious mathematician, who for some offence while in the service of Ferdinand, son of Cosmo III., was confined in the tower of Volterra, where he solaced the hours of a wearisome imprisonment, which lasted nearly twenty years, by writing a work on conic sections. Died, 1721.

LORENZINI, or LAURENTINI, FRANCESCO MARIA, was a native of Rome, and patronized by cardinal Borghese, who gave him apartments in his palace and a pension. He was the author of a number of sacred dramas, written in Latin; and at the time of his death filled the situation of president of the academy of the Arcadi. Born, 1680; died, 1743.

LOGGIA, ANTONIO MARIE, an eminent mathematician of Verona, in which city he was born, about 1730. He became colonel of a corps of engineers, and filled the mathematical chair in the military school of Verona. He died in 1796, and had the reputation of being one of the best geometers in Italy.

LORIOT, ANTHONY JOSEPH, an excellent French mechanician, who, in 1733, presented to the Academy of Sciences a machine, by means of which a child might raise a weight of several thousand pounds. He afterwards constructed machines for the naval service, and for working the mines of Pompeau; claimed the merit of inventing a kind of cement used in building, called "mortier Lorient," and a hydraulic machine for raising water. Born, 1716; died, 1762.

LORME, PHILIBERT DE, a distinguished architect, was born at Lyons; studied in Italy; and, on his return to France, contributed much to the introduction of a taste for classical architecture. He was employed by Henry II., who rewarded his services with two abbeys, and appointed him his counsellor and almoner. Died, 1577.

LORRAINE, ROBERT LE, an eminent French sculptor, was born at Paris, in 1665; studied under Girardon, and afterwards in Italy; and, on his return, in 1701, produced the most beautiful of his works, the "Galatea," which at once procured his admission into the society, of which he eventually became the president. Died, 1743.

LORRIS, WILLIAM DE, a French poet of the 12th century, was born at Lorris, near Montargis; and was the first author of the "Romance of the Rose," a composition in

part imitating Ovid's Art of Love, and which during the middle ages had a great influence on the literature of France and England. He died young, and left his work unfinished; but it was completed, forty years later, by John de Meung.

LOSSIUS, LUCAS, a German ecclesiastic, born in 1508. He became rector of Lunenburg, which situation he filled for more than half a century, till his death in 1582. His "Psalmodia, hoc est Cantica sacra veteris ecclesiæ selecta," with Melancthon's Encomium on Music prefixed, is the most classical work of his kind.

LOTICH, or LOTICHIUS SECUNDUS, PETER, an eminent Latin poet, was born at Solitaire, in Hanau, in 1528. He studied at Wittenberg, where he contracted an intimacy with Melancthon; and in the war in Saxony he served in the protestant army. He afterwards visited France and Italy; and having taken the degree of doctor of physic at Padua, he became professor in that faculty at Heidelberg. His poems were printed in 1561, and reprinted at Amsterdam, in 1754, 2 vols. 4to. In this addition are included the Latin poems of Christian Lotichius, his brother, and those of John Peter Lotichius, his grand-nephew. He died in 1560.

LOUBERE, SIMON DE LA, a native of Toulouse, who was sent on a diplomatic mission to Siam, and whose account of his "Voyage" to that kingdom, contains many curious and interesting particulars. On one occasion, while he was at Madrid, he was arrested as a spy, and confined in the state prisons of that capital for a considerable time, but was ultimately released, and returned to Toulouse. Died, 1729.

LOUIS IX., king of France, canonized in the Romish calendar as St. Louis, was born in 1214, and succeeded his father, Louis VIII., in 1226. Being then only in his twelfth year, he was placed under the guardianship of his mother, who was made regent of the kingdom, and who inculcated in him a strong attachment to religion. He was surrounded by churchmen, and was sincerely devout; but he knew the limits between secular and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and displayed a well-founded jealousy of usurpation in the latter. Having made a vow, in the event of recovering from a dangerous disease, to march against the infidels, he made preparations for so doing, and, in 1248, he accordingly embarked at Aigues-Mortes, with an army of 50,000 men, accompanied by his queen, his brothers, and almost all the chivalry of France. The particulars of his eventful and disastrous campaign, which ended in his surrender, and that of the remains of his army, cannot be recorded here; but we may remark, that a greater union of fortitude, punctilious honour, humanity, and personal bravery, was never witnessed in the conduct of a prince than was displayed by Louis throughout the whole of this ill-advised and unfortunate expedition. The town of Damietta, which remained in the possession of the French, was denuded as the price of the monarch's freedom, and a vast ransom was also claimed for his followers. These terms being punctually fulfilled, Louis em-

A SOUND FAITH IS THE BEST DIVINITY, A GOOD CONSCIENCE THE BEST LAW, AND TEMPERANCE THE BEST PHYSIC.

HE WHOSE RULING PASSION IS A LOVE OF PRAISE, IS A BLAYN TO EVERY ONE WHO HAS A TONGUE FOR DETRACTION.

arked with about 6000 men, the sole remains of his fine army, for Acre, and spent our years more in fortifying the strong places in Palestine. On his return to France, he applied to the government of his kingdom with exemplary diligence, and ruled with strict impartiality and moderation. Notwithstanding the disasters of the previous crusade, he was again incited to encounter a new one, the ultimate object of which was the conquest both of Egypt and Palestine. Tunis, however, was the point of attack; but while engaged at the siege of that place, a pestilence broke it among the French troops; and, after seeing one of his sons perish, and a great part of his army, he was himself doomed to be one of its victims, August 24, 1270. The instructions he left in writing for his son, show the noble spirit which inspired his king; a spirit, which, if it had not been infected with the false zeal and bigotry of the times, would have rendered his administration a perfect specimen of monarchical wisdom.

LOUIS XI., king of France, was the son of Charles VII., and born at Bourges, in 1337. Active, bold, and cunning, he was the reverse of his well-disposed but imbecile father, of whose ministers and mistresses Sorel, he soon showed himself a decided enemy. In 1440, he left the court, and put himself at the head of an insurrection. Charles defeated the rebels, and executed some, but pardoned his son, whom he even trusted with a command against the English and Swiss. Louis connected himself with valour and prudence, and his father became entirely reconciled to him; but having soon entered into new conspiracies, he was obliged to take refuge in Burgundy, and lived there five years, in dependent condition. On the death of his father, in 1461, he dismissed the former ministers, and filled their places with men taken from the lower orders, without character or talents to recommend them. Instructions broke out in various parts of his dominions; but they were soon quelled, and followed by many executions. In everything he did, his crooked policy and sinister views were evident. Whilst he pretended to reconcile contending parties, he secretly instigated them against each other; and whenever he had a meeting with a foreign prince, he corrupted his courtiers with bribes, and established secret correspondences with them. He became involved in a war with Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy; and having requested a passport from the duke, he went to visit him at Peronne, though he had just before secretly instigated the people of Liege to rise, and promised them aid. Charles having discovered this act of treachery, was furious with rage, and hesitated three days (during which he kept the king in prison) as to what course he should adopt. Nothing but the aversion of Charles to the life of a king, and the greatest presence of mind on the part of the latter, who asserted his innocence under the most solemn oaths, saved him. He was obliged to accompany Charles to Liege, and to witness the pillage and slaughter of which he had been the cause. A peace was con-

cluded on favourable terms for Charles and his allies; but, when Louis returned to Paris, he used every artifice to evade its fulfilment. He died in 1483. The great object of Louis was the establishment of the royal power, and the overthrow of the feudal aristocracy; but it is almost impossible to convey a just idea of his character, so contradictory were its qualities. He was at the same time confiding and suspicious, avaricious and lavish, audacious and timid, mild and cruel; yet he was the first French monarch who had the title of "most Christian king."

LOUIS XII., king of France, was the son of Charles, duke of Orleans, and born in 1462. On ascending the throne, in 1498, he pardoned the wrongs he had suffered before his accession. "The king of France," said he, "must not revenge the injuries done to the duke of Orleans." His reign was a continued scene of warfare: he conquered the Milanese, Genoa, and Naples; but after ravaging Italy, the French were expelled in 1515. The emperor Maximilian, Henry VIII. of England, and the Swiss, attacked Louis in his own dominions; he was obliged to sue for peace, and died in 1515. Louis XII. possessed many of the qualities of a good ruler; he was open, honest, economical, just, kind-hearted, and magnanimous; he was also a friend to science; and France enjoyed under him a degree of prosperity and security which it had never possessed before.

LOUIS XIII., king of France, was the son of Henry IV., and born in 1601. Being only nine years old at the death of his father, the care of him and of the kingdom was entrusted to his mother, Mary de Medicis. During the early part of his reign, France became the prey of civil dissensions, which marshal D'Ancre, prime minister at that time, was utterly unable to suppress; and when the king, in 1615, married a Spanish princess, the disturbances grew still more alarming. At length the Huguenots rose in arms, with Rohan and Soubise at their head; and a great part of the kingdom rebelled against the king, who now delivered himself up to the guidance of cardinal Richelieu. After victory had inclined, sometimes to one side and sometimes to the other, and both parties felt deeply the necessity of repose, peace was concluded in 1623. But it was of no long duration. Rochelle, the head quarters of the Huguenots, revolted, and was supported by England. The king drove the English to the sea, conquered the island of Rhé, and at last took Rochelle, which had sustained all the horrors of a siege for twelve months, and cost the crown 40 million livres. After this event, so fatal to the protestant interest in France, Louis assisted the duke of Mantua against the emperor, and entered on the campaign in person, in which he showed skill and bravery. In 1631 a treaty was concluded, by which the duke was confirmed in his estates. The year following, Gaston of Orleans, only brother of the king, revolted, out of dislike to Richelieu, and was assisted by the duke de Montmorency, who being wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Castelnaudary, in 1632, was beheaded at Toulouse. Louis and the card-

WHATEVER IMPEDES PRODUCTION, TENDS TO DEPOPULATE A COUNTRY; WHATEVER INCREASES IT, IS CONDUCTIVE TO POPULATION.

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nal were attacked with a mortal disease nearly together; the latter died in December 1642, and the king in May following.

LOUIS XIV., son of the preceding, was only five years old on the death of his father; the regency being in the hands of the queen-mother, Anne of Austria, under whom Mazarin acted as prime minister. The nation was then involved in a war with Spain and the emperor, which was maintained with glory to the French arms by the prince of Condé and the famous Turenne; but although Louis was successful abroad, his kingdom was distracted by internal divisions: the Parisians, irritated against Mazarin and the queen, took up arms; and the king, his mother, and the cardinal were obliged to fly. The Spaniards, profiting by these troubles, made several conquests in Champagne, Lorraine, and Italy. In 1651 the king assumed the government, but Mazarin returning to power the year following, the civil war was renewed. On the war breaking out between England and Holland, Louis joined with the latter, but after a few naval actions the peace of Breda was concluded in 1667. In 1672 the French king made an attack on Holland, and reduced some of the provinces in a few weeks. This invasion produced a new confederacy against Louis, between the emperor, Spain, and the elector of Brandenburg, in which all the allies were unsuccessful, and which terminated in 1678, by the treaty of Nimwegen. Amidst all his glory, Louis committed an act of impolitic cruelty by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, granted by Henry IV. in favour of the protestants—a measure which drove from France a vast number of ingenious mechanics and others, who settled in England and Holland. About this time another league was formed against France by the prince of Orange, the duke of Savoy, and the electors of Bavaria and Brandenburg. To this league were afterwards added the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain. The dauphin had the command of the French army, and he opened the campaign by taking Philipsburg in October 1688, but he was soon forced to retreat before a superior force. In 1690 the French were more successful: Luxembourg gained the battle of Fleurus, and Catinat took Nice, and gained a victory over the troops of the duke of Savoy; this was followed by the taking of Mons in Flanders, Valence in Catalonia, Carmanole and Montmelian in Savoy. These successes were counterbalanced by the defeat of Tourville's squadron off La Hogue, by admiral Russell, June 2, 1692. Louis in person took Namur, and Luxembourg gained the battles of Steenkirk and Nerwinde. In 1696, Savoy made a separate peace with France, which was followed by a general one at Ryswick in 1697. The tranquillity of Europe, however, was again broken by the death of Charles II. king of Spain, in 1700. He left his crown to Philip of France, duke of Anjou, who assumed the title of Philip V. In opposition to him the archduke Charles laid claim to the throne; and he was supported by the emperor of Germany, Holland, and England. Prince Eugene had the command of the imperial forces, with which he took

Cremona. In 1704 Eugene and Marlborough gained the great battle of Hochstet; the year following Nice and Ville-Franche were taken by the French, who also gained a dear victory at Casane over Eugene; on the other hand, Barcelona surrendered to the archduke, and Gironne declared in his favour; the battle of Ramilles was gained by the duke of Marlborough, and prince Eugene saved Turin by defeating the duke of Orleans. In 1708 Lille was retaken by the allies, who also gained the battle of Oudenarde, and the imperialists made themselves masters of Naples. The year following the French lost Tournay, and suffered a defeat at Malplaquet. In 1712 a treaty of peace was signed at Utrecht by France, Spain, England, Savoy, Portugal, Prussia, and Holland; and the next year peace was concluded with the emperor at Radstadt. Louis died in 1715, aged 77: by his first wife he had one son, Louis, dauphin of France, who died in 1711, leaving three sons, Louis, Philip, and Gaston, besides several illegitimate children by his mistresses. At the close of life he became serious and even devout, through the influence of Madame de Maintenon, whom he secretly married. The reign of Louis XIV. was adorned by great statesmen and generals, ecclesiastics, and men of literature and science, who made the national glory and the splendour of the king the object of their exertions. At his court, which became a model for all the others of Europe, every thing had reference to the king, and tended to augment his dignity; while no man possessed in a higher degree than Louis the requisite qualities for playing well the part of a monarch. He was twenty years of age, and devoted to the pleasures of the court and chase, when Mazarin died. "To whom shall we now apply?" asked his secretaries of state: "To me," he replied, with dignity; and he who had grown up in perfect ignorance, with his heart full of romantic gallantry, devoted himself sedulously to business, and the acquisition of information. But his natural pride often degenerated into haughtiness, his love of splendour into useless extravagance, his firmness into despotism. Determined no longer to tolerate Calvinism in France, which had now, for some years, existed in peaceful separation from the national church, he said, "My grandfather loved the Huguenots without fearing them; my father feared, without loving them; I neither fear nor love them." But his conduct showed that a stern and unfeeling rigour towards them was uppermost in his mind: their privileges were gradually infringed; missionaries, supported by dragons, were employed for their conversion; and severities were practised which excited the horror and indignation of every breast that was not hardened by bigotry and intolerance.

LOUIS XV., king of France, great grandson and successor of the preceding, was born in 1710; and Louis XIV. dying when he was only five years of age, the kingdom was placed under the regency of Philip, duke of Orleans. He was crowned in 1722, and declared of age the following year: The beginning of his reign was rendered very distressing by the Mississippi scheme

RATHER BE A TABLE-BOOK, TO TAKE DOWN THE WISE SAYINGS OF OTHERS, THAN SET THYSELF UP FOR AN ORACLE.

RECREATION IS GOOD: BUT WE ALTER ITS VERY NATURE AND DESIGN WHEN WE MAKE RECREATION OUR BUSINESS.

Law, the famous financier, which ruined thousands of people. On the death of the duke of Orleans, in 1753, he was succeeded, prime minister, by the duke of Bourbon; he was displaced in 1756, when cardinal d'Artois entered upon that station. The same year the king married the daughter of the king of Poland. On the death of the last Polish monarch, in 1753, Louis supported the election of his queen's relation Stanislaus, against the elector of Saxony, which occasioned a war between France and the emperor: Stanislaus, however, was forced to abandon the throne; but the French were successful in Italy, on which peace was concluded in 1756. The death of the emperor Charles opened a new scene. On the succession of the house of Austria was disputed by four persons, and Louis declared himself against Maria Theresa, daughter of the late emperor, contrary to his own engagements. He supported the pretensions of the elector of Bavaria, who called himself Charles VII. That prince took Prague, where he was crowned king of Bohemia, but in 1743 that city was retaken; and the allies, with the king of Great Britain at their head, gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1744 Louis took the field in person, and captured Courtray, Brabant, and Ypres; he was also present at the battles of Fontenoy and Lawfield. These advantages were accompanied by the taking of Ghent, Ostend, Brussels, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other places. On the other hand, the troops of the duke of Saxony, aided by the queen of Hungary, ravaged Prussia, and the English completely ruined French commerce at sea, which effected the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In 1755 a new war broke out between France and England, in which the latter power had Russia for an ally, while Austria leagued with France. At first the French were very successful, by taking Port Mahon, defeating the duke of Cumberland at Hastenbeck, and forcing the English general and his army to capitulate at Closter-seven. The elector of Hanover was conquered; but in 1757 the French and Austrians were defeated at Mocha; this was followed by other losses both by land and sea, particularly of Cadix; and Louis died in 1774. He was polite, amiable, and naturally humane; but want of length of character, and sensual indulgence, degraded him equally as a monarch and a man; the coming storm which burst upon the head of his devoted successor was long expected by him; but he selfishly consulted himself, that, bad as things were, they would last his time.

LOUIS XVI., the son of Louis the dauphin, and of Maria Josephine, daughter of Frederick Augustus, king of Poland, was born in 1754, and immediately created duke of Berry. On the death of his father, in 1773, he became the heir to the throne; and in 1770 he married Maria Antoinette, Austrian princess, of great beauty and accomplishments. In 1774 he succeeded to the crown; at which period France was in a deplorable state; her finances were nearly ruined, her trade diminished, her navy destroyed, and the nation groaned under a weight of debt. In this state of things the people looked to the young king to recover

their lost greatness, and he seconded their hopes by calling around him those persons whom he thought most likely to redeem the errors of the late administration. His first act was very popular; he dispensed with the customary tax paid by the people at the beginning of every new reign. In 1774 the parliament was recalled, and affairs began to assume a favourable aspect, when, unfortunately, the French government, always jealous of England, took part with the revolted Americans, and a ruinous war ensued between the two countries; which, though it terminated in the loss of the colonies to the English, brought about a bloody revolution in France. The finances of the latter country were completely exhausted, and the cardinal de Brienne, who succeeded Calonne as minister, framed imposts, which laid such intolerable burdens upon the people, that the parliament refused to register them. For this the members were exiled to Troyes, but were afterwards recalled by Louis, who, at their request, convened the states-general of three orders. This assembly met in May, 1789; the public mind was now agitated, and artful demagogues took the advantage of diffusing the worst of principles. Mirabeau was the leader of these men; a violent republican, and an atheist. At his voice the people of Paris arose, and on the 14th of July, that year, stormed the Bastille. Revolution now marched with gigantic steps, and, in October, the armed mob, with a prodigious number of women, marched to Versailles, which palace they forced, murdered the guards, and searched in vain for the queen, who would have shared the same fate, had she not escaped from her bed, which the miscreants pierced with their sabres. The result of this insurrection was, the leading of the king and his family in triumph to Paris, amidst all the insults of a lawless rabble. In February, 1790, Louis was forced to accept the new constitution; but, notwithstanding all his concessions, finding himself a mere prisoner at Paris, and exposed daily to new injuries, he resolved to escape: Accordingly, in the night of June 21, 1791, he and his family quitted the Tuilleries; but at Varennes his person was recognized, and he was conducted back to Paris, where he became a prisoner in his own palace, and suffered the vilest indignities. War was declared against France by the emperor and the king of Prussia; and the duke of Brunswick marched into the country, but was forced to retreat. In the mean time the people were wrought up to a pitch of savage ferocity by the factious leaders, and assaulted the Tuilleries; in storming which they murdered the brave and loyal Swiss guards. The king and family sought refuge in the national assembly, who ordered them to be sent to the Temple. The legislative assembly gave way to the national convention, which brought Louis to a mock trial; his defence was conducted by Malherbes, Tronchet, and Desèze, and his own deportment was, as it had uniformly been during his confinement, firm and modest, dignified and resigned. January 17, 1793, he was adjudged to death for conspiring against the public good: his separation from his family was uncommonly affecting, yet in every

HE THAT TRUSTS THE MOST TO HIMSELF, IS BUT THE MOST EARLY DECEIVED, BECAUSE HE THINKS HE CANNOT BE DECEIVED.

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scene he manifested the spirit of a Christian, and employed the short interval allowed him, in the preparations for death enjoined by his religion, to which he was sincerely devoted. On the 21st of January he was led to the scaffold, where his behaviour partook of the calm fortitude which had distinguished him through all the scenes of suffering and indignity to which he had been exposed. On ascending it, he declared his innocence to the surrounding crowd, but was purposely interrupted while addressing the people, by the noise of drums and the officious interference of his executioners. He was accompanied by his confessor, the abbé Edgeworth, who, as the monarch laid his head on the fatal block, exclaimed with energetic force, "Ascend, O son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven!" His body was thrown into a pit, filled with lime, and no vestige left of the place of his interment. Such was the tragical end of Louis XVI., one of the most moral and best-intentioned sovereigns of France; and who, in spite of all the prejudices to which the misrule of his ancestors had subjected him, was allowed to possess an amiable heart, an upright mind, and a refined and enlarged understanding.—His son, Louis Charles, the dauphin, regarded by the mockery of etiquette as Louis XVII., was, at the death of his father, only eight years old. The inhuman murderers caused him to be placed with a shoemaker, named Simon, who treated him with savage barbarity; and the innocent victim died shortly after, as was generally believed, of poison. The daughter of Louis, after the murder of her parents and brother, was suffered to quit France, and she married her cousin, the duke of Angoulême.

LOUIS XVIII., STANISLAUS XAVIER, surnamed *le Désiré*, second son of the dauphin (the son of Louis XV.), was born in 1755, and was originally known as the count of Provence. At the accession of his brother, Louis XVI. in 1774, he received the title of Monsieur; and after the death of his nephew, in 1795, from which time he reckoned his reign, he took the name and title of Louis XVIII., king of France and Navarre. As a boy he is said to have manifested a disposition tinged with much timidity and reserve, but to have exhibited a far more decided turn for literary pursuits than either his elder or his younger brother (Charles X.) with whom he was educated; and he early acquired the character of a good classical scholar. When Louis XVI. attempted to escape to the frontiers of the kingdom, and took the road to Montmedy, and was arrested at Varennes, Monsieur took that of Mons, and reached Brussels in safety; and in 1792, he and the count D'Artois joined the Prussian army, at the head of 6000 cavalry. The progress of the republican arms, however, compelled them to make a retreat, first to Turin, and afterwards to Verona, where he assumed the name of the count de Lille, a title which he retained till his accession to the French throne. He now led a wandering life, supported by foreign courts, especially the British, and by some friends of the house of Bourbon. In 1798 he joined the army of the prince of Condé, on the Rhine.

After this he went to Blackenburg, where he lived under the protection of the duke of Brunswick, and carried on a correspondence with his friends in France, especially with Pichegru. Being invited to Russia by the emperor Paul, he took up his residence for a while in the ducal castle of Mittau, in Courland. The versatility of his new ally, however, soon put an end to his continuance there, and he received peremptory orders to quit Russia in a week. The Prussian government then allowed him to reside at Warsaw; and while there, in 1803, Buonaparte, at that time first consul, attempted to induce him to renounce his claims to the throne. To which he replied, "I do not confound M. Buonaparte with his predecessors; I esteem his valour and his military talents, and thank him for all the good he has done my people. But faithful to the rank in which I was born, I shall never give up any rights. Though in chains, I shall still esteem myself the descendant of St. Louis. As successor of Francis the first, I will at least say like him—"We have lost all except our honour." In 1805, Louis, with the consent of the emperor Alexander, returned to Mittau; but the peace of Tilsit obliged him to leave the continent, and, as a last resource, he took refuge in England. Here he was hospitably received; and Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, a seat belonging to the marquess of Buckingham, assigned as his residence, where he remained till the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, drew him from his retreat to reascend the throne of his ancestors. He was accompanied from London to Dover by George IV., at that time prince regent, and conducted to Calais by his late majesty, then duke of Clarence. With Louis landed also the duchess of Angoulême, the prince of Condé, and his son, the duke of Bourbon. Upon landing, he pressed the duchess of Angoulême to his heart, and said, "I hold again the crown of my ancestors; if it were of roses, I would place it on your head; as it is of thorns, it is for me to wear it." The memory of his landing upon French ground is perpetuated by a Doric column of marble erected at Calais, and the trace of his first footsteps is carefully preserved in brass. On the 2d of May he made his entry into Paris; on the 30th he caused a constitution to be drawn up; on the 4th of June it was formally accepted; and the chamber of deputies, which was established by this instrument, requested the king to take the surname of "*le Désiré*," *Louis le Désiré*. But the disgrace which the French arms had received was too deeply felt by the soldiers who had fought under Napoleon to make them satisfied with the Bourbons, and the prevalence of ultra-liberal opinions rendered a great portion of the people disaffected to the monarchy; and when Napoleon made his appearance in France, March 1, 1815, his presence roused every latent feeling, and inspired his former followers with tenfold courage and enthusiasm. Louis was compelled to flee from Paris on the 20th, and seek refuge in Belgium. The duke and duchess of Orleans, the old prince of Condé, the count D'Artois, and the duke de Berri, also hastily left Paris; and, pro-

PREFER THE PRIVATE APPROBATION OF THE WISE AND GOOD, TO THE PUBLIC ACCLAMATION OF THE MULTITUDE.

SILENCE IS AT TIMES MORE SIGNIFICANT AND SURELINE THAN EVEN THE NOBLEST AND MOST REPRESSIVE ELOQUENCE.

edging to La Vendée and the south of France, they endeavoured to awaken popular sympathy in favour of the royal cause. The duchess of Angoulême, whose fortitude has been the subject of admiration, owed at Bourdeaux the courage of a heroine; the inhabitants were devoted to her, and the troops favoured the advance of General Clausel, and the duchess was obliged to embark for England, April 2. The ministers, together with several officers of distinction, followed the king; and Talleyrand, in particular, was actively engaged in his cause at Vienna. Great events now followed in rapid succession. The battle of Waterloo, fought on the 18th of June, broke down the power of Napoleon, and dissolved the charm of his supposed invincibility; Wellington and Blücher besieged Paris; and Fouché, who had already induced the emperor to leave France, put a stop to the shedding of blood, by the capitulation of Paris, July 3. Thus was Louis once more restored to the throne of France. On the 7th of July the British and Prussians occupied Paris; on the 9th the king entered his capital, under the protection of a duke of Wellington; and he immediately appointed his new ministry, at the head of which was Talleyrand, and in which Fouché was minister of police. Among the most arduous measures by which the king sought to support his throne, was the ordinance of July 16, disbanding the army, according to the wishes of the allies, and another, dated July 24, excluding from the general amnesty those who were there denominated "rebels," and whose punishment, for the most part, consisted in exile, or degradation from the peerage. All the relations of Napoleon were, under pain of death, banished from France; as were also those who had voted for the death of Louis XVI., and those who in 1815 had received offices or honours from the "usurper." During the last few years of his reign, he was much troubled by disease; a dry erysipelas in his legs had deprived him of the power of walking, while his attachment to the pleasures of the table increased his natural tendency to corpulence, and a paralysis of his lower limbs taking place, he died, Sept. 8, 1824, having survived his second elevation nine years.

LOUIS, ANTHONY, secretary of the academy of surgeons at Paris, was born at Metz in 1723, and died in 1792. He was a capable anatomist and surgeon, and wrote "Course of Practical Surgery," an "Essay on the Mind, and on its Union with the Body," "Observations on Electricity and its Effects on the Animal Economy," &c.

LOURIERO, JOHN DE, a Portuguese botanist, who, being also an ecclesiastic, resided in Cochinchina as a missionary. To his religious duties he joined the practice of medicine; and not being sufficiently provided with European remedies, he was induced to collect and examine the plants of China, Malabar, and other parts, whence he procured a large and valuable store. On his return to Portugal, after thirty-six years' absence, he published the result of his botanical researches in a work, entitled *Flora Cochinchinensis*, 2 vols. Born, 1755; died, 1796.

LOUTHERBOURG, PHILIP JAMES, an eminent landscape painter, was born at Straßburg, in 1740; studied under Tischbein and Casanova; and displayed great talents in his delineation of battles, hunting-pieces, &c. He came to London in 1771, and while there contrived an exhibition, called the Eidophusikon, somewhat on the plan of the Diorama. He was a member of the academy of painting at Paris, and a royal academician of England. Died, 1812.

LOUISA, AUGUSTA WILHELMINA AMELIA, queen of Prussia, daughter of Charles, duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was born at Hanover, in 1776, and was married to the crown-prince of Prussia, afterwards king, Dec. 24, 1793; on which day her sister, the present queen of Hanover, was betrothed to prince Louis of Prussia. In 1797 the king of Prussia ascended the throne, and his consort became the model of a wife, a mother, and a queen, alleviating misery, wherever she could, and rewarding merit. When Napoleon was in the zenith of his power, and Prussia lay prostrate before him, her popularity rose in proportion to her sufferings: while her pure and benevolent heart, and the fortitude with which she endured the indignities of the French emperor, rendered her an object almost of adoration. She died in 1810.

LOUVEL, PETER LOUIS, the assassin of the Duc de Berri, was born at Versailles, in 1763. He was by trade a saddler, and worked in the stables of the emperor Napoleon and the French king. His disposition was gloomy, and his mind seemed devoid of interest, except on political subjects. He appeared to dwell intently on what he had heard respecting the causes of the French revolution, until he felt a rooted hatred towards the Bourbons. During six years he ruminated in silence on their destruction, and began with the youngest, as he afterwards acknowledged, from a wish to exterminate their race; having resolved to omit no opportunity of killing the others. Louvel perpetrated the fatal deed on the 13th of February, 1820. He conducted himself with firmness during his long examination, and appeared calm throughout, even in his last moments, positively declaring that he had no accomplice.

LOUVET DE COUVRAY, JOHN BAPTIST, a distinguished French advocate, during the revolution, was, in 1792, chosen a deputy to the convention, when he attached himself to the party of the Girondists, and voted for the death of Louis. Denounced by the terrorists, and included in an order of arrest, issued in June, 1794, he escaped from the capital, retired to Caen, with several of his colleagues, and employed himself in writing against the Jacobins. At length he returned to Paris, where he kept himself concealed till after the fall of Robespierre; recovered his seat in the convention; and was afterwards a member of the council of five hundred. He died at Paris, in 1797, and is chiefly known in literature as the author of an obscene and disgusting novel.

LOUVOIS, FRANÇOIS MICHEL LETELIER, marquis of, minister of war to Louis XIV., was born at Paris, in 1641. After

CRUELTY AGAINST THE BRUTE CREATION IMPERCEPTIBLY LEADS TO CRUELTY AGAINST OUR NATURAL FELLOW-CREATURES.

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1666, he had the whole management of the ministry of war, and soon exercised a despot control over the king and the army. His extensive knowledge, his decision, activity, industry, and talents, rendered him an able minister; but he was too regardless of the rights of human nature, too lavish of the blood and treasure of France, and too much of a despot, to deserve the appellation of a great statesman. On the death of Colbert, in 1683, of whom he had been the enemy, his influence became still greater, and one of its most fatal effects was the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, and the consequent flight of so many peaceful and industrious Calvinists. His atrocious cruelties to the Protestants, indeed, have branded his name with infamy. Died, 1691.

LOVE, CHRISTOPHER, an eminent Presbyterian divine, was born at Cardiff, in 1618. He studied at Oxford, and entered into orders; but refusing to subscribe to the canons enjoined by archbishop Laud, he was expelled the congregation of masters, and repaired to London. He was one of the commissioners for the parliament at the treaty of Uxbridge; he was also one of the assembly of divines, and chosen minister of St. Lawrence Jewry; yet he signed the declaration against the murder of the king. After this he was concerned in a plot against Cromwell and the Independents, for which he was tried and beheaded, Aug. 22, 1651. Ashe, Calamy, and Manton, three eminent non-conformist divines, accompanied him to the scaffold, and he was deemed a martyr by the whole of the Presbyterian party.

LOVE, JAMES, a dramatic writer and performer, whose real name was Dance, was, for a time, a partisan of Sir Robert Walpole, and an expectant of political preferment; but being disappointed in his hopes, and involved in difficulties, he went on the stage, and excelled in the part of Falstaff. "Pamela," a comedy; "The Village Wedding," a pastoral entertainment; and "The Lady's Frolic," a comic opera, were the productions of his pen. Died, 1774.

LOVELACE, RICHARD, an English poet of the 17th century, was a son of Sir William Lovelace, of Woolwich, and born in 1618. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Gloucester hall, Oxford; became a colonel in the army of Charles I., and spent the whole of his fortune in the support of the royal cause; was imprisoned by the parliament, and died in indigence in 1658. His poems, published under the title of "Lucasta," are light and elegant; he also wrote two plays, "The Scholar," a comedy, and "The Soldier," a tragedy. For spirit and gallantry, Colonel Lovelace has sometimes been compared to Sir Philip Sidney.

LOVBOND, EDWARD, a minor English poet, was the son of an East India director, who left him a considerable estate at Hampton, Middlesex. He was the author of "Poems," in 2 vols., the most pleasing of which is called "The Tears of Old May Day;" he also wrote some papers in "The World." Died, 1775.

LOWENDAL, ULRIKH FREDERIC WOLDENAR, count of, a celebrated military officer and engineer, was born at Hamburg, in 1700. He began his military career in Poland, in 1715; but entered the Danish service during the war with Sweden. He afterwards served in Hungary, with great éclat, and next took part in the wars of Naples and Sicily. He returned to Poland in 1731, and was made colonel of infantry, and commander of the royal horse guards. During the peace he studied gunnery and engineering, and was made field-marshal and inspector-general of the Saxon infantry in the service of Augustus, king of Poland. In 1734 and 1735 he was in the Austrian service; and he subsequently entered into that of Russia. He accepted the commission of lieutenant-general in the French army in 1743, and distinguished himself at the sieges of Menin, Ypres, Friburg, &c., and also at the battle of Fontenoy. In 1747 he took Bergen-op-Zoom by storm, which, till then, had been deemed impregnable; for which and his other services, he was created a marshal of France. His knowledge of engineering and military tactics in general was of the first-rate order; he spoke all the European languages with fluency; and with these accomplishments he combined modesty and amiable manners. Died, 1755.

LOWER, RICHARD, a physician and anatomist of some eminence in the 17th century, was a native of Cornwall; assisted Dr. Willis, in his anatomical researches, and in his professional practice; and obtained considerable reputation as a man of science by his experiments on the transfusion of blood from one animal to another. Died, 1691.

LOWRY, WILSON, F.R.S., an eminent English engraver, was born in 1703, at Whitelaven, where his father, Mr. Strickland Lowry was a portrait painter. He was the inventor of a ruling-machine, possessing the property of ruling successive lines, either equidistant or in just gradations, from the greatest required width to the nearest possible approximation; also of one capable of drawing lines to a point, and of forming concentric circles: he likewise introduced the use of diamond points for etching, and many other useful improvements in the art, and was the first who succeeded in what is technically termed "biting in" well upon steel. For thirty years before his death he was engaged by eminent publishers on their most extensively illustrated works; and having attained to the highest rank in his peculiar branch of the art, his services were thoroughly appreciated. He was well acquainted with anatomy, having studied it in the early part of his life, under Sir William Blizard. Died, 1830.

LOWTH, WILLIAM, an eminent divine, was born in London, in 1661, and was educated at Oxford. Being recommended by his worth and learning, he became chaplain to Dr. Mew, bishop of Winchester, and was provided with a prebendal stall in his cathedral and the living of Buriton. He was an excellent classical scholar and critic, and the author of several theological works of merit.

WHEN WE TALK OF REPENTING TO-MORROW, WE FORGET THAT WE MAY NOT HAVE A MORROW TO REPENT IN.

RETIREMENT, THE PRISON AND PUNISHMENT OF FOOLS AND SINNERS, IS THE PARADISE OF THE WISE AND GOOD.

LOWTH, ROBERT, son of the preceding, and a distinguished English prelate, was born at Burton, in 1710; received his education at Winchester, and at New College, Oxford; in which university he was elected professor of poetry, in 1741. He accompanied Mr. Legge on an embassy to Berlin, and was subsequently travelling tutor to the sons of the duke of Devonshire. In 1753 he published his "De Sacra Poese ebraeorum Prælectiones Academicæ;" in 1758, the "Life of William of Wykeham;" 1762, a "Short Introduction to English grammar;" and, in 1765, he replied in a satirical and unanswerable style, to some rimmonious remarks of Warburton, who thought Dr. Lowth had aimed at his "Divine Legation of Moses," in the "Prælectiones." After having enjoyed some valuable preferments, he was raised to the see of St. David's in 1766; was translated to Oxford in the same year; and, in 1777, succeeded to the diocese of London. In 1780 he published his "Translation of Isaiah." The archbishopric of Canterbury as offered him, on the death of Dr. Cornwallis, but he declined the primacy, and died in 1787, aged 77.

LOYOLA, IGNATIUS, founder of the society of Jesuits, was born in 1491, of a noble family, in the Spanish province of Biscaya. He was at first in the army, but served with distinguished bravery; but being severely wounded at the siege of Pampluna, he beguiled his time with books, and on reading the Lives of the saints, his imagination became highly excited, and he determined to devote himself to that time to works of piety. He began by making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; and from a mere wish to see those places, which had been hallowed by the presence of our Lord, but in the hope of converting some of the infidels, who were masters of the Holy Land, or of gaining the palm of martyrdom in the attempt. Having accomplished this painful and perilous journey, he returned to Spain, more unprovided than he had left it. In 1526, he went to the university of Alcalá, where he found many adherents; but the Inquisition imprisoned him for his conduct, which appeared strange, and rendered him suspected of heresies. He was not delivered from the prison of the holy office until 1528, when he went to Paris to continue his studies, the subjects of which, indeed, were the works of an ascetic character. Here he became acquainted with several Spaniards and Frenchmen, who were afterwards led as his followers. They conceived a plan of an order for the conversion of the heathens and sinners, and, on Ascension day, in 1534, they united for this great work in the subterranean chapel of the abbey of Montmartre. They then met again in 1536, Venice, whence they proceeded to Rome, and received the confirmation of their fraternity from pope Paul III., as "the Society of Jesus." In 1541, Ignatius was chosen general of the society; continued his abstinence and penances during life; died in 1556. Loyola was in person of middle stature, of an olive complexion, with a bald head, eyes full of fire, and an unline nose. His fanaticism and enthusiasm

were certainly dignified by sincerity, and he doubtless believed as he taught, that the Society of Jesus was the result of an immediate inspiration from Heaven. He was canonized in 1622, by Gregory XV.

LUBIENIETSKI, STANISLAUS, a celebrated Socinian minister, was born at Cracow, in Poland, in 1623. On the banishment of his sect, he went to Denmark, where he was poisoned, with his two daughters, in 1675. His principal work is entitled "Theatrum Cometicum;" but at the time of his decease, he was engaged in writing an account of the rise and progress of the Reformation in Poland.

LUBIN, AUGUSTIN, an Augustine friar, was born at Paris, in 1624. He became provincial general of his order in France; and afterwards assistant-general of the French monks at Rome; but he returned to Paris, and died there in 1692. He was made geographer royal; and wrote "The Geographical Mercury;" "Notes on the Roman Martyrology;" "History of the French Abbies;" "Geographical Notes and Tables to Plutarch;" and "The Geography of the Bible."

LUBIN, EILHARD, a protestant divine, was born at Westerstede, in the duchy of Oldenburg, in 1556; became professor of poetry, and afterwards of divinity at Rostock; and died in 1621. He wrote many works, theological and classical; but the one which excited most notice, and which led to much controversy was entitled "Phœphorus, or the first cause of Sin."

LUCAN, MARCUS ANNÆUS, a celebrated Roman poet, was born at Corduba, in Spain, in the year 37. He was a nephew of Seneca; and being taken early to Rome, he studied there under the best masters. Before he was of the legal age he was made questor; and he was also admitted into the college of æturs. He excited the anger of Nero for having had the effrontery to recite one of his compositions, in a public assembly, in competition with the emperor, and was ordered never more to recite in public. This induced Lucan to join Piso and others in a conspiracy against the tyrant; for which he suffered death, A.D. 65.

LUCAS, PAUL, a French traveller, was born at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1664. He made trading voyages to the Levant, Greece, Asia Minor, and Africa; and having brought home medals and other curiosities for the king's cabinet, he was made one of the royal antiquaries. During one of his voyages he entered into the Venetian army, and served at the siege of Negropont. His travels, which are romantic and improbable, form 7 vols. He died in 1737.

LUCAS, CHARLES, a noted Irish patriot, who was a physician at Dublin, was born in 1713. He was a member of the Irish house of commons, and obtained immense popularity by his opposition to the court party. Died, 1771.

LUCAS, RICHARD, D.D., a native of Presteign, in Radnorshire, was born in 1648, and educated at Jesus college, Oxford. He was a pious and learned divine, and held a prebend in Westminster; but lost his sight many years before his death. Among his writings are, "Sermons," 5

EVERY SPENDTHrift, WHO RUNS THROUGH HIS INCOME, DEPRIVES MANY AN HONEST MAN OF THE REWARD OF HIS LABOUR.

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vols.; "An Enquiry after Happiness," 2 vols.; "The Morality of the Gospel;" and "Practical Christianity." Died, 1715.

LUCCHESINI, JOHN VINCENT, an historian, was a nobleman of Lucca, where he was born in 1660. His translation of Demosthenes, published in 1712, was, in the opinion of Rollin, an unrivalled piece of modern latinity; and his "Historiæ sui Temporis," 3 vols. 4to. is much admired. Died, 1744.

LUCCHESINI, GIROLAMO, marquis of, was born at Lucca, of a noble family, in 1752, and became Prussian minister of state. He was the literary friend of Frederic II., and first received a diplomatic appointment under his successor, being sent to the council of state at Warsaw, in 1786, and ultimately brought about an alliance between Prussia and Poland. From that time he was ambassador on all great occasions, at Vienna, at Paris, and Milan. He accompanied the king to the battle of Jena, then signed an armistice with Napoleon at Charlottenburg, of which, however, the king did not approve; in consequence of which, as he believed himself to have lost the favour of the king, he took his dismissal. He was afterwards chamberlain to Napoleon's sister, the princess of Lucca, and accompanied her to Paris on the occasion of her brother's second marriage. He was active, sagacious, and zealous; combining the qualities of an experienced courtier with the practical knowledge of a statesman. Died, 1825.

LUCIAN, a celebrated Greek author, distinguished for his ingenuity and wit, was born at Samosata, the capital of Comagene, during the reign of Trajan. He was of humble origin, and was placed, while young, with an uncle, to study statuary; but being unsuccessful in his first attempts, he went to Antioch, and devoted himself to literature and forensic rhetoric. In the reign of Marcus Aurelius, he was made procurator of the province of Egypt, and died when eighty or ninety years old. The works of Lucian, of which many have come down to us, are mostly in the form of dialogues; but none are so popular as those in which he ridicules the pagan mythology and the philosophical sects. Many of them, however, though written in an elegant style, and abounding with witticisms, are tainted with profanity and indecency.

LUCILIUS, CAIUS, a Roman satirist, who served under Scipio in his expedition against the Numantians. Only a few of his verses remain, which are in the Corpus Poetarum of Maittaire. He died at Naples, A. C. 106.

LUCRETIA, a Roman matron of distinguished virtue, was the wife of Collatinus, and the cause of the revolution of Rome from a monarchy to a republic. Sextus Tarquinius, who contrived to become a guest in the absence of her husband, whose kinsman he was, found means to reach her chamber in the middle of the night; and finding himself repulsed, he threatened to stab her, kill a slave and place him by her side, and then swear he had slain them both in the act of adultery. The dread of infamy succeeded, and he triumphed over her fears;

but she acquainted her husband, father, and kindred of the transaction, and in spite of their soothing remonstrances, drew a dagger and stabbed herself to the heart. The bloody poniard, with her dead body exposed to the senate, was the signal of Roman liberty. The expulsion of the Tarquins, and the abolition of the regal dignity, was instantly resolved on, and carried into execution.

LUCRETIVS, TITUS CARUS, an ancient Roman philosopher and poet, much esteemed for his learning and eloquence. His celebrated work, "De Rerum Natura," has been translated into English by Mr. Creech.

LUCILIUS, LUCIUS LICINIUS, a Roman consul and commander, celebrated for his military talents and magnificence, was born, A. C. 115. He first distinguished himself in the social war, and afterwards defeated Hannibal in two naval battles. He also conquered various cities of Pontus; and, although overcome by Mithridates in a battle, soon acquired such advantages that he finally broke up the hostile army, and Mithridates himself sought protection in Armenia; where Tigranes refusing to surrender him to the Romans, Lucilius attacked that monarch, and completely subdued him. By a mutiny of his soldiers, who accused him of avarice and covetousness, he was deprived of the chief command, and recalled. From this time, Lucilius remained a private individual, spending in luxurious ease the immense riches which he had brought with him from Asia, without, however, abandoning the more noble and serious occupations of a cultivated mind. Died, A. C. 49.

LUDLOW, EDMUND, an eminent republican leader, was born at Maiden Bradley, Wilts, in 1690; studied at Trinity college, Oxford, and at the Temple; was an officer in the parliamentary army, and fought at Edgehill, Newbury, and other places; but when the "self-denying ordinance" took place, he remained out of any ostensible situation, until chosen member for Wiltshire, in the place of his father. At this time the machinations of Cromwell becoming visible, he was opposed by Ludlow with firmness and openness. To establish a republic, he joined the army against the parliament, and sat also as one of Charles's judges. Nominated general of horse in Ireland, he joined the army under Ireton, and acted with great vigour and ability. When Cromwell was declared protector, Ludlow used all his influence with the army against him, on which account he was recalled, and put under arrest; but he avowed his republican principles, and, refusing all security or engagement for submission, retired into Essex, where he remained until the death of the protector. When Richard Cromwell succeeded, he joined the army party at Wallingford-house, and was instrumental in the restoration of the long parliament, in which he took his seat. The restoration was now rapidly approaching, and finding the republicans unable to resist it, he quitted the country, and proceeded to Geneva, whence he afterwards, with many more fugitives of the party, took refuge at Lan-

WHEN A QUACK ATTENDS THE POOR GRATIS, IT IS FOR THE SAKE OF NOTORIETY, TO FEEL THE PULSES OF THE RICH.

SET BOUNDS TO YOUR ZEAL BY DISCRETION, TO ERRON BY TRUTH, TO PASSION BY REASON, TO DIVISION BY CHARITY.

one. After the Revolution he ventured to appear in London, which gave such offence, that an address was presented to King William, by the House of Commons, saying his majesty to issue a proclamation apprehending him. On this, Ludlow went back to Vevay, in Switzerland, where he died in 1693. He was one of the purest and most honourable characters on the republican side, free from fanaticism or hypocrisy. His "Memoirs" are interesting, and written in a manly and unaffected style.

LUDOLPH, JON, a learned orientalist, was born at Erfurt, in Thuringia, in 1624; studied at Leyden; and became a travelling tutor. In 1649 he went to Rome on a literary mission, and while there formed an acquaintance with some Abyssinians, from whom he acquired a perfect knowledge of the Ethiopic language. In 1652 he was made aulic-counsellor to the duke of Saxony, and governor to the young princes. Among his works are, "A History of Ethiopia," and various Lexicons and Grammars of the Ethiopian dialects. Died, 1704.

LUDOLPH, HENRY WILLIAM, nephew of the above, and secretary to prince George of Denmark, who espoused queen Anne of England, settled in London, where he died in 1710. He wrote a "Grammar of the Ethiopian Language;" and published the new Testament in modern Greek.

LUITPRANDUS, an historian and statesman of the tenth century, was born at Treviso. He was secretary to Berengarius, who sent him ambassador to Constantine Porphyrogenitus; but afterwards disavowed him for censuring his conduct. On this he complained to the emperor Otho, who expelled Berengarius; and in 963 made Luitprandus bishop of Cremona. He so sent him on an embassy to Nicephorus Phocas, who threw him into prison. On gaining his liberty he returned to Italy, where he wrote the "History of his own times," a work which throws considerable light on the manners and transactions of the middle ages.

LULLI, or LULLY, JEAN BAPTISTE, a musical composer, was born of obscure parents, at Florence, in 1644. Having discovered a passionate fondness for music when quite a child, he was sent to Paris in his tenth year, to be page to Mlle. Montoisier. The lady, however, was so little pleased by his appearance, that she sent him into her kitchen, where he remained some time in the humble capacity of an under scullion. His musical talent becoming accidentally known to a gentleman out of the court, his representations procured him to be placed under a master. He rose rapidly, till he obtained the appointment of musician to the court, and, in 1670, was made joint director of the French opera, which situation he filled till his death, in 1687. Lully contributed much to the improvement of French music; composed nineteen operas, and was much admired by his contemporaries. Died, 1687.

LULLY, RAYMOND, a distinguished philosopher and scholar of the thirteenth century, born at Palma, in Majorca. In his youth he had been a soldier; but he became

a religious ascetic, and travelled into Africa, and the East, for the purpose of converting the Mahometans to Christianity. He suffered tortures and imprisonment at Tunis; but was released by some Genoese merchants, and died on his voyage home, in 1315. He wrote on divinity, medicine, chemistry, metaphysics, &c.; was styled "Doctor Illuminatus;" and his method, which prevailed in Europe during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, was dignified by the title of "Ars Lulliana."

LUMSDEN, MATTHEW, LL.D. professor of Persian and Arabic in the college of Fort William, Calcutta; author of two Grammars of those languages. In 1825 he resigned the service of the East India Company, came to England, and died in 1835, aged 58.

LUPTON, DANIEL, an English author, who, about the middle of the 17th century, published various works, among which are, "Modern Protestant Divines, the Glory of their Times;" "Emblems of Rarities," &c.

LUPTON, WILLIAM, a prebendary of Durham, and the author of a volume of sermons, among which is one combating the opinions of Tillotson respecting the punishments of a future state. Died, 1726.

LUSSAN, MARGARET DE, a French authoress, of considerable talents, born in 1682, was the daughter of one of cardinal Fleury's coachmen. Among her most esteemed productions are, "La Comtesse de Gondez," 2 vols.; "Anecdotes de Philippe Auguste," 6 vols.; "Anecdotes of Francis I.," 3 vols.; "La Vie de M. Crillon," 2 vols.; and "Histoire de Charles VI.," 9 vols.

LUTHER, MARTIN, the great reformer of the church, was born in 1483, at Eisenach, in Lower Saxony. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the school of Magdeburg, from which he removed to Eisenach, and thence to the university of Erfurt, where, in 1503, he received a master's degree, and delivered lectures on the physics and ethics of Aristotle. He was destined by his father for the legal profession; but the impression produced on him by the fate of his friend Alexis, who was struck dead by lightning, while walking by his side on their road from Mansfeld to Erfurt, uniting with the effect of his early religious education, induced him to devote himself to the monastic life, and he entered the monastery of Augustines, in 1503, submitting patiently to all the penances and humiliations which the superiors of the order imposed upon novices. In 1507 he was constituted priest, and in 1508 he was made professor of philosophy in the new university of Wittenberg. In this sphere of action his powerful mind soon showed itself; he threw off the fetters of the scholastic philosophy, asserted the rights of reason, and soon collected a large number of disciples. In 1510 he visited the court of pope Leo X., at Rome, a journey which revealed to him the irreligion and corruption of the clergy, and destroyed his reverence for the sanctity of the pope. After his return, he became a preacher, and was made doctor in theology. His profound learning, together with

OUR REASON INVITES US TO DO WHAT IS GOOD FOR US; OUR DESIRES PROMPT US TO GRATIFY THE PRESENT INCLINATION.

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the fame of his eloquence, soon made Luther known to the principal scholars, and esteemed as a powerful advocate of the new light which was breaking upon the world. Great, therefore, was the attention excited by his ninety-five propositions, given to the world, Oct. 31, 1517, and intended to put an end to the sale of indulgences, by the Dominican Tetzel. They were condemned as heretical; but neither menaces nor persuasions could induce him to recant, and he still maintained the invalidity of indulgences, and of the papal supremacy. In 1520, Luther and his friends were excommunicated, and his writings burnt at Rome, Cologne, and Louvain. Indignant at this open act of hostility, Luther burned the bull of excommunication, and the decretals of the papal canon. Being called upon by many of the German nobility to defend the new doctrine, he presented himself at the diet of Worms, April, 1521, before the emperor, and a vast assemblage of the princes and prelates of Germany. He there made an elaborate defence, and concluded it with these words: "Let me then be refuted and convinced by the testimony of the Scriptures, or by the clearest arguments; otherwise I cannot and will not recant; for it is neither safe nor expedient to act against conscience. Here I take my stand; I can do no otherwise, so help me God! Amen." He left Worms, in fact, a conqueror; but it was so manifest that his enemies were determined upon his destruction, that the elector of Saxony conveyed him to the castle of Wartenburg, to save his life. In this *Patmos*, as he called it, Luther remained ten months, and then returned to Wittenberg, where he published a sharp reply to Henry VIII., who had written a book against him, on the seven sacraments. Luther also printed a translation of the New Testament which greatly alarmed the Romanists, and severe edicts were issued against the reading of it by the princes of that communion. In 1524 he married Catherine de Bore, who had been a nun, by whom he had three sons. In 1529 the emperor assembled another diet at Spire, to check the progress of the new opinions; and here it was that the name of Protestants first rose, occasioned by the protest made, on the part of the electoral princes, who were for the Reformation, against the rigorous impositions brought forward in this assembly. After this, the protesting princes determined to have a common confession of faith drawn up; which was accordingly performed by Melancthon, and, being presented at the diet of Augsburg, in 1530, was called "The Confession of Augsburg." In 1534 Luther's translation of the whole Bible was published; and the same year he printed a book against the service of the mass. At length, worn out, more by labour than age, this illustrious man died at his native place, Feb. 18, 1546; having lived to see that his doctrine had taken such deep root, that no earthly power could eradicate them.

LUTTI, BENEDICT, an eminent Italian painter, on whom the emperor of Germany conferred the honour of knighthood, was born at Florence, in 1606. He resided at Rome, where he was president of the ac-

demy of St. Luke. His paintings are rare and valuable. Died, 1734.

LUXEMBOURG, FRANCIS HENRY DE MONTMORENCI, duke of, a famous general and marshal of France, born in 1632, was the posthumous son of the count de Bouteville, who was beheaded in the reign of Louis XIII. for fighting a duel. He served when young under the prince of Condé; was made a duke and peer of France, in 1661; was a lieutenant-general at the taking of Franche-Comté, in 1668; commanded during the invasion of Holland, in 1673; and having gained the battle of Seref, in 1674, was created a marshal. He subsequently distinguished himself at the battles of Fleurus, Leuze, Steinkirk, &c.; and died in 1695.

LYCOPHRON, a Greek poet, was born at Chaicia, in Euboea. He flourished in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and was one of the seven poets termed the *Piædes*. He wrote numerous tragedies, a satirical drama, and other works; but the only extant production of this writer is a poem relating to the predictions of Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, king of Troy.

LYCURGUS, the celebrated Spartan legislator, son of Eunomus, king of Sparta, is supposed to have been born about B.C. 624. His elder brother, Polydectes, who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, soon after died, and left the kingdom to him; but Lycurgus finding that the widow was pregnant, forbore to assume the sceptre; and the issue proving to be a boy, he faithfully fulfilled the office of guardian to it. He made the study of legislation his principal object; and having travelled for the purpose of investigating the institutions of other lands, he returned to his own country, and established those laws by which Sparta was so long governed. Having bound the king, senate, and people, by a solemn oath, not to alter any of the laws he had made until his return, he left Sparta with the avowed intention of visiting the oracle of Delphos, but he secretly determined never to see it again. Plutarch affirms, that he put himself voluntarily to death by starvation, while Lucian asserts that he died naturally, at the age of eighty-five. The rigid character of the laws of Lycurgus was intended to make public principle predominate over private interests and affections. Children were not allowed to be the property of their parents, but of the state; which directed their education, and even determined on their life or death. The severest penalties against debauchery and intemperance were affixed; and it was enjoined that the people should all take their meals in public. They were allowed to possess neither gold nor silver; iron was used for money; the theatres were abolished; and nothing but the most indispensable knowledge was allowed to be acquired; in short, all that tended to soften and humanize mankind was prohibited, while every thing that could promote a hardy life and personal bravery was encouraged. The Spartans under the laws of Lycurgus, consequently became a nation of warriors, who, for ages, proved the bulwark of their friends, the dread of their foes, and an ex-

WRATH KINDLES WRATH: THEREFORE, MAKE IT AN INVARIABLE RULE NEVER TO UTTER A WORD WHILE YOU ARE ANGRY.

HE THAT REFUSETH ALL ADVICE IS WISER THAN A BRAT: HE THAT STANDS IN NEED OF NO COUNSEL IS MORE THAN A MAN.

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ample for future ages—more, however, to be shunned than imitated.

LYDGATE, JOHN, one of the oldest English poets, was a Benedictine monk of Bury St. Edmund's. He was educated at Oxford; travelled in France and Italy; opened a school on his return for the tuition of the young nobility; and died about 1460.

LYDIAT, THOMAS, a chronological and mathematical writer, was born in 1572, at Okerton, in Oxfordshire; received his education at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford; and became rector of his native place. He was reduced to poverty by being security for a friend, and afterwards suffered greatly for his loyalty to Charles I. This industrious and able scholar died in indigence and obscurity, in 1649.

LYE, EDWARD, a learned antiquary, was born at Totness, in Devonshire, in 1704; and he died, rector of Yardley, in Northamptonshire, in 1769. He was well versed in the Anglo-Saxon language and history; and was the author of an "Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary," 2 vols., with a grammar of the two languages. He was also the editor of "Junius's Etymologicum Anglicanum."

LYNAR, ROCH FREDERIC, count de; author of "Travels in Upper Lusatia;" "Political Reflections and Negotiations," &c., was a native of Lower Lusatia, and held several important situations in the government of Denmark. Born, 1708; died, 1781.

LYNDWODE, or LINDWOOD, WILLIAM, an eminent ecclesiastical lawyer of the 15th century, was keeper of the privy seal in the reign of Henry VI., and was sent repeatedly on embassies to Spain and Portugal. He died, bishop of St. David's, in 1446.

LYON, GEORGE FRANCIS, an enterprising traveller and a captain in the British navy, was born at Chichester in 1795, and entered the service on board the *Milford*, of 74 guns, in 1809; from which period up to the battle of Algiers, where he was present, he was continually engaged in the active duties of his profession. It is, however, in the capacity of a traveller and navigator that we have to consider him; for in 1812 he was employed, under Mr. Ritchie, on a mission to the interior of Africa; captain Marryat, to whom the post had been originally assigned, having relinquished it. Of this expedition Mr. Lyon published his journal, under the title of "A Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, accompanied by Geographical Notices of Soudan, and of the Course of the Niger." A more disastrous undertaking has been seldom known; the travellers suffered every kind of privation, were attacked with the most alarming disorders, and Mr. Ritchie fell a martyr to extreme suffering and disappointment while at Monrouk, the capital of Fezzan, from which place Mr. Lyon returned. A very different scene of operations next awaited him. In 1821 he was appointed to the command of the *Hecla*, one of the ships belonging to captain Parry's expedition to the Polar Seas; of which he also published "A Private Journal." In 1823 he was raised to the rank of post captain, and appointed to

the command of the *Griper* gun-brig, then fitted out for another voyage of discovery in the icy regions. Here he and his gallant crew encountered the most frightful perils, but providentially returned to England, though without effecting any part of their object. He afterwards went to Mexico as one of the commissioners of the Real del Monte Mining Company, and was wrecked on his return, near Holyhead, in 1827, losing every thing belonging to him. He again visited South America, but died on his passage home, October, 1832, aged 37; thus terminating a life of adventures and misfortunes not often paralleled.

LYONNET, PETER, an eminent naturalist, was born at Maestricht, in 1707. Being bred to the law, he became one of the secretaries to the states of Holland; and their law translator from the Latin and French. In his latter years he applied to the study of natural history, particularly insects; on which subject he wrote several esteemed books, the most important of which is, "Traité anatomique de la Chenille qui rouge le bois de Saule." Died, 1799.

LYONS, ISRAEL, an astronomer, botanist, and mathematician, born in 1759, was the son of a Polish jew, who was a Hebrew teacher at Cambridge. He was Sir Joseph Banks's instructor in botany, and accompanied captain Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave, as astronomer, in his voyage towards the North Pole. He was one of the calculators of the "Nautical Almanack," wrote a "Treatise on Fluxions," and other works, and lectured on botany. Died, 1775.

LYRA, NICHOLAS DE, a converted Jew of the 14th century, was born at Lyre, in Normandy. He assumed the tonsure, and was so remarkable for his intemperate zeal in defence of the religion he had embraced, that many Catholic writers assert, that he contributed not a little to the progress of the Reformation. Died, 1340.

LYSANDER, a famous Spartan commander, the splendour of whose victories, his extraordinary liberality, and his apparent disinterestedness, seconded his ambitious views, and rendered him, in fact, though not in name, the master of all Greece. He was slain fighting against the Thebans, B.C. 366.

LYSIAS, an Athenian orator who died B.C. 378, aged 81. Only thirty-four of his orations are extant.

LYSIMACHUS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great. He was killed in battle by Seleucus, 281 B.C.

LYSIPPUS, a celebrated Grecian sculptor, who worked with such extraordinary diligence, that he is said to have left behind him fifteen hundred pieces, every one of which evinced marks of superior genius. He received from Alexander the Great the singular privilege of exclusively making his effigy in cast metal; and he accordingly executed a series of figures of that prince, from childhood to maturity. He greatly improved the art of statuary, and gave to the human figure a degree of symmetry and beauty unpractised by his predecessors.

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MAC CREACH, Col. Sir MICHAEL, C. B., &c. He entered the army young; served in the Peninsula, and was afterwards engaged in the Burmese war; rising in rank until he became inspecting field-officer of the northern recruiting district. Died, 1834.

MAC CRIE, THOMAS, D.D. was a native of Scotland, and received his education at the university of Edinburgh. In 1806 he separated from the General Associate Synod, and became one of the founders of the Constitutional Associate Presbytery. He was the author of the *Lives of "Knox," "Melville,"* &c.; and a "History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy, in the 16th century." Died, aged 63, in 1835.

MAC CULLOCH, JOHN, M.D. was born in 1773, at Guernsey, and in his infancy he is said to have evinced great precocity of intellect. He was first placed at the grammar school of Lostwithiel, in Cornwall; from thence, in 1790, he was sent to Edinburgh to study medicine, and at the very early age of eighteen he received the diploma of a physician, being the youngest student who had ever passed the required examination. He, however, thought himself too young to succeed as a private practitioner; and, after remaining at Edinburgh five years, he entered into the artillery as assistant-surgeon, and became chemist to the Ordnance in 1803. He was afterwards engaged by government in the surveys of Scotland; and his mineralogical and geological survey of that portion of the kingdom is deemed his most important public work. In 1832 his able map of it was completed, and he received from government the sum of 7000*l*. He also wrote many scientific works. His studies, or pursuits, were innumerable; and he is said to have excelled in all, however dissimilar. He held the situation of lecturer on chemistry, &c. in the East India Company's establishment at Addiscombe. In 1804, when in the 31st year of his age, he married; and while on a visit to some of his old friends in Cornwall, he had the misfortune to be thrown out of a chaise, by which he so much injured one of his legs as to render amputation indispensable. He bore the operation with firmness, and even deliberately gave directions to the surgeon while performing it; but all attempts to save him proved abortive. He died, August, 1835.

MACDIARMID, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1779, at Weem, in Perthshire; studied at Edinburgh; and on coming to London, became editor of the *St. James's Chronicle*. He published "An Inquiry into the System of Military Defence," 2 vols.; "An Inquiry into the

Nature of Civil and Military Subordination;" and "Lives of British Statesmen." Died, 1808.

MACDONALD, JOHN, F.R.S., only son of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, who so materially assisted in the escape of Charles Edward Stuart, in 1746, was born in 1746. He passed many years in the service of the East India Company, and attained the rank of captain in the corps of engineers on the Bengal establishment. On his return home he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the royal Clauapine regiment, and commandant of the royal Edinburgh artillery. But it is as a writer on military tactics, and as a man of science, that colonel Macdonald is especially entitled to our notice. His productions relative to the art of war are chiefly translations from the French, and consist of "The Experienced Officer," "Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Manœuvres of Infantry;" "Instructions for the Conduct of Infantry on Actual Service," &c.; besides which he produced, in 1806, a "Treatise on Telegraphic Communication, Naval, Military, and Political;" and, in 1816, a "Telegraphic Dictionary," extending to 150,000 words, phrases, and sentences. Among his scientific labours were numerous papers on magnetism, the variation of the magnet, and other kindred subjects, which he communicated in letters to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Among his contributions in the same valuable miscellany were also letters on Ireland, Scotland, the Celtic language, and Ossian; with various suggestions and experiments in different branches of political economy. During the latter part of his life he resided at Exeter, where he died, aged 72, in 1831.

MACDOWALL, Major-general Sir ANDREW, K.C.B., was in the service of the East India Company upwards of half a century, during which period he was engaged in all the most brilliant achievements of the Madras army; and died in India, May, 1836, at the age of 73.

MACE, FRANCIS, a popular French ecclesiastic, born at Paris, in 1640, who was celebrated both for his preaching and his theological writings. He was the author of "A Chronological Abridgment, Historical and Moral, of the Old and New Testament," 2 vols.; "History of the four Ciceros;" "An Analysis of the Works of Saint Augustin," &c. Died, 1721.

MACE, THOMAS, an English musician, who was an excellent performer on the lute. He published a work, entitled "Music's Monument, or a Remembrance of the best Practical Music," &c. Died, 1676.

MACDONIUS, a prelate of Constantinople in the fourth century. The Arians made him bishop of that see, in opposition to Paul, whom the orthodox party had chosen; but he was ultimately deposed. He maintained that the Holy Ghost was not a person, but a divine energy diffused throughout the universe.

MACFARLANE, HENRY, an historical writer, was born in Scotland, in 1734, and educated at Edinburgh. He came when young to London; was for some years a reporter of speeches in parliament; and

THE WISE MAN KNOWS AND INQUIRES: THE IGNORANT DOES NOT KNOW WHAT TO INQUIRE ABOUT.

BEAUTY AND WIT MAY GAIN US ADMIRERS, BUT GOODNESS ALONE WILL ACQUIRE US TRUE FRIENDS.

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terwards kept a respectable seminary at althamstow. He was the author of a History of George III.; an "Essay on the Authenticity of Ossian;" "An Address to the People of Britain," &c. Died, from illness received at Brentford election, in 1804.

MACGREGOR, ROBERT, colonel of the 7th regiment, was a native of Edinburgh. He entered the army by proceeding to the East Indies as a volunteer in the 57th foot, here, after serving at the reduction of St. Pierre, he was appointed by Sir Ralph Abercromby to an ensigncy in the 27th. For a few years' probation in the West Indies, he purchased a company in the 58th regiment, and accompanied it to the East Indies; served afterwards in Egypt; and in 1805 his regiment formed part of general Baird's expedition to Buenos Ayres. In 1808 he proceeded to the Peninsula, and was severely wounded at the battle of Buçaco. His character for personal bravery was quite proverbial. Died, Dec., 1835.

MACHA-ALLAH, or MESSAHALAH, an Arabian astronomer and astrologer, but of a Jewish persuasion, who lived in the 8th century, and obtained a high reputation for his skill in mathematics, astronomy, and the mystic science of astrology.

MACHIAVELL, or MACCHIAVELLI, NICHOLAS, a celebrated political writer and historian, was born at Florence, in 1469, of a noble family, whose members had enjoyed the highest dignities in the republic. In account of his distinguished talents, he was very early appointed chancellor of his native state, and not long afterwards advanced to the post of secretary. When France had recovered her liberty, by the expulsion of the Medici, he was several times charged with important embassies, which were of great use to the commonwealth. In the return of the Medici to Florence, he was deprived of his post; and being afterwards accused of participating in a conspiracy, he was imprisoned, put to the torture, and banished; all which he endured with a firmness approaching to indifference. Having returned to his native country, the favour and confidence shown him by the Medici alienated him from the affections of the Florentines; and he died in indigent circumstances, in 1527. His chief works are, "The History of Florence;" "The Life of Castruccio Castracani;" "A Treatise on the Military Art;" and "The Prince." This last work, if taken literally, contains the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest principles; hence the word *Machiavellism* is used to denote that system of policy which regards every law, human or divine, to effect its purposes. There are many, however, who regard it rather as a covert satire upon tyranny, than as a manual for a rascal; while others think it a work full of valuable counsel for a prince, to whom eyes in Italy were turned for deliverance from foreign thralldom.

MACHIN, JOHN, an English astronomer of the 18th century; author of a treatise on the "Laws of the Moon's Motions," published with Newton's Principia; and other works. He was professor of astro-

nomomy at Gresham college, and secretary to the Royal Society.

MACK, CHARLES, baron Von, an Austrian general, notorious for his ill-concerted military operations, was born in 1752, at Neuslingen, in Franconia. He entered the army as a private in a regiment of dragoons, but gradually rose till he became aid-de-camp to general Laudohn, who strongly recommended him to the emperor. As quarter-master-general of the army of the prince of Coburg, he directed the operations of the campaign of 1793; and was afterwards employed in negotiating with Dumouriez. At that time the plans and proposals of Mack were so much extolled, that he was sent to London to concert measures with the English ministers. George III. gave him a sword ornamented with diamonds; and Mr. Pitt so wholly approved of his propositions, that he hastened his return, in order that the allied army might benefit by his plans. In 1797 he commanded the Neapolitan troops, but was so outgeneralled, that he resigned the command, and surrendered himself a prisoner of war. Bonaparte, then consul, allowed him to reside at Paris, on his parole; upon which Mack requested permission to go to Vienna, that he might prevail upon the emperor to exchange him for generals Perignon and Grouchy; a request which the court of Vienna refused. Mack then secretly formed a plan of escape, which he effected, and took with him, as companion of his flight from Paris, in April, 1800, Mile. Louise, a courtesan of some celebrity. Arrived in Austria, he persuaded his countrymen that his ill success had arisen solely from the cowardice and disorderly conduct of the Neapolitans. The emperor Francis believed his assertion, and confided to him, in 1804, the command of his troops in the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and Italy; and in the following year made him president of the council of war. In September, 1805, Marshal Soult defeated Mack at Menningen; he quailed before Napoleon, who forced him to retreat beyond the Danube, and in October he surrendered Ulm, by which 28,000 of the Austrians became prisoners. Mack once more presented himself at Vienna. He had acted in direct opposition to the wishes of the archduke Ferdinand, and public indignation was at its height: he was therefore subjected to a court-martial, and received sentence of death as a traitor to his country; but the emperor commuted it to perpetual imprisonment, and even from that he was released at the end of one year. He then retired to Bohemia, but afterwards returned to Vienna, where he died in obscurity, in 1829.

MACKAY, ANDREW, LL.D., an eminent mathematician; author of a "Treatise on the Longitude," 2 vols., and a contributor to Rees's Cyclopaedia. Died, 1809.

MACKAY, ROBERT, a lieutenant-general of the Madras establishment, entered the army in 1774; and at the investment of Pondicherry, in 1778, he was appointed adjutant of a battalion of native infantry. He served under Sir Eyre Coote in the campaigns of 1781 and 1782, and was present at the battle of Culladore in 1783. He

TO A GENEROUS MAN, THE WORST HIDE OF POVERTY IS NOT THE WANT OF MONEY FOR HIMSELF, BUT FOR OTHERS.

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continued actively employed, on various services, having at one time the command of a native corps belonging to the nizam of the Deccan; and was engaged, while in that service in 1794, in some arduous but successful sieges. In 1800 he was made commandant of Ryacottah in Mysore; and shortly after he took possession of a large tract of country ceded by the nizam. He returned to England in 1802, after twenty-nine years service; and arrived at the rank of lieutenant-general in 1811. Died, 1835.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE; author of "The Lives and Characters of the most eminent Writers of the Scottish Nation," &c. a work of considerable research and authority. He practised as a physician at Edinburgh, in the 17th century.

MACKENZIE, Sir GEORGE, an ingenious lawyer and writer, was born at Dundee, in 1636; became an eminent advocate; and gained from the covenanters the appellation of "blood-thirsty." When James II. abrogated the papal laws, he resigned, but was afterwards restored by that prince. Not approving the measures of the prince of Orange, he again retired, and went to London, where he died in 1691. He wrote several works of merit on the laws of Scotland; "A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland;" "Essays on Moral Subjects;" and some poetical pieces.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE, viscount Tarbat, and earl of Cromarty, was born of a noble family, nearly related to that of Sir George Mackenzie. He distinguished himself by his loyalty, for which, after the Restoration, he was made a senator of the college of justice, clerk of the privy council, and justice-general. James II. raised him to the peerage, and queen Anne made him secretary of state, and earl of Cromarty. He died, aged 88, in 1714.

MACKENZIE, HENRY, an essayist and elegant writer of works of fiction, was the son of an eminent physician in Edinburgh, and born in 1745. He received a liberal education; and, in 1746, became an attorney in the Scottish court of exchequer. His first production was "The Man of Feeling," which soon acquired unbounded popularity: this was followed by "The Man of the World;" and he subsequently produced a third, "Julia de Roubigné." He next, in conjunction with other literary characters, published a series of essays, under the title of "The Mirror," and afterwards "The Loanger." He also contributed many excellent papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Highland Society, of both of which he was a member. His dramatic works were by no means so successful: they consist of two tragedies, "The Prince of Tunis," and "The Shipwreck;" and of two comedies, "The Force of Fashion," and "The White Hypocrite." He was the author of a political tract, entitled "An Account of the Proceedings of the Parliament of 1784," and at the commencement of the French revolution he published several others, with the view of counteracting the prevalence of democratic principles at home, which introduced him to the notice of Mr. Pitt, and some years after

he was appointed comptroller of the taxes for Scotland, an office which he held till his death. For highly-wrought scenes of pathos, and for the graces of style, Mackenzie has but few rivals: his novels, tales, and essays, can never fail to please; but his dramatic writings are deficient in striking characters, so essential to scenic representations. In his earliest youth he had opportunities of becoming acquainted with Hume, Smith, Robertson, Blair, and others who then formed the literary galaxy of Edinburgh; and his days being protracted to a healthy old age, his reminiscences of the great men whom he had so long survived were highly interesting. He died in 1831, aged 65.

MACKEY, JOHN, an Englishman, who basely betrayed James II. by giving information of every secret with which he was entrusted, to William. He wrote a "Picture of the Court of St. Germain," and Memoirs of the Court of England, in the reigns of William and Anne; both of which abound with many curious anecdotes.

MACKINNON, DANIEL, colonel; a gallant British soldier, and nephew to general Mackinnon, who was killed at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo. He entered the army at the early age of fourteen, and was immediately sent to the siege of Copenhagen, then to Bremen, and the next year to the Peninsula, where he was present in nearly all the great battles; his cool daring, extraordinary activity, and amiable disposition, rendering him an especial favourite. He was also at the battle of Waterloo, where he so eminently distinguished himself, that we shall trespass on our usual limits by relating, in the words of one of his biographers, his acts on that eventful day. "Colonel Mackinnon, then lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream Guards, led the advance against the French, at the head of his battalion. In so doing, his horse was shot dead, he was wounded, and in falling lost his sword, which, in the confusion, he could not again find; but he fell close to a French officer, who was still more severely wounded; and, in taking the French officer's sword, he gently told him he hoped they might sup together that night. Immediately after, however, colonel Mackinnon rose up, cheered on his men, and advanced at their head. In the latter part of the day he was ordered to take post in the farm of Hugoumont, with orders not to give it up on any account. On this point Napoleon directed his great efforts, and the slaughter was terrific. The Coldstream and part of the Grenadier Guards were posted in the farm-house, filling all the windows: after a short pause, the French *pas-de-charge* was heard, and instantly loud voices exclaimed, *L'Empereur recompense le premier qui avancera*, when about five hundred men of the élite of the French army jumped over the wall that surrounded the farm, and run towards the house. In a few seconds these poor fellows all lay in a shapeless mass, so dead and true was our fire. Colonel Mackinnon then rallied out with some of his men, and directed them to pile up the bodies of the French

WHEN THE WEALTH OF A NATION IS INCREASING, FEW ARE REDUCED TO ABSOLUTE POVERTY.

HE WHO INTIMIDATES BY THREATS, AND HE WHO BRIBES BY PROMISES, ARE ALIKE CORRUPT.

diers round the farm, so as to make a lark against another assault. Several successive assaults were made in a similar manner, and met with a similar fate, notwithstanding the pain of his wound, and being disabled in one leg by a shot in the knee, colonel Mackinnon continued to defend the farm of Hugoumont until the French troops gave up the day, and retired. When the business was over, he became laborious with the pain and fatigue, and is sent in a cart to Brussels, where he is met with every attention, and soon recovered his health." In consequence of his Majesty having expressed a desire that every officer commanding a regiment should write to the Horse Guards, and give some account of it, colonel Mackinnon commenced author, and produced the "History of the Coldstream Guards," a work containing much interesting information. Died, Dec. 22, 1836, aged 46.

MACKINTOSH, SIR JAMES, a celebrated British statesman and lawyer, was born in Perthshire, in 1766. His father, Captain Mackintosh, intended him for the medical profession, and conferred on him an excellent education. In 1787, after taking his degree of M.D. he repaired to the continent, and established himself at Leyden, to improve his knowledge of the medical art. He preferred however, the study of law that of medicine; and, after the death of his father, devoted himself entirely to the study necessary for the law. The French revolution, which had just then commenced, gave a new impulse to his mind, and politics and legislation became the paramount objects of his attention. In conjunction with other partisans of reform, he published several works in advocacy of this use, especially his "Vindictive Gallicie," a defence of the French revolution, against the strictures and accusations of Edmund Burke. But it is said that an interview with this celebrated statesman changed Sir James's opinions—some alleging sincere conviction, some political interest, as the use. However this may be, the change produced ministerial favour, and he was appointed, by Pitt and Loughborough, a professor of Lincoln's Inn, where, in a course of lectures on the constitution of England, he exhibited himself as an uncompromising censor of the doctrines he disapproved in the "Vindictive Gallicie." He was Sir James Mackintosh who undertook the defence of the emigrant, M. Peltier, for a libel on Buonaparte in the *Aurora*; and his address, eloquence, and profound knowledge of the law, contributed greatly to the slight penalty which was awarded to his client, and to the frustrated expectations of the First Consul. Shortly after this, in 1803, he was appointed by the British ministry recorder of Bombay; and his administration there rendered him highly popular, especially his able protection of the rights of native and British subjects. He also established a literary society there, and became its president. On returning to England, he was elected member of parliament for Nairn; and, from this time, joined and co-operated with the popular party. In 1816-17, he opposed the green-bag and spy system—concurred with Lord Milton in a

motion for reducing the army—voted with Lord Althorp against the severe restrictions of the Alien Bill—and against Lord Castlereagh's measures generally. In 1818, he made his first celebrated motion for amending the criminal laws. During the Canning administration of 1827, Sir James acted in concurrence with the premier, and held office for a short time; but went out on its dissolution; and, on the fall of the Wellington ministry in 1830, joined Lord Grey's, which succeeded it, as president of the India board. Besides the "Vindictive Gallicie," Sir James Mackintosh published "The Regency Question;" "Discourse on the Study of the Law of Nature and Nations;" and a "History of England," in parts. He was also an essential contributor to the "Edinburgh Review." Died, 1832.

MACKLIN, CHARLES, a celebrated veteran actor and dramatist, whose real name was Mac Laughlin, was born in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, in 1690. He came to London, and appeared as a performer at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn-fields, in 1725; but it was not till 1741, that he established his reputation as an actor, by his admirable and still unrivalled performance of Shylock. He continued on the stage until 1789; but during the last years of his life, his understanding became impaired, and he died in 1797, at the patriarchal age of one-hundred-and-seven. His "Man of the World," a comedy, exposes meanness, sycophancy, and political servility, with considerable skill; and his "Love a-la-mode," a very popular farce, also attests the talents of its author. During his long continuance on the stage he experienced the usual vicissitudes of theatrical life; but he was a zealous supporter of the rights of his professional brethren, and, though dictatorial and irascible, a most entertaining companion, and a steady friend.

MACKNIGHT, JAMES, a learned Scottish divine, was born in 1721, at Irvine, in Argyleshire; and was ordained minister of Maybole, where he composed his "Harmony of the Gospels," and his "New Translation of the Epistles." In 1763, he became one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and was employed nearly thirty years in the execution of his last and greatest work, viz. "New Translation from the Greek of all the Apostolical Epistles," with commentaries and notes. Died, 1800.

MACLAINE, ARCHIBALD, a learned divine, born at Monaghan, in Ireland, where his father was a dissenting minister, is advantageously known by his Letters to Soame Jenyns on his View of the Internal Evidence of Christianity; a translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History; and a volume of miscellaneous sermons. Died, 1804.

MACLAURIN, COLIN, an eminent mathematician, who was born at Kilmorran, in Scotland, in 1668, and educated at the university of Glasgow, where he applied himself assiduously to the study of the mathematics. In 1717 he obtained the mathematical professorship in the Marischal college of Aberdeen, and in 1725 was elected professor of mathematics at Edinburgh. In 1734 he entered the lists against Berkeley, which produced his excellent "Treatise on

THE MERRIEST PEOPLE ARE NOT ALWAYS THOSE WHOSE HEARTS ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE OF JOY.

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THE ADMIRATION BESTOWED ON FORMER TIMES, IS THE BIAS OF ALL TIMES; THE GOLDEN AGE NEVER WAS THE PRESENT AGE.

Fluxions." He also wrote several papers in the Philosophical Transactions; a treatise, entitled "Geometria Organica;" another on "Algebra;" and "An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries." In the rebellion of 1745 he took so active a part in fortifying Edinburgh, that when the Pretender approached with his forces, Mr. MacLaurin deemed it prudent to retire to York, where he was entertained by archbishop Herring, in whose palace he died, in 1746.

MACLAURIN, JOHN, lord DREGHORN, son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh in 1734; was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates; and in 1767 was raised to the bench by the title of lord Dreghorn. His works are, "An Essay on Literary Property;" "A Collection of Criminal Cases," and an "Essay on Patronage." Died, 1796.

MACLEOD, JOHN, M.D. a medical practitioner, born about 1782, at Bunhill, in Dumbartonshire, Scotland. He made several voyages as a naval surgeon, and accompanied the embassy to China under lord Amherst. On his return he published "The Voyage of the Alceste to the Island of Lew-chew; and died in 1830.

MACNAB, HENRY GREY, born about 1762, was professor of rhetoric at the university of Glasgow, and physician in ordinary to the duke of Kent. Being among the *detenus* in France on the sudden occurrence of hostilities after the peace of Amiens, he became so habituated to the manners and customs of the country, that he fixed his residence at Paris, where he died in 1823. He was the author of "A Synopsis of a Course of Lectures on Elocution," and various tracts of a political nature.

MACNALLY, LEONARD, a lawyer and dramatist, was born in Dublin, in 1782, and, after studying at the Middle Temple, was called to the Irish bar in 1776. He was the author of "The Rules of Evidence," 2 vols.; and "The Irish Justice of the Peace," 2 vols. His theatrical productions are, "Fashionable Levities," a comedy; "Richard Cœur de Lion," an opera; "Robin Hood, or Sherwood Forest," a comic opera; and "Retaliation," a farce. Died, 1830.

MACPHERSON, JAMES, a writer distinguished for his translations or imitations of ancient Gaelic poems, was born at Kingcussie, in Inverness, in 1738. Having, in 1760, produced "Fragments of Ancient Poetry, translated from the Gaelic or Erse Language," they were so well received, that a subscription was formed to enable the author to collect additional specimens of national poetry. The result of his researches was "Fingal, an Ancient Epic Poem in six books," together with several other poems, (professedly translated from originals) by Ossian, the son of Fingal, a Gaelic prince of the third century, and his contemporaries. Dr. Johnson treated him as an impostor, and a violent controversy ensued concerning their authenticity. From the evidence of the contending parties, it may be concluded, that Macpherson's prose epics were founded on traditional narra-

tives current among the Highlanders; but the date of the oldest of their lays is comparatively modern; and it is now difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the precise extent of his obligations to the Gaelic bards of former ages. In 1764 he accompanied governor Johnstone to Florida, as secretary. After his return he translated the Iliad into Ossianic prose; wrote a "History of Great Britain from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover;" and also employed his pen in vindicating the measures of government during the American war. He was afterwards appointed agent to the nabob of Arcot; became a member of parliament; and died in 1796.

MACQUER, PETER JOSEPH, an eminent French chemist, born at Paris, in 1716. He wrote in the Journal des Savans, from 1766 to 1776, the articles relating to natural philosophy, medicine, chemistry, anatomy, &c. and he published "Elémens de Chimie theorique et pratique," a chemical dictionary, &c. Died, 1784.

MACQUER, PHILIP, brother of the preceding, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, was the author of an "Ecclesiastical History," 3 vols., and several other useful historical works. Died, 1770.

MACROBIUS, AURELIUS AMBROSIIUS THEODOSIUS, a Latin author, in the reign of the emperor Theodosius. He held the consular dignity; and was the author of a miscellaneous work, entitled "Saturnalia," curious for its criticisms, and valuable for the light it throws upon the manners and customs of antiquity. He wrote other works, and is supposed to have died about the year 420.

MADAN, REV. SPENCER, D.D., eldest son of Dr. Madan, bishop of Peterborough, was born in 1750, and educated at Westminster and Trinity college, Cambridge. He held, successively, the livings of Bradley Magna, in Suffolk, Ibsstock, in Leicestershire, and St. Philip's, Birmingham; was chaplain in ordinary to his majesty for thirty-four years; and died at Ibsstock, in 1836, prebendary and chancellor of Peterborough. He was a learned and eloquent preacher, and to his theological erudition was added the ornament of classic elegance; as a zealous promoter of morality and subordination to the laws, he was unsurpassed by any member of the Established Church; while in works of charity, and in all the relations of domestic life, his conduct was truly exemplary.

MADAN, MARTIN, an English divine, was born in 1726, and was educated for the bar, but took orders, and became a popular preacher at the Lock chapel, till, by publishing an apology for polygamy, in a work entitled "Thelyphthora," he lost his popularity, and retired from the pulpit. He was also the author of "A Commentary on the Articles of the Church of England," a "Treatise on the Christian Faith," and the translator of Juvenal and Persius.—His brother, Dr. SPENCER MADAN, became successively bishop of Bristol and Peterborough; and died in 1813.

MADDEN, DR. SAMUEL, an Irish clergyman, born in 1687, and educated at

THE VINE BALMORH FOURTH THREE GRAPES; THE FIRST OF PLEASURES, THE SECOND OF DRAINENESS, THE THIRD OF SORROW.

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y-college, Dublin, where he introduced the scheme for promoting learning among the quarterly examinations. He published the first volume of *moirs of the Twentieth Century*, or *all Letters of State under George the 3^d*, which was intended to form 6 vols. work had excited considerable notice, been brought out with extraordinary speed, but the rapidity with which it caught up, was still more surprising, hundred of the thousand copies were printed being recalled and dead within a week of its publication. ended a society at Dublin for the improvement of the arts, in 1740, similar to which was afterwards established in London. In 1744 he published "*Boulter's merit*," a poem; and a play, entitled *emistocles*." He had a deanery in Ireland, and the living of Drumully. d. 1765.

DDOX, ISAAC, an English prelate, born in London, in 1697. Being left an orphan he was taken under the care of a cousin, who placed him with a pastrycook; but he soon left that situation, and went to Scotland with a view of obtaining Andrew's a cheap but solid education, eventually becoming a minister of the

The tenets and discipline of Presbyterianism, however, not being congenial to his sentiments, he returned to England, entered at Queen's college, Cambridge, was episcopally ordained, and rose rapidly, that in 1733 he was made dean of Salisbury. In 1736 he was consecrated bishop of Exeter; whence, in 1743, he was translated to Worcester, where he died in 1750.

Bishop Maddox published "*A Vision of the Church of England*," in 1711; and "*Neal's History of the Puritans*," fourteen occasional sermons. He was long promoter of hospitals, and other useful institutions.

ADERNO, CARLO, an Italian architect, of the 16th century, who was appointed by Paul V. to complete St. Peter's, at Rome, in the execution of which he was charged with committing some important errors. He was, however, in high repute, and built the Maffei palace, and other public edifices at Rome. Born, d. 1629.

ADERNO, STEPHEN, was an eminent doctor; born in Lombardy, 1376; died,

ADISON, JAMES, ex-president of the United States of America, born in Virginia, 1735. His education was of the best description, and for a time he devoted himself to the study of the law. He was only twenty-two when he was first invested with public employment, in which he soon distinguished himself by his zeal and ability; as a member of Congress, he was recommended for his fluency and eloquence. Being himself to Jefferson, he became secretary of state under that president; on the death of Jefferson in 1809, being invited to succeed him, he made an inaugural address, which inclined against the Federal party. A few days after, he published an order in council, forbidding all communication with England and France,

until those powers had revoked their orders in council and Berlin decrees. At the same time, he took off the embargo laid on all foreign vessels but those of England and France, and took measures to make the American flag respected. France complied, but England did not; fruitless negotiations followed; till, in 1811, a British frigate attacked an American frigate on the coast of the United States, and war broke out between the contending parties in 1812. In 1813, Congress re-appointed Mr. Madison to the presidency, and approved his measures with regard to England. Russia offered her mediation between the belligerents; but the right of search, the abandonment of which was claimed by America, and refused by England, was a constant obstacle. At length, on the fall of Napoleon in 1814, Mr. Madison, considering England, strengthened by that event, would be less likely than ever to sacrifice the point, declined to press it as a *sine qua non*. Negotiations were opened at Ghent, and closed again, in consequence of the American envoy (Gallatin) declaring the conditions demanded by England humiliating. The war was resumed: the British fleet scoured the American coasts, made descents in various places, and took and burned Washington, the capital. Notwithstanding these misfortunes, and the alacrity of the Federalists, he retained the presidency till 1817, when peace was formally concluded and ratified with England. He then retired from office with a high reputation for ability and integrity. Died, June, 1836.

MADDOX, THOMAS, a legal antiquary and historiographer, who published, in 1702, "*A Collection of Charters taken from the Originals*," with the title of "*Formulare Anglicanum*." In 1711 appeared "*The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer*," folio; which was followed by his "*Firma Burgi, or Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England*." After his death, a collection of his manuscripts, occupying ninety volumes, was presented by his widow to the British Museum.

MADRID, J. F. de, minister from the republic of Columbia to Great Britain, which post he held at the time of his death, in 1830. He distinguished himself as the successful imitator of the best Spanish poets; and was the author of two tragedies, and various poetical compositions of a lighter kind, possessing very considerable merit.

MECENAS, CAIUS CILNIUS, the friend and minister of Augustus, and the patron of Virgil and Horace, was a Roman knight, and traced his genealogy from the ancient Etrurian kings. He has been described as a pattern of every political virtue, and a most generous patron of the sciences. Though luxurious and effeminate in his hours of relaxation, he was vigilant and active in business, and well understood how to employ the favours of fortune. Many pleasant and useful qualities gained him the confidence of Augustus, which he enjoyed undiminished until his death, in the year of Rome 745, and 8 B.C.—So signal were his good offices towards literary genius, that the name of Mecenas has since

HERE ARE CERTAIN PERSONS WHO WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN IN LOVE, HAD THEY NOT BEEN TOLD THAT SUCH A PASSION REALLY EXISTED.

HE THAT VAUNTETH OF VICTORY BEFORE HE HATH WON, IS MORE FOOLISH THAN VALIANT.

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FAVOURITES ARE COURT-DIALS, WHENON ALL LOOK WHEN MAJESTY SHINES ON THEM, BUT NONE WHEN IT IS NIGHT WITH THEM.

traits in the character of Louis XI., that king, who had just established the post in France, sent him word that he would have him thrown into the Seine. "The king is master," he replied, "but tell him that I shall get to Heaven by water sooner than he will by his post-horses." Died, 1502.

MAILLE, Duchess of, lady of the bed-chamber to Marie Antoinette, who twice escaped the guillotine by singular contingencies. On the 7th of July, 1794, a lady named Maillet, detained in St. Lazare, was executed by Robespierre's revolutionary tribunal, by mistake, in her place; on the 8th she was summoned; but having remarked to the usher that there was a mistake in the register of her baptismal name, a delay occurred, in order to see her sister-in-law on the subject; but the latter being seized with convulsions, the examination was delayed till the 10th, during which interval Robespierre was himself guillotined, and the duchess escaped.

MAILLET, BENEDICT DE, a whimsical but ingenious French writer, born at Lorraine, in 1659. He successively became consul at Egypt and Leghorn; and died in 1738. His principal work, "Telliamed" (the anagram of his name) contains a singular system of cosmogony, in which he maintains that all the land of the globe was originally covered with water, and that every species of animal, man included, owes its origin to the sea.

MAILLY, JOHN BAPTIST, a French historical writer, born in 1744, at Dijon; of the academy of which place he became a member, and where he died in 1794. His principal works are "L'Esprit de la Froude," 5 vols.; "L'Esprit des Croisades," 4 vols.; and "Fastes Juifs, Romains, et Français," 2 vols.

MAILLY, ANTOINE, born in 1775, was an enthusiastic French revolutionist, though a noble; and editor of the famous "Bouche de Fer." He and his brother Minerve were treacherously seized and beheaded, and their bodies thrown into the sea, at the siege of Acre, by Djeddar Pacha.

MAIMBOURG, LOUIS, a celebrated French ecclesiastical historian, was born at Nancy, in Lorraine, in 1610. He entered into the society of Jesuits; but having written a treatise in defence of the rights of the Gallican church against the see of Rome, he was expelled the order. Louis XIV. however, made him ample amends by giving him a pension. His chief works are, "A History of Arianism," 2 vols.; "A History of the Iconoclasts;" "A History of the Crusades;" and "Histories of Calvinism and Lutheranism." Died, 1686.

MAIMONIDES, or BEN MAIMON, MOSE, one of the most celebrated of the Jewish rabbis, called by the Jews the "eagle of the doctors," and the "lamp of Israel," was born in 1131, at Cordova; was profoundly versed in all the learning of the age; became chief physician to the sultan of Egypt; and died in 1204. His works are, the "Mischna Terah;" the "More Nevochim;" and the "Peruschim." The first is a code of the Jewish law; the second, which was originally written in Arabic, is an explanation of obscure places in Scrip-

ture; and the last consists of commentaries on the Mishna.

MAINTENON, FRANCES D'AUBIGNÉ, marchioness of, who rose to share the throne of France, was born in the prison of Niort, where her father, Constant D'Aubigné, was confined in 1635. On his release he went with his family to Martenico, and died there in 1646, leaving his widow so poor, that she returned to Europe without this child, who was sent after her to France, and there taken under the protection of her aunt, Madam Villette, who brought her up in the Protestant persuasion; from which, owing to the interference of her mother, a strict Catholic, she was afterwards converted. Subsequently being left in very reduced circumstances, she married the celebrated poet and novelist, Scarron. On his death, in 1660, she obtained the continuance of his pension, through the interest of Madam de Montespan, who also appointed her governess of the children which she had by Louis XIV. This connection brought her merits under the observation of the monarch, who increased her pension; and in 1679 changed her name to Maintenon, by giving her an estate with that title. Becoming fond of her society, he gradually passed from intimacy to love; Montespan was supplanted; and Lachaise, his confessor, having advised him to sanction his wishes by a secret but formal marriage, it was solemnized in 1686. After her elevation, she lived in a sort of retirement from the world. Louis visited her several times a-day; and transacted business with his ministers in her apartments, while she read or otherwise employed herself. The king, who sometimes teased her with his ill-humour, endeavoured to atone for this by proofs of his esteem such as he had never shown to any other woman. But she feared to attract the notice of the nation, and would receive nothing more than the estate of Maintenon, with a pension of 48,000 livres. Having founded the school at St. Cyr, for the education of poor girls of good family, she retired to it, after the death of the king, and there passed the remainder of her life. The life of penitential piety after her marriage, and her extensive charity to the poor, in some measure atoned for her ingratitude to Madame de Montespan, who had raised her from indigence; and she died, generally respected, in 1719. Her Memoirs and Correspondence have been printed, the former in three volumes, the latter in nine.

MAINVILLE, PIERRE, a rich silk merchant of Avignon, born in 1765, who perished by the guillotine on the fatal 30th of October, 1792, with the Girondist party; not for the sanguinary crimes in which he participated with the Jacobins at Avignon, but for repenting of them, and deserting the ruffians of the "Mountain," in order to join the Girondists.

MAIRAN, JOHN JAMES D'ORTOUS DE, an ingenious Frenchman, was born at Besiers, in 1678; succeeded Fontenelle as secretary, in 1741, and died at Paris, in 1771. His principal works are, a "Dissertation on the cause of the Phosphoric Light;" an

THE FIRST INGREDIENT IN CONVERSATION IS TRUTH: THE NEXT, GOOD SENSE; THE THIRD, GOOD HUMOUR; AND THE LAST, WIT.

TRAITORS ARE LIKE MOTHS, WHICH EAT THE CLOTH IN WHICH THEY ARE BRED.

historical and Philosophical Treatise on Aurora Borealis," and "Letters concerning China," &c.

MAISTRE, JOSEPH, count de, Sardinian minister, and member of the royal academy sciences at Turin, was born at Chambrì, in 1753, and was a senator of Piedmont during the French invasion in 1792. 1784 he was sent ambassador to St. Petersburg, returned to Turin in 1817, and died 1821. He was decidedly adverse to the progress of liberal principles; and as a diplomatist, he exerted himself to effect restoration of all his former possessions his master, and to obtain the transfer of power. He was the author of several political works, enforcing the doctrine of the divine right of kings, &c.

MAISTRE, LOUIS ISAAC, better known by the name of Sacy, was born at Paris, in 1733. He entered into orders, but being a pious Jansenist, he was sent to the Basle, where he continued two years, and wrote some works, particularly one entitled "The Figures of the Bible." He published a new translation of the scriptures, "Letters of Piety," 2 vols.; "Figures de Port Royal;" "An Attack on Jesuits," &c. Died, 1684.

MAITLAND, SIR RICHARD, an early Scottish poet, distinguished also as a lawyer and a statesman, was born in 1496. He held the office of a lord of session, and in that capacity he took the title of lord Maitland, from his estate. He was appointed keeper of the privy seal, in the reign of queen Mary; which office, as well as his judicial seat, he resigned a few years after, and died in 1586. He wrote several poems, some of which are in Allan Ramsay's Evergreen.—WILLIAM MAITLAND, of Lethington, the eldest son of Sir Richard, was secretary of state to Mary queen of Scots.—JOHN MAITLAND, second son of Sir Richard, succeeded his father in the office of lord privy seal, and lost it through his attachment to the interests of a queen. He was afterwards secretary to James VI., and at length chancellor of Scotland. In 1589 he attended the king on a voyage to Norway, where his bride, the princess of Denmark, was detained by contrary winds. The marriage was immediately consummated; and they returned with the queen to Copenhagen, where they spent the ensuing winter. In 1590 he was created lord Maitland, of Thirlestane. Towards the end of the year 1592, the chancellor incurred the queen's displeasure, for refusing to relinquish his lordship of Maitland, which she claimed as being a part of that of Dunfermline. He absented himself for some time from court; but was at length restored to favour, and died in 1595. Besides his Scottish poetry in the almanac collection, he wrote several Latin elegiacs, &c. to be found in the *Deliciae poetarum Scotorum*.

MAITLAND, JOHN, a British naval officer, second son of colonel the Hon. Richard Maitland, entered the navy at an early age, and went to the West Indies as midshipman aboard the *Boyne* of 98 guns, the flagship of Sir John Jervis, where he distinguished himself by his gallantry at Mar-

unique, Guadaloupe, &c. On obtaining his commission, he was appointed to the *Winchelsea* frigate; from which he removed into the *Lively*, and was in that ship when, in 1795, it captured, after an action of three hours, the *Tourterelle*. In 1797 he was appointed to the *Kingfisher*; and when her crew on the 1st of July mutinied, he, with the aid of his officers, attacked the mutineers sword in hand, and, after killing and wounding several, quelled it. This spirited conduct was highly applauded by the earl of St. Vincent, who called it "Doctor Maitland's recipe," and recommended its adoption to the fleet on similar emergencies. He next had the command of the *Bonadicea*, in which ship he saw much service in the Channel; and his last appointment was to the *Barfleur*, of 98 guns, in which he served with the Mediterranean fleet until the conclusion of the war. He attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1821; and died in 1836.

MAITLAND, JOHN, duke of Lauderdale, was born at Lethington, in 1616. He was with Charles II. at the unfortunate battle of Worcester, where he was taken prisoner and committed to the Tower. At the restoration he obtained his liberty, and was appointed secretary of state and high commissioner of Scotland. Died, 1682.

MAITLAND, WILLIAM, an historian and topographer, was born about 1693, at Brechin, in Forfarshire. He was originally a travelling hair-merchant, but turned his talents to literature, gained a competent fortune, and became a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He wrote a "History of London;" a "History of Edinburgh;" and "The History and Antiquities of Scotland." Died, 1767.

MAITTAIRE, MICHAEL, a learned critic and bibliographer, was born in France, in 1668. His parents having fled to England, to avoid the persecutions in his native country, he was educated at Westminster school, and Christchurch college, Oxford; of the former of which he became for some time second master. His editions of Greek and Latin classics are numerous, and valuable for their accuracy; but his chief work is his "*Annales Typographici ab Artis Inventione*," 5 vols. 4to. Died, 1747.

MAIUS, or MAY, JOHN HENRY, a Lutheran divine, was born in 1653, at Pfortheim. He became professor of the Oriental languages at Giessen, and died there in 1719. His works are, "*Historia Animalium Scripturæ Sacre*;" "*Vitæ Johannis Reuchlini*;" "*Synopsis Theologiæ Symbolicæ*;" "*Historia Reformationis Lutheri*," &c.

MAIZEROI, PAUL GIDEON JOLY DE, an eminent writer on military tactics, and a brave officer, was born at Metz, in 1719; entered the army at the age of fifteen; became a lieutenant-colonel; and died in 1780. Besides being the author of several excellent works on tactics, he translated the "*Military Institutions of the Emperor Leo*," and was a formidable opponent of the system of Guibert.

MAJO, FRANCESCO, or CICCIO DI, an eminent Italian composer, born at Naples, in 1740; author of "*Montezuma*," "*Ipermestra*," and other operas. Died, 1773.

NOT TO RETURN ONE GOOD OFFICE FOR ANOTHER, IS INHUMAN; BUT TO RETURN EVIL FOR GOOD, IS DIABOLICAL.

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MAJOR, JOHN, a Scotch divine and historian, was born near North Berwick, in 1480. He became professor of divinity at St. Andrew's of which university he was appointed provost. He wrote the "History of Scotland;" the "Mirror of Examples;" a "Commentary on the Gospels." &c. Died, 1550.

MAJORIAN, JULIUS VALERIUS, emperor of the west, was raised to the throne in 457. He made war against the Vandals with success, and drove Genseric from Italy. He governed with equity and prudence, made excellent laws, and would in all probability have much longer averted the fall of the western empire, had he not been deposed and murdered in 461, after a reign of less than four years.

MALACHY, St., was born at Armagh, in Ireland, in 1094. He was successively abbot of Benetor, bishop of Connor, and archbishop of Armagh. Died, 1148.

MALACKOWSKI, a noble Pole, born in 1768. He was a friend of Kosciuszko, and one of the victims of the partitioners of Poland. He was president of the Diet from 1788 to 1792, and chief author of the constitution of 1791.

MALAGRIDA, GABRIEL, an Italian Jesuit, who was sent by his superiors to Lisbon, where he was regarded as a saint, till he involved himself in the conspiracy of the duke d'Avellino. He was then sent to the prison of the Inquisition, where he pretended to visions and prophecy, for which he was burnt as a heretic, in 1761, aged 75. He published the "Life of St. Anne," and other works, and was supposed to have been of unsound mind.

MALAPERT, CHARLES, a poet and mathematician, was born at Mons, in 1581, became a Jesuit; and died in Spain, in 1630.

MALCOLM, JAMES PELLER, an artist and antiquary, was a native of America; studied painting in England, and eventually became an engraver. He was the author of "Londinium Redivivum;" "Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London;" "First Impressions," &c. Died, 1818.

MALCOLM, Sir JOHN, a distinguished military officer and diplomatist, was born near Langholm, Scotland, in 1769. At the age of 14 he went out as a cadet to India; and, being placed under the care of his maternal uncle, Dr. Pausley, he soon acquired an intimate acquaintance with the manners of the natives, and with the Persian language. The first service of any importance in which he was engaged, was the siege of Seringapatam, in 1792, where he attracted the notice of lord Cornwallis. In 1794, the state of his health requiring a change of climate and a temporary relaxation from the active duties of his profession, he revisited his native country; but he returned to India the following year, and, having shewn great skill in minor situations of responsibility, he was not only appointed to the command of the regular troops belonging to the Nizam, but had the charge of all the supplies from the Deccan. After the termination of the Mysore war, captain Malcolm was sent on a mission to Persia, and

concluded an important commercial and political treaty with that court. In 1804 he concluded a treaty of alliance with Dowlah Rao Scindia; and continued to display great judgment as the diplomatic agent of the British government in India for several subsequent years. In 1807, intelligence having been received that the French designed to invade India through Persia, Malcolm (then a lieutenant-colonel) was vested with plenipotentiary powers in Persia, the Persian Gulph, and Turkish Arabia; but he was at that time unable to accomplish the object of his mission; and it was not till 1810 that he succeeded in establishing the political and commercial relations which at present exist between this country and Persia. He had now attained the rank of brigadier-general, and on his return to England, in 1812, he received the honour of knighthood. In 1817 he again went out to India; and in the war that followed the defection of the Peshawar, his undaunted gallantry in the field, and the admirable tact he displayed in the subsequent negotiations, obtained the highest praise from lord Hastings, and was universally acknowledged at home. Many brilliant exploits and important services continued to be performed by this able officer, till he quitted the theatre of action in 1822, with a determination to spend the evening of his life in his native country; but by the earnest solicitations of the court of directors and his majesty's ministers, in 1827, he once more resumed his duties, accepting the high and responsible situation of governor of Bombay, which post he continued to fill till 1831, when he finally returned to England, and sat in parliament for the borough of Launceston. As an author Sir John Malcolm also attained considerable celebrity, as may be seen in his "History of Persia;" "Sketches of Persia;" "Memoirs of Central India;" "The Administration of British India," &c. He died, in 1833.

MALEBRANCHE, NICOLAS, a French priest and celebrated philosopher, was born at Paris, in 1638; and at the age of twenty-two, being determined to embrace the monastic life, was admitted into the congregation of the oratory. His attention was first directed to metaphysics by perusing Descartes' Treatise on Man, and he immediately became a devoted partisan of the Cartesian philosophy. His famous treatise "On the Search after Truth," was first printed in 1673, and is principally distinguished by the maintenance of a mysterious union between God and the soul of man, and the doctrine that the human mind immediately perceives God, and sees all things in him. Malebranche, who wrote several other works, among which are a "Treatise on Nature and Grace;" "Christian Conversation;" and "Dialogues on Metaphysics and Religion." He was highly venerated for his elevated genius, and nothing could be more amiable and simple than his conversation and manners. Died, 1715.

MALESHERBES, CHRISTIAN WILLIAM DE LAMOIGNON DE, an eminent French statesman, was born at Paris, in 1781. He succeeded his father as president of the court of aids; besides which he had the

WE MIGHT AS WELL THINK OF CASTING ANCHOR IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, AS OF BEING PERMANENTLY SETTLED IN LIFE.

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS PREVENTIVE OF CRIMES IS NOT THE SEVERITY OF THE PUNISHMENT, BUT THE CERTAINTY OF IT.

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intendence of the press, in which he acted with great lenity. In 1771, the abolition of the legal constitution, sherbes was banished to his country, but he was recalled three years afterwards, and made minister of state, which he soon resigned, and then went to Ireland. In 1786 he was again called to the councils of his sovereign, Louis XVI. when he drew up two memoirs, "the Calamities of France, and the means of repairing them;" but his advice was rejected, and he retired to his country, where he employed himself in agricultural pursuits. He however, hastened, on his own accord, to plead the cause of his sovereign in 1792; and he was one of the first who took leave of him before his execution. This generous attachment to a monarch excited the jealousy of the other rulers, and caused his destruction. After his return home, his daughter, Madame De Rosambo, and her husband, were arrested and conducted to Paris; and his own arrest, with that of his children, soon followed. Almost his whole family were extirpated by the mercenary proscription of his persecutors. Malabes was beheaded, April 22, 1794, and his sufferings with a spirit worthy of virtuous and honourable life.

MALET, General C. F., born in 1754; a devoted republican, who, opposing Bonaparte's elevation to the empire, languished several years, on a charge of conspiracy, in prison; but escaping in October, 1812, during Bonaparte's absence at Moscow, he overthrew the imperial government, giving Bonaparte's death, declaring a provisional government, gaining over many Italian regiments, and taking the Hotel Ville. The plan being frustrated by the readiness of Hullin, the governor of Paris, he was condemned and shot.

MALEZIEU, NICHOLAS DE, a learned scholar; author of "Elements of Geography;" and "Miscellaneous in Verse," 1760; died, 1795.

MALHERBE, FRANCIS DE, a French poet, was born at Caen, about 1555; bore arms in the troops of the League; was slain by Henry IV.; and died in 1628. His works consist of paraphrases on the classics, sonnets, odes, and epigrams. He translated some of Seneca's letters; and may be considered as one of the first to give to French poetry its polish and clarity; but he was as lax in morals as religion, as he was rigid in his zeal for purity of the French language.

MALIBRAN DE BERTOT, MARIA FELIX, a celebrated vocal performer, was the eldest daughter of Manuel Garcia, a well-known tenor singer at the Italian Opera, and was born in Paris, in 1808. She was brought to London by her parents when eight years old, and made music her avocation, not the slightest relaxation being allowed her by her father, from whom she received her instruction. Being trained by a temperament of singular energy and vivacity, she was enabled at an early age of sixteen, to make her debut as *prima donna* at the Opera. This was in 1825. During the following year

she accompanied her father to America, where her union with M. Malibran, an elderly French merchant at New York, took place. Shortly after their marriage, her husband failed, and was thrown into prison; and Madame Malibran, believing she had been deceived, separated from him, and voluntarily giving into the hands of his creditors her marriage settlement, returned to Europe. Intense study, the love of her art, and the motives she had for exertion, had already made her a performer of unrivalled excellence. The Parisian audiences were perfectly enraptured, and every night she concluded her performances amidst a thunder of applause and a shower of flowers. From Paris she came to London, where she shone with increased lustre, through the brilliant season of 1829, in the characters of *Rosina*, *Tancrède*, *Desdemona*, *Semiramide*, *Zerlina*, and *Ninetta*. Her widely-extended reputation now occupied the attention of musical society throughout Europe; and after traversing incredible distances to fulfil different engagements, and receiving vast sums for her performances, she revisited England in 1835. She made her first appearance at Covent Garden, in an English version of "La Sonnambula," on the 16th of May. Her thorough knowledge of the English language, her full-toned pronunciation, and her high dramatic talent, combined with her wonderful voice, had the effect of enchantment. But it was not merely at the theatre that her brilliant talents were displayed; her nerve and spirit appeared to be unconquerable; her magic tones were heard at the numerous royal and noble entertainments to which she was invited, and at the concerts of professors; in short, such was her perseverance, that after her astonishing exertions in the evening, she often rose by five o'clock the next morning, and practised for several hours those marvellous achromatic passages by which audiences were again to be electrified. In March, 1836, Madame Malibran, then in Paris, having been freed, by the French courts, from the bondage of her union with Monsieur Malibran, was married to Monsieur de Bertot, a Belgian, whose extraordinary ability as a violinist, had placed him in the highest rank of his profession. In May following, she resumed her English performances at Drury-lane theatre; and at the close of the season she accompanied her husband to Brussels, and other cities on the continent. But the end of her career was fast approaching. Having been engaged for the Manchester grand musical festival, she arrived in that town on the 11th of September, and, though evidently indisposed, commenced her arduous task the next day. Her illness rapidly increased; and though she endeavoured to conceal it, by sustaining her part with the apparent vigour of health and unusual energy, she sank under the effort. On Wednesday, the 14th, her last notes in public were heard, in the duet, "Vanne se albergh in petto," from *Andronico*, with Madame Caradori Allen. It was a desperate struggle with expiring nature; and many who were present declared, that they found in Malibran's pealing melody a

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, RIGHTFUL LIBERTY, AND GOOD GOVERNMENT, ARE ALL THAT HONEST SUBJECTS SHOULD CONTENT FOR.

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PRISONED FRIENDS REMEMBER CROWS, THAT FLY NOT BUT TOWARD SUCH PLACES WHERE THERE IS SOMETHING TO FEED UPON.

pathos superior to what they had ever before heard from her. She was immediately bled, and removed to her apartments; but notwithstanding she had the best medical attendance in Manchester, and that of her own physician, Dr. Bellasmi, the homœopathist, who was immediately sent for from London, she breathed her last on the 23rd of September, 1833, aged 28. M. de Beriot, her husband, to whom she was most affectionately attached, left Manchester immediately after her decease, and proceeded post to Belgium, to seek consolation in the bosom of his family; commissioning Mr. Beale, music-seller, of Manchester, to undertake the solemn duties of sepulture. The funeral, which took place on the 1st of October, was a public one, under the superintendence of a managing committee, and was conducted with every mark of respect for the memory of one so highly gifted, and so prematurely snatched away. But after the body had been deposited in a vault of the collegiate church, application was made on the part of De Beriot, to have her remains disinterred, for the purpose of being removed to Belgium,—a request which gave rise to much contention and angry remark, but which was ultimately complied with. There were many noble traits in the character of this accomplished vocalist. Her generosity was unbounded; so that notwithstanding the immense sums she received, her liberality absorbed all. Of her genius, energy, industry, and high attainments, it is difficult to speak without appearing too eulogistic. In the words of an eminent critic, "she had all the endowment, all the acquisitions, and, above both, all the devotion and concentration of mind, common to those strong and gifted individuals who rise to pre-eminence, whatever the nature of their pursuits."

MALLET, DAVID, whose real name was MALLOCH, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born, about 1700, at Crief, in Perthshire. He was tutor to the sons of the Duke of Montrose; and, having made the tour of Europe, settled in London, where he altered his name to Mallet, and acquired literary reputation. His first publication was the ballad of "William and Margaret," which was followed by "The Excursion," a poem; and in 1721, he produced the tragedy of "Eurydice." Soon after this, he formed an acquaintance with Pope, who introduced him to Bolingbroke; and about the same time he was appointed under secretary to the prince of Wales. In 1739 his play of "Musiapha," was performed with success; and the next year he wrote, in conjunction with Thomson, the masque of "Alfred." He also published a "Life of Lord Bacon," and the works of Bolingbroke, who left them to him as a legacy, and in whose scepticism he participated. He died in 1765, possessed of a place in the customs, obtained by advocating the measures of lord Bute, and more particularly for contributing to write down the unfortunate admiral Byng; an act which has loaded his memory with great and justifiable odium.

MALLET DU PAN, JAMES, a political writer, was born at Geneva, in 1749. After

filling the professorship of belles-lettres at Cassel with great reputation, he engaged in politics, and continued the "Annals of Linguet." He also conducted the political part of the "Mercure de France." When the revolution broke out, he espoused the royal cause, and defended it at the risk of his life. Being driven from his country he came to London, where he published his "Mercure Britannique," and was patronized by government. He also wrote a discourse on the "Influence of Philosophy upon Letters;" and another "on Eloquence and Political Systems;" "Considerations upon the French Revolution;" "Correspondence for a History of French Republicanism;" and other works of a similar class. Died, 1800.

MALLET, PAUL HENRY, an historian and antiquary, was born at Geneva, in 1730; was successively professor of belles-lettres at Copenhagen and at Geneva. Being deprived of his fortune during the first revolutionary war, he for some time received pensions from the landgrave of Hesse and the duke of Brunswick, of which he was deprived by the late war. His merit as an antiquary was very great. Among his works are, Histories of Denmark, Hesse, the Swiss, the Hanseatic League, and the House of Brunswick, and an introduction to the History of Denmark, which Dr. Percy translated, under the title of "Northern Antiquities." Died, 1807.

MALLINKROTT, BERNARD, dean of the cathedral of Munster, to which see he aspired, but was disappointed; and conspiring against the bishop he was degraded from his dignity, and imprisoned in the castle of Oettingen, where he died in 1664. He wrote "De Natura et usu Literarum;" "De Ortu et Progressu artis Typographicæ;" and some other works.

MALMESBURY, WILLIAM OF, an English historian, who flourished in the twelfth century, was born in Somersetshire; educated at Oxford; became a monk of Malmesbury, and was elected librarian of the monastery. His "De Regibus Anglorum" is a general history of England, in five books, from the arrival of the Saxons, in 449, to the 36th Henry I., in 1126. He also wrote a "History of his Own Times," in two books, from that year to the escape of the empress Maud from Oxford, in 1143; an "Ecclesiastical History of England," in four books; "The Antiquities of Glastonbury;" and a "Life of St. Aidhelm." Died, 1143.

MALONE, EDMUND, a dramatic critic and miscellaneous writer, was the son of an Irish judge, and born at Dublin, in 1741. He studied at Trinity college and the Inner Temple, and in 1767 was called to the bar; but being possessed of an independent fortune, he retired from the profession, and devoted himself to literature. In 1780 he published two supplementary volumes to Steevens's Shakespeare, and a detection of Chatterton's forgeries. In 1790 appeared his edition of Shakespeare; and in 1796 he exposed the imposture of the Irishman. He also published a "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," prefixed to his writings; a "Life of Dryden;" and a "Biographical Sketch

TOLERATION FORBIDS US TO QUARREL WITH OTHERS ABOUT MODERNS OF FAITH, BUT MOORETY LIGHTS THE FLAUNT FOR ITS SAKES.

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the Right Hon. William Wyndham." 1812.

ALPIGHI, MARCELLUS, an eminent physician and anatomist; born, died, 1694. His discoveries in anatomy were considerable, particularly relating the liver and kidneys; but his is still higher as a vegetable anatomist physiologist.

ALTE-BRUN, CONRAD, a poet, geographer, and political writer, was born in at Thyé, in the isle of Jutland. Having given offence by his writings in favour of the liberty of the press, and the enchainment of the peasants, he was banished to Sweden in 1790. After having resided for a time at Stockholm, he went to Paris, where he acquired great reputation, particularly as a geographer. He was the foreign political department of *Journal des Débats*, was a contributor to *Biographie Universelle*, and produced various works; among these are his *Atlas de la Géographie Universelle*, 18 vols. 8vo. "Tablées de la Pologne Ancienne et Moderne," "Poems," &c. He published, in conjunction with Men-
"Géographie Mathématique, Physique, et Politique," 16 vols. 8vo. Died, 1830.

ALTHUS, the Rev. THOMAS ROBERT, S. Few writers (whether deservedly or it is not for us to decide) have been so severely attacked than has the subject of this brief notice for his "Essay on Population," a work, however, which cannot be said to be perfectly original, since it was advanced and others who preceded Mal-
"advocated the same doctrines in, as we think, a less objectionable form. He was born in Albury, Surrey, in 1766, and educated at Cambridge. He was appointed professor of history and political economy in the college of the East India Company in Albury, and continued to hold that position till his death, which occurred in 1804 year, at Bath, when on a visit to relatives. By his friends he is honoured as a real philanthropist. Died, 1835.—The Althusian or anti-conubial system is founded on the hypothesis, that population increases in a geometrical, while provisions increase in an arithmetical ratio.

ALUS, STEPHEN LOUIS, a French mathematician and experimental philosopher, born at Paris, in 1775; became a professor in the polytechnic school; and subsequently served as an officer of engineers, the Rhine, in 1797, and under Buonaparte in Egypt, where he much distinguished himself. After this he entered on a course of experiments on the phenomena of optics, and ultimately discovered the refraction of light. This discovery, the latest since that of the achromatic telescope, gained him admission into the Institute; he also received the gold medal of the Royal Society, and honours flowed in on him from all quarters. He died in 1829, and was at the time of his death director of the polytechnic school, and superintendent of fortifications.

ALVASIA, CHARLES CÆSAR, an Italian classicist; author of "A History of the Letters of Bologna," 2 vols., and a work entitled, "Marmora Fulminea."

MALVEZZI, VINCENZO, marquis of, was born at Bologna, in 1699. He was a member of the council of war to Philip IV. of Spain; and died in 1654. His discourses upon Tacitus have been translated into English.

MAMBRUN, PETER, a French Jesuit, was born in the diocese of Clermont, in 1581, and died in 1661. He is celebrated for his Latin "Eclogues," and "Georgics."

MAN, CORNELIUS DE, a Dutch historical and portrait painter. Born, 1621; died, 1708.

MANARA, PROSPER, marquis, an Italian poet, born in the duchy of Parma, in 1714. He became chamberlain to the duke; and was intrusted with the education of the young prince, Ferdinand; which office he discharged with such satisfaction, that he was advanced to several places of distinction. His works form 4 vols. Died, 1800.

MANCO CAPAC, the founder of the Peruvian empire, and the first of its incas, reigned, as is supposed, about 400 years before the Spanish invasion in 1532. According to the tradition of the natives, he first appeared with Mama Oella his wife, and sister, in an island of the lake Titicaca, and declared themselves to be children of the Sun, sent down to civilize them. He is said to have instructed the natives in religion, agriculture, and the useful arts; to have founded Cusco; and to have ruled long and prosperously over a grateful people. It is possible he was a stranger from some civilized land, who suddenly appeared in Peru, and employed religion, in order to procure an ascendancy which enabled him to form a regular government.

MANDAR, THEROPHILE, born in 1750, was one of the most exalted of the French revolutionists, and as remarkable for his sonorous and powerful eloquence, as for his small frame, which he told the emperor Alexander was like a spark. He had the courage to seek Petion, and all the leading Jacobins, at Danton's house, during the height of the massacre of all the prisoners in September, 1792, and state, that he would propose a dictatorship next day to the Convention, to prevent the further horrible effusion of blood. Blood was then literally flowing through the streets of Paris. "The massacre is necessary," said Danton, sternly, and coolly eyeing him—"The Prussians are at Verdun." Mandar took Robespierre and Petion aside, and reminded them of his eloquence; "You know its effect," said he: "I will insist on a dictatorship tomorrow." "Take care what you do," replied Robespierre, changing colour; "Brisot will be dictator!" Petion remained silent. Mandar, after this scene, when Robespierre became dictator, through sacrificing Danton and Brissot, withdrew from politics. He produced a number of able works: "Le Génie des Siècles;" "La Cité des Sages;" "Des Insurrections;" and numerous political brochures and translations from the English. His "Phare des Rois," and "Chant du Crime," are his most eminent poetical pieces.

MANDEVILLE, Sir JOHN, an English

TRUTH RESEMBLES THE LION OF THE FOREST; FICTION IS AS THE BELL-WETHER OF THE FOLD.

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traveller, was born at St. Alban's about the beginning of the 14th century; left his native country in 1332, to proceed on his peregrinations; spent thirty-four years in visiting various countries; and on his return, published an account of his travels; but the wonders he describes, have thrown such an air of improbability over his narrative, as to stagger the belief of the most credulous. He died at Liege, in 1372.

MANDEVILLE, BERNARD, a Dutch physician, was born at Dort, about 1570. He settled in London at the beginning of the 18th century, and published, in 1709, a licentious book, entitled, "The Virgin Unmasked." In 1711 appeared his treatise on "Hypochondria and Hysterical Passions," but the work by which he is most known is his "Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices made Public Benefits." He was also the author of "An Inquiry into the Origin of Honour," "Free Thoughts on Religion," &c. Died, 1733.

MANES, or MANICHEUS, the founder of a Christian sect, called, after him, Manicheans, was a native of Persia, and born about the year 230. He obtained the tenets, which made his name famous, from the books of Scythianus, an Arabian, who maintained two co-eternal principles, one good, and the other evil. Upon this stock Manes set up as an heresiarch, blending with the philosophy of Scythianus, or rather of Empedocles, some notions, partly Christian, and partly heathen. He rejected the Old Testament, and taught that Christ had come to save mankind, and that he himself was the Paraclete announced in the New Testament. He also pretended to the gift of healing; but failing to cure the son of the king of Persia, he was flayed alive, and his body given to the dogs, A.D. 278.

MANETHO, an ancient Egyptian historian, who was high priest of Heliopolis, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about 304 B.C. He wrote the history of his country, in Greek, and pretended to have taken it from the sacred inscriptions on the pillars of Hermes Trismegistus.

MANFREDI, EUSTACHIO, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, born at Bologna, in 1674. He was appointed professor of mathematics, in 1698; placed at the head of the college of Montalto, in 1704; and afterwards nominated astronomer to the Institute of Bologna. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society of London. Died, 1739.

MANILIUS, MARCUS, a Roman poet, who flourished in the Augustan age. He undertook a didactic poem, of which we have but five books, entitled "Astronomica." It is valuable chiefly as a work of science, but contains, however, a few beautiful and splendid passages, particularly in the introductions.

MANLEY, DE LA RIVIERE, was the daughter of Sir Roger Manley, governor of Guernsey, a gentleman who suffered much for his adherence to Charles I., and also distinguished himself as a writer. She was left to the care of a cousin, who seduced her under the mask of a pretended marriage, and then abandoned her. Being thus dependent on her own exertions for sup-

port, she became a dramatic and political writer. Her first effort was "The Royal Mistress," a tragedy, which was successful. She then composed "The New Atlantes," 4 vols.; in which, under feigned names, and with much warmth and freedom, she relates the amours and adventures, real and supposed, of many distinguished persons of the day. For the libels contained in this work she was committed to the custody of a messenger, but afterwards admitted to bail; and a Tory administration succeeding, she lived in high reputation and gaiety. She was also employed in writing for queen Anne's ministry; and when Swift relinquished "The Examiner," she continued it for a considerable time with great spirit. Besides the works before-mentioned, she wrote "Lucius," a tragedy; the "Lost Lover," a comedy; "Memoirs of Europe towards the close of the Eighteenth Century;" "Court Intrigues;" "Adventures of Rivelle," &c. Died, 1724.

MANLIUS, TITUS TORQUATUS, a famous Roman, who, in a war against the Gauls, accepted a challenge given by one of the enemy, and having slain him, took his collar from his neck, on which account he assumed the name of Torquatus. But he tarnished his glory by a judicial act of unparalleled severity. Contrary to his express orders, that no Roman should engage in combat without command, out of the ranks, his son, remembering his father's victory, accepted a challenge from one of the chiefs of the enemy. He came off victorious, and laid his trophies at his father's feet. He turned reluctantly from his son, gave him the crown of victory, and immediately ordered the lictor to execute upon him the punishment of his disobedience. This gave great disgust to the Romans, and on account of his severity, all edicts of extreme rigour were called "Manliana Edicta." He held the consulship in the Latin war, B.C. 340.

MANLIUS, MARCUS, a brave, ambitious warrior of Rome, who saved the capitol, B.C. 390, when attacked by the Gauls, under Brennus, and received the surname of CAPITOLINUS, for his services on that occasion. The people looked up to him as their greatest benefactor, but his restless spirit led him to seditious enterprises, on a charge of which he was condemned to death, and thrown from the Tarpeian rock, B.C. 383.

MANNERS, ROBERT WILLIAM, lord; born in 1781; and died, at Belvoir Castle, November 16, 1835. Lord Manners entered the army as a cornet in the 10th dragoons, in 1798, and by degrees rose to the rank of a major-general, which he attained in 1830. He was an extra aid-de-camp and an intimate friend of the duke of Wellington, under whom he served throughout the whole Peninsular war; and he was present at the field of Waterloo, where he received a severe wound, which he concealed till the fate of the day was decided. He first entered parliament in 1803, for the borough of Scarborough; and was subsequently returned for Lancashire many times, the northern division of which county he represented at the time of his death.

MANNI, DOMINIO MARIA, an eminent Italian historian, was born at Florence, in

LET YOUR INCLINATION BE TO THOSE WHO ADVISE, RATHER THAN TO THOSE WHO FRAISE YOUR CONDUCT.

DELIBERATE BEFORE YOU PROMISE; FOR A RASH PROMISE SETS INCLINATION AT VARIANCE WITH JUSTICE.

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1600; and died, in his 98th year, in 1768. His principal works are, "A Series of Florentine Senators," 2 vols. folio; "De Florentinis Inventis Commentarium;" "Illustrations of the Decameron of Boccaccio;" "Observations on the Scals of the Lower Age," 30 vols. 4to.; which is esteemed a highly valuable compilation of records and notices of the persons who acted a great part in the history of Florence, and other leading cities in Italy; a "History of Florence;" "Le Veglie Piacevoli, or the Lives of the most jovial and entertaining Tuscans," 4 vols.; "The Life of Nicholas Steno of Denmark;" and "Lectures on Italian Eloquence."

MANNING, OWEN, an English antiquary and topographer, was a native of Northamptonshire; was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge; entered into orders, and became a prebendary of Lincoln, and vicar of Godalming. His principal literary labours are, "Dictionarium Saxonicum et Gothico-Latinum, auctore Edwardo Lye, editit et auxit O.M.," 2 vols. folio, and the "History and Antiquities of Surrey;" published posthumously, by Mr. Bray, in 3 vols. folio. He died, aged 80, in 1801.

MANSART, FRANCIS, a French architect; born, 1598; died, 1666. He built several churches, and other public structures at Paris.—His nephew, JULES-HURDOUIN MANSART, was also an excellent architect, and the superintendent of the royal edifices. He built the palaces of Versailles, Marly, and the Great Trianon; the Hospital of the Invalids, &c.

MANSFELD, ERNEST OF, a distinguished military officer of the 17th century, was the natural son of count Mansfeld, and was born at Mechlitz, in 1596. He was intrepid, skilful, patient, and persevering; and the fame of his exploits will long be remembered in Germany. Died, 1626.

MANFIELD, WILLIAM MURRAY, earl of, the fourth son of David, lord Stormont, was born at Perth, in Scotland, in 1705. He became a student at Lincoln's Inn, and, after the usual term of probation, was called to the bar, gradually making his way to eminence. In 1742 he was made solicitor-general; two years afterwards he was created chief justice of the king's bench; and in 1776 he was advanced to the dignity of an earl of Great Britain. During the riots in London, June, 1780, his house was attacked by the Anti-Catholic mob, and his valuable collection of books and manuscripts, fell a sacrifice to the fury of the multitude, by whom the mansion was burnt to the ground. He continued for some years longer to exercise his judicial functions, but resigned in 1788, and passed the remainder of his life in retirement. At the commencement of the reign of George III. he was assailed with the utmost virulence by the self-called patriots of the day, particularly in the affair of Wilkes; while Junius poured upon him a torrent of malignant slander, which he bore with dignified silence. As a politician, lord Mansfield inclined to the high maxims of Toryism, but as a judge he was acute, liberal, and disinterested. His lordship died in 1783; leaving behind

him the reputation of a great lawyer, an upright man, an elegant scholar, and a sincere Christian.

MANSI, JOHN DOMINIC, a learned Italian prelate, and an indefatigable antiquary, was born at Lucca, in 1692. He was several years professor of divinity at Naples, and in 1765 was made archbishop of Lucca, where he died in 1769. His principal works are, a Latin translation of "Calmet's History of the Bible," with additions; "De Veteri et Nova Ecclesie Disciplina;" "Commentaries on the Bible," 17 vols.; an edition of "Baronius's Annals," 30 vols. folio; another of the "Councils," 30 vols.; an edition of "Eneas Sylvius's Orations," 2 vols.; and one of Fabricius's "Bibliotheca Latina medie et infime etatis," 6 vols. 4to.

MANSTEIN, CHRISTOPHER HERMAN DE, a Russian officer, was born at Petersburg, in 1711. At the death of the czarina Anne, he was employed to arrest the Biron, for which he was rewarded with the rank of colonel, and the grant of estates, but was deprived of all by the czarina Elizabeth. He then went into the Prussian service, and died in the war of 1756. He was the author of "Memoirs of Russia," which are much esteemed.

MANTEGNA, ANDREA, an eminent painter, was born at Padua, in 1431; and studied under Squarcione. His chief residence was at Mantua, where he was much employed in oil and fresco; but he worked a great deal at Rome, and produced some admired paintings there. He had great influence on the style of his age, and distinguished himself highly in the art of perspective. Died, 1505.

MANTON, THOMAS, a nonconformist divine, was born at Lawrence Lydiard, in Somersetshire, in 1620; received his university education at Wadham-college, Oxford; and obtained the living of Stoke Newington, which he quitted for that of St. Paul, Covent-garden. At the Restoration he was made chaplain to the king, and offered the deanery of Rochester, but declined it, and was deprived of his rectory by the act of conformity. Died, 1677. His works were printed in 5 vols. folio.

MANTUAN, BAPTIST, an Italian poet, was born at Mantua, in 1448; and was a natural son of Peter Spagnolo. After receiving an excellent education, he entered among the Carmelites, but quitted the order to devote himself to letters. He wrote eclogues and other poems; and so much was he esteemed by his countrymen at the time he lived, that they placed him next in rank to Virgil. That was, however, an honour infinitely greater than he merited. Died, 1516.

MANUEL, COMNENUS, emperor of the East, was the son of John Comnenus, and born in 1120. He was crowned in 1143, to the prejudice of Isaac, his eldest brother, whom his father had disinherited. Died, 1180.

MANUEL, PALMIOLOGUS, emperor of Constantinople, was the son and successor of John IV. He resigned his sceptre to John VII., his son, and took a religious habit. He died in 1245, aged 75.

IF YOU WOULD HAVE A SPLENDID VICTORY, TRY TO OVERCOME YOUR ENEMY WITH FORBEARANCE AND MERCY.

HOW ABSURD ARE THE "LAWS OF HONOUR!" TO SHOOT AT A MAN BY WAY OF GIVING HIM "SATISFACTION!"

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MANUEL, PIERRE, a native of Montargis, in France, who made himself conspicuous during the progress of the revolution. In 1789 he had an office under the municipality of Paris, and was, for a time, one of the most active and dangerous enemies of royalty. He was deeply implicated in the massacres which took place in the prisons of Paris in September, 1792; but on the king's trial, he voted for his imprisonment during the continuance of the war, and his banishment afterwards. Through this and some other unpopular measures which he advocated, he was obliged to resign his seat as a deputy. He retired to Montargis; and in a few months after, he was arrested by his former associates, and sent to the guillotine, Nov. 14, 1793.

MANUEL, JACQUES ANTOINE, one of the most eloquent and intrepid defenders of French liberty, was born in 1775, at Barcelonnette, in the department of the Lower Alps. He entered as a volunteer in one of the battalions of the requisition in 1793, and rose to the rank of captain. After the peace of Campo-Formio, he quitted the army, studied law, was admitted to the bar at Aix, and soon acquired a high reputation for talent. In 1815, he was elected to the chamber of deputies which was convoked by Napoleon, and after the abdication of that monarch, strenuously contended for the rights of his son. In 1818, he was elected a member of the chamber of deputies by three departments, and became one of the most formidable opponents of the ministers. He was fervid and ardent in the cause of the party to which he had attached himself; but having used some violent expressions in his first speech, in the session of 1823, on the subject of the Spanish war, his expulsion was loudly demanded, the result of which was that a body of the *gendarmes* was introduced to arrest him. Manuel was again chosen to the chamber of deputies in 1824; and died in 1827.

MANUTIUS, ALDOUS, or MANUZIO, ALDO, a celebrated Italian printer and author, of the 15th and 16th centuries, was born at Bassano, in 1447; became tutor to Alberto Pio, prince of Carpi, and in 1488 established a printing office at Venice. He printed numerous valuable editions of Greek and Latin classics; compiled a Greek and Latin Dictionary and Grammar; and was the inventor of the Italic character, hence called *Aldine*, for the exclusive use of which, for a term of years, he obtained a patent. Died, 1515.—**PAOLO MANUZIO**, son of the preceding, distinguished as a classic scholar, no less than as a printer, was born at Venice, in 1512, and died in 1574.—**ALDO MANUZIO**, the younger, was a son of **PAOLO**, and equally celebrated as his father and grandfather. He was born in 1547; died in 1597; and with him expired the glory of the Aldine press.

MANVEL, FRANCIS, a celebrated Portuguese lyric poet, born at Lisbon, in 1734. He was the author of many odes, and other poems; was compelled to fly from his country to avoid the Inquisition; and died at Versailles, in 1821.

MAPLETOFT, Dr. JOHN, a very learned

English medical and theological writer. Born, 1631; died, 1721.

MARA, ELIZABETH, a celebrated public singer, whose maiden name was Schmelling, was born in 1750, at Cassel, in Germany. She commenced her musical education by playing on the violin, but as she grew up, she cultivated her vocal talents, and attained an almost unrivalled degree of excellence. On her arrival at Berlin she sang before *Frederic the Great*, and though he had previously declared that he should as soon expect pleasure from the neighing of a horse as from a German singer, yet he was soon convinced of the excellence of the fair vocalist, whom he put to the test, by selecting the most difficult airs in his collection, which she executed at sight, with the utmost facility. She afterwards visited Italy, Switzerland, England, France, and Russia. Madame Mara left England in 1802, and went to reside in Russia; and when that country was invaded by Napoleon in 1812, she became a sufferer, in consequence of the destruction of her property at the conflagration of Moscow. About the beginning of 1820 she revisited England, and gave a concert at the Opera-house; but age had weakened her powers, and this once matchless singer exhibited only the relics of her former greatness. She died at Revel, in 1833, aged 82.

MARACCI, JOHN, an historical painter, was born at Lucca, in 1637. His figures were elegantly disposed, and his colouring agreeable. Died, 1704.

MARACCI, LOUIS, a learned ecclesiastic and orientalist, was born at Lucca, in 1612. He acquired a great reputation by his edition of the Koran, printed at Padua, in Arabic and Latin, in 1699, 2 vols. folio. He also assisted in publishing the Arabic Bible, 3 vols. folio, at Rome. Died, 1760.

MARALDI, JAMES PHILIP, a celebrated mathematician, was born in the county of Nice, in 1665. He was employed under Cassini, in constructing the great meridian through France, and died in 1729, leaving behind him a valuable catalogue of the fixed stars.

MARANA, JOHN PAUL, the author of the "Turkish Spy," was born at Gesos, in 1642; and died in 1693.

MARAT, JOHN PAUL, one of those monsters which nature rarely produces, was born in 1774, at Baudry, in the province of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland. In his youth he applied himself to the study of medicine and anatomy; and, settling in Paris, attracted notice as an empiric and vendor of medicines. But his ambition led him to desire a more extensive popularity, and he wrote a work which had for its title, "Man, or Principles and Laws, showing the influence of the Soul and the Body, in their relations to each other." He also published a daily paper, called "L'ami du Peuple," in which he disseminated his venomous hatred towards royalty, while he insulted the nobility, the members of the legislative body, and the most distinguished of the national assembly. Having by every means that a diabolical intention could suggest, corrupted the minds of the popu-

THINGS WHICH MEN CALL THE CAUSES OF THEIR MELANCHOLY, ARE OFTEN THE EFFECTS OF IT.

ONE GREAT REASON WHY VIRTUE IS SO LITTLE PRACTISED, IS ITS BEING SO ILL UNDERSTOOD.

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lace, this wretch became president of the assembly of deputies in Paris, and in that capacity satiated his thirst for human blood. He also denounced the generals of the French army as traitors to their country, and next put the members of the convention under arrest. It was at this time that Charlotte Corday resolved to rid the world of its greatest monster, and he was stabbed by this enthusiastic young female, July, 1793.—[See CORDAY.] In appearance he was ill-shaped, low of stature, and, it is said, with features so disgusting, as to excite the fears of children; while such was his cowardice, that he spent his nights in a cave, lest his daily acts should draw upon him the just vengeance his malice excited. Danton and Robespierre granted him their protection secretly, but even they dared not be seen with him in public.

MARATTI, CARLO, an eminent painter, was born in 1625, at Camerino, in the papal territory. He became an early pupil of Andrea Sacchi; and on account of his habit of painting female saints, was nick-named by Salvatore Rosa, *Carluccio della Madonna*. He was also a good architect and an engraver; was knighted by Clement XI., who gave him a pension. Died in 1713. His daughter, MARIA, who married J. B. Zappi, was also a good artist and a poetess.

MARBECK, JOHN, a musician of the 16th century, supposed to have been the first composer of the cathedral service of the church of England. He was organist at St. George's chapel, Windsor; and author of a "Concordance of the Bible," "The Lives of the Saints, Prophets, and Patriarchs," &c.

MARCEAU, FRANCIS SEVERIN DESORAVIERS, an eminent French general, distinguished alike for his military talents and his virtues, was born at Chartres, in 1769. His skill, courage, and humanity, were attested in La Vendée, at Fleurus, and on the Rhine; and fell at Hochsteinbach, in 1796. He was buried in the entrenched camp of Coblenz; and such was the respect paid to him by both friends and enemies, that the Austrian and French armies joined in honouring the ceremony by volleys of artillery.

MARCELLO, BENEDETTO, son of a Venetian senator, was born in 1686, and became a great proficient in the science of music. His "Psalms," adapted, in English, to suitable words, is an elaborate work, in 8 vols. folio. Died, in 1739.

MARCELLUS, M. CLAUDIUS, the first Roman general who successfully encountered Hannibal, in the second Punic war. Soon after the fatal battle of Cannæ, he was sent against that distinguished commander, and forced the Carthaginians to retreat, with a loss. He afterwards went to Sicily, where the siege of Syracuse was his most remarkable achievement. Marcellus fell in a sanguinary battle with his former opponent, B.C. 209, when Hannibal caused the body to be burnt with distinguished honours, and sent the ashes to his son, in a costly urn.

MARCET, ALEXANDER, an eminent physician and natural philosopher, was born at Geneva, in 1770; studied at Edinburgh;

and settled in London, where he obtained great reputation as a medical practitioner and public lecturer. He was naturalized in England in 1802, but returned to his own country in 1814, and was so well received that he determined on making it his future residence. In 1822 he visited his friends in London, and was about to take his departure, when he died. He was the author of "An Essay on the Chemical History of Calculi," and of many valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c.

MARCILIUS, THEODORE, a learned German, was born at Arulheim, in 1548, and died in 1617. He published Pythagoras's Golden Verses, with a Latin version and commentaries, and also some works of his own, as "Historia Stronarum," &c.

MARCION, a heretic of the second century, was a native of Synope, on the Euxine. He espoused the notions of Cerdo, to which he added the doctrine of Manes; and some peculiarities of his own.

MARDONIUS, the son-in-law of Darius, and the general of Xerxes. He was slain at the battle of Platæa, B.C. 479.

MARE, NICHOLAS DE LA, principal magistrate of the Châtelet under Louis XIV., who employed him in several important concerns, particularly during the scarcity of corn which prevailed in France. He was the author of an elaborate work on the police, in 4 vols. folio; and died in 1723.

MARE, PHILIBERT DE LA, was a councillor in the parliament of Dijon, and an elegant Latin writer. He published several works, the chief of which are the "Historicum Burgundie conspectus," and "Commentarius de Bello Burgundie conspectus." Died, 1687.

MARECHAL, GEORGE, an eminent French surgeon, was born at Calais, in 1658. He was distinguished by his skill in lithotomy, and in 1696 attended Louis XIV., who had an abscess in his neck. He became principal surgeon to that monarch, who appointed him maître de hotel, and gave him a patent of nobility. Died, 1736.

MARECHAL, PETER SYLVANUS, a French writer, born at Paris, in 1750, and brought up to the bar, which he quitted for literary pursuits, and became a voluminous author, though not one of great note. Died, 1805.

MARETS, SAMUEL DE, was a native of Picardy, and surnamed "The Little Preacher," from his diminutive stature. He was an eminent controversialist of the reformed church in the 17th century, and from his erudition and ability made a distinguished figure among the polemics of the day. He wrote a variety of theological works, particularly an excellent "System of Divinity." Died, 1633.

MARGARET OF ANJOU, daughter of René d'Anjou, king of Naples, and wife of Henry VI., king of England, was an ambitious, enterprising, courageous woman. Intrepid in the field, she signalled herself by heading her troops in several battles against the house of York; and if she had not been the instrument of her husband's misfortunes, by putting to death the duke of Gloucester, his uncle, her name would

WORDS ARE THE COUNTERS OF WISE MEN, THEY DO BUT RECKON BY THEM; BUT THEY ARE THE MONEY OF FOOLS.

HE THAT FOLLOWS HIS RECREATION INSTEAD OF HIS BUSINESS, SHALL, IN A LITTLE TIME, HAVE NO BUSINESS TO FOLLOW.

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have been immortalized for the fortitude, activity, and policy with which she supported the rights of her husband and son. The fatal defeat at Tewkesbury, however, put an end to all her enterprizes; the king being taken prisoner, and prince Edward, their only son, basely murdered, by Richard, duke of York. Margaret was ransomed by her father for 50,000 crowns, and died in Anjou, 1482.

MARGARET OF VALOIS, queen of Naples, and sister to Francis I., king of France, was the daughter of Charles of Orleans, duke of Angouleme, and born in 1492. In 1509 she married Charles duke of Alençon, who died in 1525. Her next husband was Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre, by whom she had Joan d'Albret, mother of Henry IV. She wrote a tract, entitled, "The Mirror of the Sinful Soul," which was condemned as heretical by the Sorbonne. Besides the above work, she wrote poetical pieces, under the title of "Marguerites de la Marguerite des Princesses tres illustre Reine de Navarre." A volume of tales, entitled "Heptameron, ou sept Journées de la Reine de Navarre," which were written by her during the safety of youth, are as free in their tendency as those of Boccaccio; and it certainly, at the present day, appears somewhat extraordinary that a princess so pious and contemplative as Margaret of Valois should be their author. Died, 1549.

MARGARET OF FRANCE, queen of Navarre, daughter of Henry II., was born in 1552, and ranked as one of the greatest beauties of her age, with talents and accomplishments corresponding to the charms of her person. She married Henry, then prince of Bearne, but afterwards king of France. On his accession to that throne, he proposed to dissolve their marriage; to which she consented on condition of receiving a suitable pension; and, having returned to Paris, lived in great splendour and dissipation, till her death, in 1615, at the age of sixty-three. Some very agreeable poems by her are extant, and her "Mémoires" are extremely curious.

MARGARITONE, an Italian painter, was born at Arezzo, in 1198. He invented the art of gilding with leaf gold upon Armenian bole, and painted historical subjects in fresco and distemper. Died, 1275.

MARGON, WILLIAM DE, a French ecclesiastic, who died in 1790. His principal works are, "Memoirs of Marshal Villars," 3 vols.; "Memoirs of the duke of Berwick," 2 vols.; and "Memoirs of Tourville," 3 vols.

MARGRAAF, ANDREW SIGISMUND, an eminent chemist, and director of the academy of Berlin, was born in that city in 1709. He applied assiduously to mineralogy, which science he enriched by the discovery of the semi-metal, called manganese. He also made several important discoveries in chemistry, among which are the formic acid and beet sugar. Died, 1792.

MARIA THERESA, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, archduchess of Austria, and empress of Germany, daughter of the emperor Charles VI., was born at Vienna,

1717, and, in 1736, married duke Francis Stephen of Lorraine, who, in 1737, became grand-duke of Tuscany. The day after her father's death, she ascended the throne of Hungary, Bohemia, and Austria, and declared her husband joint ruler. The elector, Charles Albert of Bavaria, supported by France, laid claim to the Austrian hereditary territories, and the electors of Cologne and the Palatine would likewise not acknowledge her succession. In the meanwhile Maria Theresa threw herself upon her Hungarian subjects; to whom, with her child in her arms, she made this pathetic address: "Abandoned by my friends, persecuted by my enemies, attacked by my nearest relations, I have no other resource than in your fidelity, your courage, and your constancy; I commit to your hands the child of your king." The youth, the beauty, and the misfortunes of the queen made a deep impression. The magistrates drew their sabres, and exclaimed, "Mortaux, pro rege nostro Maria Theresa." Till then she had preserved a calm, majestic demeanour; but their fidelity and courage overcame her feelings, and she gave way to them in tears. The troops furnished by Hungary, by their mode of warfare and their ferocity, spread terror through the German and French armies. In the meantime the allies quarrelled among themselves; and the king of Prussia made a separate peace with her. The general opinion that the balance of Europe depended upon the continuance of the house of Austria, induced England to arm for Maria Theresa; Holland paid her subsidies; and after the death of cardinal Fleury, in 1743, the cause of Austria triumphed throughout Europe. Reverses, however, followed; and all the belligerents having become desirous of peace, that of Aix-la-Chapelle was at length concluded in 1748, by which Maria Theresa was secured in her rights. In 1756 this calm was disturbed by the king of Prussia, who marched into Saxony and Bohemia. Marshal Brown opposed him under the walls of Prague, but being wounded, he was obliged to retire into that city, which was immediately bombarded. Count Daun, however, forced the Prussians to raise the siege, by gaining the victory of Chotzemitz. In 1765 her husband, the emperor Francis, died, which caused her deep and lasting distress. In 1772 she joined the king of Prussia and the empress Catharine in the dismemberment of Poland. By the death of Maximilian Joseph, elector of Bavaria, in 1777, war was rekindled between Austria and Prussia, but was terminated in 1779, by the peace of Teschen, which added to the former state a small portion of Bavaria. Maria Theresa founded and improved schools, universities, and academies, and granted prizes to the students. She rewarded, also, those who made any important improvements in the art, and turned her attention particularly to agriculture, which was delineated upon a medal that she caused to be struck. She also reformed many abuses in the church; suppressed the Inquisition at Milan; abolished the order of Jesuits, and prohibited the admission of individuals of both sexes as members of convents before the age of

THERE ARE, DOUBTLESS, MANY INJURIES THAT BAR THE DOOR TO RECONCILIATION, THOUGH NOT TO FORGIVENESS.

OF KNOWLEDGE THERE IS NO SATIETY, BUT SATISFACTION AND APPETITE ARE PERPETUALLY INTERCHANGEABLE.

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twenty-five years. She also abolished the rack in all her states, and died in 1780, aged 63, with a just claim to the reputation of many royal and domestic virtues.

MARIANA, JUAN DE, a celebrated Spanish historian, was born at Talavera, in 1536; entered the society of Jesuits, and was successively professor of theology in their colleges at Rome and at Paris. His chief work, "Historia de Rebus Hispania," entitles him to an honourable place among historical writers; but his treatise, "De Rege," in which he maintains the justice of killing a tyrant, excited great clamour, and was publicly burnt by order of the parliament of Paris. Died, 1624.

MARIGNAN, JOHN JAMES MEDICINO, marquis de, a celebrated commander, was born at Milan, in the beginning of the 16th century. Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, employed him and another officer to murder Visconti, a Milanese nobleman; after which he determined to sacrifice the two instruments, lest he should be discovered as the author of the assassination. The one perished, but Medicino escaped, and obtained the government of Musso. In 1528 he entered into the service of the emperor, and exchanged Musso for Marignan. In 1554 he defeated the French, commanded by marshal Strozzi, in Tuscany, and took the city of Siena, where he committed horrible cruelties. Died, 1596.

MARINI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian poet, was born at Naples, in 1560. He was bred to the law, which he abandoned for literature; but his life and conduct proved very irregular. While at Turin he had a quarrel with Martini, a rival poet, who stabbed him, but not mortally. On his recovery, he went to France, where he was patronized by Mary de' Medici; and in 1622 he became president of the Unioristi at Rome. His principal poem is an heroic, entitled "Adone," but he wrote many others. Died, 1625.

MARINO, Sr., a native of Dalmatia, in the fourth century. He was originally a workman employed in building the bridge of Rimini, but his piety having been noticed by the bishop of Brescia, he was made a deacon, and he retired to a hermitage on Mount Titano, where he died. The miracles said to be wrought at the tomb of this *ci-devant* stone-mason brought a crowd of pilgrims to the spot; houses were built to receive them, an independent community was formed; and thus rose into existence the republic of San Marino, which is the smallest state in Europe.

MARIOTTE, EDMUND, a French mathematician, and experimental philosopher, born at Dijon; became a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1666; and died in 1684. He was a great experimentalist on the motion of fluids, the nature of vision, and the constitution of the air. Among his works are "An Essay on Physics," treatises on "The Pressure and Motion of Fluids;" the "Movement of Pendulums," &c.

MARIUS, CAIUS, a celebrated Roman general and demagogue, who was seven times consul. He first distinguished himself at the siege of Numantia; afterwards

went to Africa as lieutenant to the consul Metellus; superseded his commander, and obtained the consulship himself, when he subdued Jugurtha, king of Numidia, whom he conducted in triumph to Rome. After this he served against the Cimbri and other barbarous nations, who had poured their myriads into Italy. With a very inferior force he completely routed them, for which a pyramid was erected to his honour. But he tarnished the glory of his victories by the basest cruelties to the vanquished, especially the women. In his sixth consulate he had Sylla for his rival, who marched to Rome with his army, and a civil war commenced to decide their superiority. Defeated by his rival, Marius wandered about on the coasts of Italy, and, after escaping several times, was found by some horsemen in a marsh. He was conducted naked to Minturne, where the magistrate, after some deliberation, resolved to obey the orders of the senate and of Sylla. But the Cimbrian slave, to whom the execution was entrusted, awed by the look and words of Marius, dropped his sword, and the people of Minturne, moved with compassion, conducted him to the coast, whence a vessel conveyed him to Africa. Here he remained till his party had once more triumphed in Italy, when he was recalled by Cinna and Sertorius, who making themselves masters of Rome, a terrible proscription took place. Marius enjoyed the dignity of consul for the seventh time, 86 B.C., and died shortly after, aged 80.—MARIUS, THE YOUNGER, had all the ferocious character of his father. He usurped the consular dignity B.C. 82, but was defeated by Sylla, and slew himself at Preneste.

MARIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, a smith and common soldier in the reign of Gallienus, who raised himself to a supreme command in the army, and on the death of Victorinus ascended the imperial throne, but was slain shortly after by a soldier.

MARIVAUX, PETER CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN DE, a celebrated dramatist and novelist, was born at Paris, in 1688. His father, who was director of the mint at Rome, gave him an excellent education, and his own talents and social merits gained him many friends. The drama first attracted his attention, and he was the author of about thirty pieces; but it is as a novelist that he is chiefly known to the world of letters. Of these, "Le Paysan Parvenu," "Marianne," and "Le Philosophe Indigent," are accounted the principal. He also wrote "Le Spectateur Français," &c. His works are distinguished by their moral tendency, and his private character was of the most amiable kind. Died, 1763.

MARKHAM, GERVASE, an English author, who lived in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. and who served as a captain in the royal army during the civil wars. He was born at Gotham, in Nottinghamshire, but the exact time of his birth and death is unknown. He wrote "Herod and Antipater," a tragedy, besides several poems; but he was chiefly noted for his treatises on hawking, husbandry, horsemanship, the diseases of cattle, &c.

THE MAN THAT REQUIRES NO LAW BUT HIS WORD TO MAKE HIM FULFIL AN ENGAGEMENT, IS A GENTLEMAN.

THE WELL-CONCENTED PRODUCT OF A SENSIBLE MAN, MUST OFTEN DEPEND FOR SUCCESS ON THE WILL OF A FOOL.

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MARKLAND, ABRAHAM, a divine and poet, was born in London, in 1645; was educated at St. John's college, Oxford; obtained a prebend at Winchester in 1679; was afterwards master of the hospital of St. Cross; and died in 1720.

MARKLAND, JEREMIAH, an eminent critic and classical scholar, was born at Childwall, in Lancashire, in 1693; was educated at Christ's Hospital, and Peterhouse, Cambridge; and died at Dorking, Surrey, in 1776. His principal works are, an edition of the "Sylva," of Statius; "Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero; with a Dissertation on four Orations ascribed to Cicero;" "De Græcorum quinta Declinatione imparisyllabica, et inde formata Latinarum tertia."

MARLBOROUGH, JOHN CHURCHILL, duke of, was the son of Sir Winston Churchill, of Ashe, in Devonshire, where he was born, in 1650. At the age of twelve years he was taken from school to be a page to the duke of York, who, in 1666, gave him a pair of colours in the Guards. His first service was at the siege of Tangier; and, at his return to England, he became the favourite of the duchess of Cleveland, who gave him 5000*l.*, with which he purchased an annuity for life. He served afterwards under the great Turenne, and distinguished himself so gallantly at the siege of Maastricht, that the king of France publicly thanked him at the head of the regiment. On his return to England he was made lieutenant-colonel, gentleman of the bed-chamber, and master of the robes to the duke of York, whom he attended to Holland and Scotland; and about this time he married Miss Jennings, maid of honour to the princess, afterwards queen Anne. In 1692 he was shipwrecked with the duke of York, in their passage to Scotland. The same year he was made a peer, by the title of baron Eyemouth; and when James came to the crown, he was sent to France to notify the event. In 1696 he was created lord Churchill, of Sandridge. The same year he suppressed Monmouth's rebellion, and took him prisoner. He continued to serve king James with great fidelity, till the arrival of the prince of Orange, who created him earl of Marlborough in 1689, and appointed him commander-in-chief of the English army in the Low Countries. He next served in Ireland, and reduced Cork, Kinsale, and other strong places. But in 1692, he was suddenly dismissed from his employments, and committed to the Tower, on suspicion, not wholly groundless, of plotting to restore the exiled monarch. After the death of queen Mary he was restored to favour; and at the close of that reign he had the command of the English forces in Holland, and was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the States, who chose him captain-general of their forces. Yet his splendid course of glory appeared now only to begin. On the commencement of queen Anne's reign, he recommended a war with France and Spain, which advice was adopted. In the campaign of 1702, he took a number of strong towns, particularly Liege; and, returning to England the following winter, received

the thanks of both houses, and a dukedom. In 1704, he joined prince Eugene, with whom he encountered the French and Bavarians at Hochstedt, and obtained a complete victory, taking marshal Tallard prisoner, whom he afterwards brought to England, with 26 other officers of rank, 121 standards, and 179 colours. He again received the thanks of parliament, and the grant of the manor of Woodstock, with the hundred of Wotton. On the 12th of May, 1706, he fought the famous battle of Ramillies, which accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places; and arriving in England in November, received fresh honours and grants from the queen and parliament. A bill was passed to settle the titles upon the male and female issue of his daughters; and a pension of 5000*l.* a-year granted him out of the post office. In 1709 he defeated marshal Villars, at Malplaquet; for which victory a general thanksgiving was solemnized. In the winter of 1711, he returned to England, and soon after, through party intrigues, was dismissed from all his employments. To add to this unjust treatment, a prosecution was commenced against him, for applying the public money to his private purposes. Stung at this ingratitude, he went into voluntary banishment, accompanied by his duchess, and remained abroad till 1714, when he landed at Dover amidst the acclamations of the people. Queen Anne was just dead, and her successor restored the duke to his military appointments; but his infirmities increasing, he retired from public employment; and died at Windsor lodge, in 1722.

MARLOE, or MARLOWE, CHRISTOPHER, an eminent poet and dramatist of the Elizabethan age, was educated at Cambridge; afterwards settled in London, and became an actor, as well as a writer for the stage. Besides six tragedies of his own composition, and one written jointly with Nashe, he left translations from Ovid, Lucan, and others. His powers as a tragic writer were of a high order, and some passages in his plays are fraught with exquisite beauty. He is said to have met his death, about the year 1593, from the hand of a servant man, whom he had attacked on suspicion of being rivalled by him in the favours of a mistress.

MARMION, SHAKESPEARE, a dramatic writer, was born at Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire, about 1602; was educated at Wadham-college, Oxford; entered the army; and died in 1659. He wrote four comedies, and "Cupid and Psyche," a poem.

MARMONTEL, JOHN FRANCIS, a distinguished French writer, born in 1732, at Bort, in the Limousin, was the eldest son of a large family, in humble life; and was educated in the Jesuits' college at Mauriac. He first settled at Toulouse, but being persuaded by Voltaire to try his fortune at Paris, he went there in 1745. By his tragedies of "Dionysius," and "Aristomenes," and other popular works, he soon gained reputation; and being patronized by Madame de Pompadour, he received the appointment of secretary to the royal buildings. Soon after, he became connected

ERIT, LIKE A VIRGIN'S BLUSHES, IS MOST DISCOVERED WHEN IT LABOURS MOST TO BE CONCEALED.

MEN ARE NOT APT TO ENVY THE GOOD QUALITIES OF OTHERS, WHO HAVE MANY OF THEIR OWN.

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with D'Alembert and Diderot, in the *Encyclopédie*. He also had a share in the "*Mercurius Francicus*," in which his "*Tales*" first appeared; but having written a satire on the duke d'Amont, he was sent to the Bastille; from which, however, he was liberated in a few days; and in 1763 he obtained a place in the academy, of which he afterwards became perpetual secretary. In the early part of his career he indulged in all the licentiousness of Parisian life; but he at length married, and conducted himself with sense and propriety. He survived the horrors of the Revolution, having, when the political horizon darkened, retired to a cottage in Normandy, where he passed his time in the education of his children, and the composition of a series of tales; together with the amusing *Memoirs* of his own life. In 1797 he was chosen a representative to the National Assembly for the department of the Eure; but his election being subsequently declared null, he again retired to his cottage, where he died, of apoplexy, in 1799, aged 76. His "*Moral Tales*," "*Belisarius*," "*The Incas*," his own "*Memoirs*," and "*Elements of Literature*," are his most esteemed works; and though as a poet and dramatist he has of late been somewhat disparaged, he still justly holds a high place among modern French authors; and there are few who have more successfully addressed themselves to the imagination, the judgment, or the heart.

MARNIX, PHILIP DE, seigneur du Mont Sainte Aldegonde, was born at Brussels, in 1566. He was a zealous disciple of Calvin, and, being appointed consul at Antwerp, bravely defended that city against the duke of Parma. Among other works, he wrote "*The Bee-Hive of the Romish Church*," "*Controversial Theses*," &c.; and drew up the form of the celebrated confederacy, by which several lords of the Netherlands engaged to oppose the Inquisition.

MAROT, CLEMENT, an eminent French poet, was born at Cahors, in 1495. Having accompanied the duke of Alençon to Italy, he was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia; was afterwards persecuted for his attachment to the Protestant religion; and died in 1544. As a poet he was superior to any of his countrymen who had gone before him, and greatly excelled all his contemporaries.

MAROT, FRANCIS, a painter, was the pupil of La Fosse, and an associate and professor of the French academy of painting. He died at Paris in 1719, aged 52.

MARPURG, FREDERIC WILLIAM, an eminent German musician, born in 1718. He was the author of many valuable works connected with musical science, some of which are of the most erudite character. Died, 1795.

MARSAIS, CÉSAR CHESNEAU DU, an eminent French writer on various branches of the belles lettres, was born at Marseilles, in 1675. He first entered into the congregation of the Oratory, but quitted it and became an advocate. This he afterwards relinquished, and betook himself to the instruction of youth: he also gave lectures in private, and employed his pen for his

support. His works are "*An Explanation of the Doctrine of the Gallican Church*;" "*Method of learning Latin*;" a "*Treatise on Tropes*;" "*Logic, or Reflections on the Operations of the Mind*," &c. Died, 1756.

MARSDEN, WILLIAM, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., an orientalist and antiquary, was born in 1754, at Verval, in the county of Wicklow, and went to India at an early age. He contributed many interesting papers printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and the *Archæologia*, upon subjects connected with the history and learning of Asiatic nations; and among the separate works he published, are, a "*History of the Island of Sumatra*," a "*Dictionary and Grammar of the Malayan Language*;" "*Numismata Orientalia illustrata*;" "*The Travels of Marco Polo*," &c. In 1795 he was appointed second secretary to the Admiralty; and it is worthy of note, that, some years before his death, he voluntarily resigned a pension of 1500*l.* a year, which had been bestowed on him as a reward for his public services. He also presented his valuable collection of Oriental coins to the British Museum, and his extensive library to King's college, London. Since the death of lord Stowell, he was the senior member of the literary club, founded by Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. He died, aged 61, in October, 1836.

MARSH, NARCISSE, a learned prelate, who to much learning and piety, added the greatest munificence and private charity. He was born at Hannington, in Wiltshire, in 1638; was appointed principal of Alban hall, in 1673; but in 1678 he went to Ireland, and was made provost of Trinity college, Dublin, to which he presented a valuable library. He was successively bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, Cashel, Dublin, and Armagh. He was the author of "*Manductio ad Logicam*;" "*Institutiones Logicæ*;" and an "*Essay on the Doctrine of Sounds*." Died, 1703.

MARSHAL, ANDREW, a physician, was born in Fifeshire, in 1742. After studying at Glasgow and Edinburgh, he became a regimental surgeon, and at the conclusion of the peace took his doctor's degree; commenced lecturer in anatomy, and obtained considerable eminence in his profession. He died in London in 1813. After his death was published his treatise on "*The Morbid Anatomy of the Brain*," with his Life prefixed.

MARSHAL, WALTER, a nonconformist minister. He was ejected from the living of Hursley, in Hampshire, in 1662; after which he officiated to a dissenting congregation at Gosport. He died about 1680. His book entitled "*The Gospel Mystery of Sanctification*," printed first in 1692, was reprinted with a commendatory preface by Harvey, author of "*The Meditations*."

MARSHALL, THOMAS, an English divine, was born at Barkley, in Leicestershire, about 1621, and died in 1685. On the ruin of the Royal cause he withdrew to the continent; but obtained considerable ecclesiastical preferment at the Restoration. He was the author of "*Observations in Evangeliorum Versiones per antiquas duas, scilicet, Gothicas et Anglo Saxonicas*."

GENUINE GOOD BREEDING REQUIRES GOOD SENSE, KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORLD, AND HABITUAL PRACTICE.

LIBERTY CONSISTS LESS IN HAVING OUR OWN WAY, THAN IN NOT BEING SUBJECT TO THE WILL OF OTHERS.

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MARSHALL, NATHANIEL, an English divine of the 18th century, who was chaplain to George II. and published "The Works of St. Cyprian," "A Defence of our Constitution in Church and State," and three volumes of "Sermons."

MARSHALL, WILLIAM, a distinguished modern writer on agricultural and rural economy. He performed a series of journeys through various parts of the kingdom to procure intelligence concerning the modes of cultivation and management among the farmers in different districts and counties. Among his works are, "Minutes of Agriculture;" "Planting and Rural Ornament;" "The Rural Economy of the Midland, Southern, and Western Counties;" and "Experiments and Observations concerning Agriculture and the Weather." He also aided in the formation of the Board of Agriculture, and made an abstract or review of its "Reports." Born, 1745; died, at Pickering, in Yorkshire, 1818.

MARSHAM, Sir JOHN, a learned writer on ancient history and chronology, was the son of a London alderman, and born in 1602; was educated at Westminster, and St. John's college, Oxford; was a student at the Middle Temple, and was made one of the six clerks in chancery, which place he lost, and suffered greatly in his private estate for his attachment to the cause of royalty during the civil wars. At the accession of Charles II., however, he recovered his office, and was afterwards created a baronet. His principal work, "Canon Chronicus Egyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus," displays much erudition and ingenuity. Died, 1685.

MARSIGLI, Louis FERDINAND, an Italian writer, was born in 1656, of a noble family, at Bologna. He served with great reputation in the imperial army, but was taken prisoner at the passage of the Raab, and sent to Bosnia. The year following he was ransomed, obtained a colonel's commission, and was afterwards advanced to the rank of marshal; but when the count d'Arco was condemned, for giving up the fortress of Brisac to the duke of Burgundy, Marsigli, who commanded under him, was dismissed the service. He then retired to Bologna, where he formed a museum, and founded the institute. His most important work is entitled "Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus," 6 vols. folio; he also wrote "A History of the Sea," and "The Military State of the Ottoman Empire." Died, 1750.

MARSTON, JOHN, an English dramatist, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and was upon terms of intimacy with Ben Jonson. He was educated at Oxford; became lecturer at the Middle Temple; and died subsequently to 1633. He wrote eight plays, and three books of satires, called the "Scourge of Villany."

MARSY, FRANCIS MARIA DE, a French writer, was expelled the society of Jesuits on account of his opinions; and he was also sent to the Bastille for publishing an "Analysis of Bayle," in which he selected the worst part of that author's dictionary. His other works are, a "History of Mary Stuart," 3 vols.; "Dictionary of Painting

and Architecture," 2 vols.; "Le Rabelais Moderne," 8 vols.; "The Modern History," intended as a continuation to Rollin's Ancient History, 26 vols. He also wrote two Latin poems, one on painting, and the other on tragedy. Died, 1763.

MARTELLI, PETER JAMES, an eminent Italian poet, was born at Bologna, in 1665; was at first a professor of belles lettres in the university there, and afterwards secretary to cardinal Aldrovandi. His works consist of several discourses on the art of poetry; "Dialogues on Ancient and Modern Tragedy;" and "Tragedies," in 3 vols. Died, 1727.

MARTHA, SISTER.—**ANNE BIGER**, known as *Sister Martha*, had, previous to 1792, spent many years in a convent at Besançon, as portress, and at that time retired on a pension of 133 francs, and a small dwelling-house, where she resided with another female, devoting their time to the wants of the necessitous. They sought the wounded after an engagement, and by their humane exertions, saved numerous lives. The Spanish prisoners partook largely of their charity; and when they quitted Besançon, the English troops succeeded them in the care and attentions of the good sister Martha, who declared, the unhappy of all countries were her friends. In the campaign of 1814, though Martha was nearly 70 years of age, yet her energy and activity seemed to receive a new impulse; and the powerful assistance she rendered the wounded French and allied soldiers, caused the duke of Reggio to say to her, "Sister Martha, I was made acquainted with your character on the field of battle, for there I continually heard the wounded exclaim, 'If the good Sister Martha were here, our sufferings would be relieved!' while blessings followed the name." When the allied sovereigns met in Paris, each was desirous to see this extraordinary woman; nor did they forget to reward her virtues. The emperor of Russia gave her a valuable gold medal, and a sum of money; the emperor of Austria gave her the cross with the order of Merit, and 2000 francs; and the kings of France and Spain also sent her medals, and each added a present of money. Martha had no other ambition than that of doing good; but she rejoiced in her fortune, as it gave her more ample means to exercise her charitable disposition; and she died, regretted and esteemed, at Besançon, in 1824.

MARTIAL, or MARCUS VALERIUS MARTIALIS, a Latin poet, and the most celebrated of all epigrammatists, was a native of Spain, but went to Rome in his 20th year, and obtained the favour of Domitian, who conferred on him many favours, and raised him to the office of tribune. On the death of that emperor he returned to his native country, where he died, A.D. 104.

MARTIGNAC, STEPHEN ALOIS, Sieur DE, a French writer, who translated Terence, Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Virgil, and Ovid into prose, and wrote the "Lives of the Bishops of Paris," of the 17th century. Born, 1628; died, 1690.

MARTIGNAC, M., a distinguished French advocate and minister of state, who was dismissed from office by Charles X., to make

HE IS WELL-DISPOSED WHO GRIEVES NOT FOR WHAT HE HAS NOT, AND REJOICES FOR WHAT HE HAS.

HE THAT RIBETH LATE MUST TROT ALL DAY, AND SHALL SOONER OVERTAKE HIS BUSINESS AT NIGHT.

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room for Polignac, to whom he was politically opposed; yet when that minister was on his trial, before the Chamber of Peers, he was his eloquent and zealous defender. Died, 1832.

MARTIN, ST., was born of heathen parents, in 316, at Sabaria, in Pannonia, now Hungary. He served in the army some years; but being converted to Christianity, he embraced a religious life, and appeared as the model of all virtue. In 374 he was made bishop of Tours, but still retained the simplicity and austerity of the recluse. He erected the monastery of Marmontier, and is considered as the apostle of the Gauls: Died, 397.

MARTIN, DAVID, a French protestant divine, was born at Revel, in the diocese of Lavaur, in 1639. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he became pastor of a church at Utrecht, where he died in 1721. He wrote a "History of the Old and New Testament," 2 vols. fol.; and a "Treatise on Revealed Religion," 2 vols. 8vo.

MARTIN, RAYMOND, a Spanish monk of the Dominican order, who wrote an excellent Treatise against the Jews, printed at Paris in 1651, with the title of "Pugio fidei Christianæ." Died 1286.

MARTIN, THOMAS, an English antiquary, was born at Thetford, in Suffolk, in 1597. He wrote "Monumenta Anglica, a History of Thetford," and was familiarly called "Honest Tom Martin, of Palgrave," where he long resided. Died, 1771.

MARTIN, BENJAMIN, one of the most celebrated mathematicians and opticians of his time, was born at Worplesdon, in Surrey, in 1704. In early life, it is said, he worked as a common labourer, but by dint of perseverance he acquired sufficient learning to become a schoolmaster, and afterwards a lecturer on experimental philosophy. After publishing a variety of ingenious treatises on various branches of mathematical science and natural philosophy, particularly a scientific "Magazine," under his own name, and carrying on for many years a very extensive trade as an optician and globe-maker in Fleet-Street, he died, in 1782.

MARTIN, WILLIAM, a naturalist, was born in 1767, at Marsfield, in Nottinghamshire. Being deserted by his father, and left unprovided for, he took to the stage as a profession; but having married, he established himself at Burton-on-Trent, and, subsequently, at Macclesfield, as a drawing-master; where, devoting much of his time to researches in natural history, he published "Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Knowledge of Extraneous Fossils on Scientific Principles;" "Petrificata Derbyensis," &c. Died, 1810.

MARTINE, GEORGE, a physician, was born in Scotland, in 1702; took his doctor's degree at Leyden, after which he commenced practice at St. Andrew's; but in 1740, he accompanied Lord Cathcart to America, where he died in 1743. He was the author of "Tractatus de similibus animalibus, et animalium colore;" "Essays, Medical and Philosophical," &c.

MARTINI, JOHN BAPTIST, a skilful musical composer, was born at Bologna, in

1708, and died in 1784. He wrote a History of Music," 3 vols. folio; also, an "Essay on Counterpoint," &c. He was chapel master to a convent of Friars Minim; and from the school of Martini issued some of the finest composers in Italy.

MARTINI, MARTIN, a Jesuit and missionary of the 17th century, was a native of Trent. He went as a missionary to China, where he remained many years, and returned to Europe in 1651. The result of his observations are contained in his "Sinicæ Historiæ Decas prima à gentis origine ap Christum natum;" "China illustrata," and "De Bello inter Tartaros et Sinenses."

MARTINIERE, ANTHONY AUGUSTIN BRUGEN DE LA, a celebrated French author, was born at Dieppe, in 1684; studied at Paris; and was successively patronized by the Duke of Parma, the king of Naples, to whom he was secretary, and the king of Spain to whom he was a geographer. His principal work is entitled "Dictionnaire Geographique, Historique, et Critique," in 10 vols. folio, a work of great value and importance. He was also the author of many other highly useful works, historical and geographical. Died, 1749.

MARTOS, IVAN PETROVITCH, an eminent Russian sculptor, who was for many years director of the Academy of Fine Arts, St. Petersburg, died, April 17, 1835, aged 82. He had attained the highest excellence in his art; rivaling Canova in his draperies, and in subjects of bas-relief being superior to any of his contemporaries. Among his best works may be reckoned the colossal group in bronze of Minin and Pozharsky, at Moscow; the Emperor Alexander, at Taganrog; the duke of Richelieu at Odessa, &c.

MARTYN, JOHN, F.R.S., a skilful botanist and learned writer, was born in 1699, at London. For nearly thirty years he was professor of botany, at Cambridge; wrote many works; and died in 1758. Besides his botanical productions, he published "The Grub-street Journal," 2 vols.; "Virgil's Georgics; a Dissertation on the Æneid," and assisted in the abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions.

MARTYN, THOMAS, F.R.S., an eminent antiquarian and natural philosopher, the son of the preceding, was born at Chelsea, in 1736; was educated at Cambridge; and on his father's resignation in 1761, succeeded to the botanical professorship, which he held for sixty-four years; during which time he obtained valuable church preferment; and died in 1825. His philosophical writings, and those by which he is most advantageously known are, "Plantæ Cantabrigienses;" "Herbiones Cantabrigienses;" "The English Connoisseur;" "The Antiquities of Herculaneum;" "Elements of Natural History;" "Flora Rustica;" and an enlarged edition of "Miller's Gardener's Dictionary."

MARTYN, HENRY, an able missionary, was born in Cornwall, in 1781; was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; and in 1805, went to India as a chaplain to the East India Company. When arrived in the East he distinguished himself by his

IF THE CLOCK OF THE TONGUE BE NOT SET BY THE DIAL OF THE HEART, IT WILL NOT GO RIGHT.

THE IDLE MAN IS MORE PERPLEXED WHAT TO DO, THAN THE INDUSTRIOUS IN DOING WHAT HE OUGHT.

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rapid acquirement of the native languages, being soon able to translate the Common Prayer into Hindoostanee, and perform divine service in that language. From India he proceeded to Persia, and there translated the New Testament into the Persian tongue, held several conferences with the learned Mohammedans, and converted some to Christianity. Died, 1812.

MARTYR, PETER, a celebrated reformer, whose family name was Vermigli, was born at Florence, in 1500. He was originally an Augustine monk, and became an eminent preacher, and prior of St. Fridian's, at Lucca; but having read the writings of Luther, Zuinglius, and other reformers, he renounced the Romish faith, and found it necessary to quit his native country. He then, on the invitation of Edward VI. came to England, and was made professor of divinity at Oxford, and canon of Christchurch. But in the succeeding reign he was obliged to leave the kingdom; on which he went to Switzerland, and died at Zurich, in 1562. His wife, who had been a converted nun, died at Oxford, and in the reign of Mary, her remains were taken up and buried beneath a dunghill; but when queen Elizabeth came to the throne, they were re-interred in consecrated ground. Peter Martyr was the author of many works on divinity, including commentaries on some parts of the Old and New Testament, and is said to have excelled Calvin in erudition: his personal character has also been represented as extremely amiable.

MARVELL, ANDREW, a man distinguished by his integrity as a senator, and by his wit as a political writer, was born at Kingston-upon-Hull, in 1620, and was educated at Trinity-college, Cambridge. On the death of his father he spent several years in foreign travel; was appointed secretary to the British legation at Constantinople; and on his return, in 1657, he became assistant to Milton, as Latin secretary. At the Restoration he was elected into parliament for his native place, with a salary from his constituents; and he obtained a high character for diligence, ability, and integrity. He had the character of being the wittiest man of his time, and wrote a number of poetical effusions, both humorous and satirical, which were highly effective as party pieces. Among his prose tracts was one, entitled, "An Account of the Growth of Popery, and arbitrary Government in England;" on which a reward was offered for a discovery of the writer and printer. But though Marvell was obnoxious to the ministry, he was somewhat of a favourite with the king, who took great delight in his conversation. One day the lord treasurer Danby was sent to find out his lodgings, which were up two pair of stairs in a court in the Strand; and when his lordship opened the door, the patriot, evidently much surprised, told him, "he believed he had mistaken his way;" but was told by the earl, that he came from the king "to know what his majesty could do to serve him?" To which Marvell replied, that "it was not in his majesty's power to serve him." Lord Danby, finding that no argument could prevail upon him to accept a place, concluded by saying, that

"the king had sent him a thousand pounds, as a mark of his private esteem." This also he refused without hesitation; though he was obliged, on the departure of the courtier, to send to a friend for the loan of a guinea. He died in 1678. Marvell wrote some pieces against Parker, bishop of Oxford, besides several miscellaneous poems and tracts; which together were published in 3 vols. 4to.

MARY, queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Arragon, was born in 1517. During the life of her father she experienced many marks of his brutal temper, and her inflexible opposition to his will made him sometimes form a resolution of putting her to death, from which he was diverted by archbishop Cranmer. During the reign of Edward she could not be prevailed with to join in communion with the protestant divines. On this account that amiable prince declared lady Jane Grey his heir. At his death in 1553 that lady was proclaimed queen; but her reign lasted only a few days. The partisans of Mary became numerous, and she entered London without opposition. In 1554 she married Philip of Spain, eldest son of Charles V.; but her union with him was equally unpropitious to herself and the nation. The sanguinary laws against heretics were revived, and those shocking scenes of cruelty followed, which have fixed upon this princess the epithet of "bloody." The loss of Calais, which had been in the hands of the English 200 years, sank deep into the heart of Mary; her health rapidly declined, and she died in 1558. With her ended the domination of the papal power in England.

MARY II. queen of England, the wife of William III. was the daughter of James II. by Anne Hyde, daughter of the earl of Clarendon. At the age of 15 she was married to William, prince of Orange, whom she followed to England in 1680. The same year parliament having declared the crown vacant by the abdication of James, conferred it upon William and Mary. She died of the small-pox, in 1695, aged 32.

MARY STUART, queen of Scots, famous for her beauty, her wit, her learning, and her misfortunes, was daughter of James V. king of Scotland, and succeeded her father in 1542, eight days after her birth. In 1558 she married François, dauphin, and afterwards king of France, by which means she became queen of France. This monarch dying in 1560, she returned into Scotland, and married her cousin, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, in 1565. Being excluded from any share of the government (as he suspected) by the advice of Rizzio, an Italian musician, her favourite and secretary, the king, by the counsel and assistance of some of the principal nobility, suddenly surprised them together, and Rizzio was slain, in the queen's presence, in 1566. An apparent reconciliation afterwards took place, where Darnley, who had continued to reside separately from the queen, was assassinated, and the house he had inhabited was blown up with gunpowder, in February, 1567. This barbarous transaction was but very imperfectly investigated; and in the month of May following, she wedded the earl of Bothwell, who was openly accused as the

A CHARLATAN IS AN IMPOSTOR, WHO LIVES BY THE FOLLY OF THOSE WHO ARE IMPOSED UPON.

THE DISORDERS OF THE WILL ARE NOT TO BE CURED, BUT BY BEING SUBJUGED TO SOME AUTHORITY.

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[MAR]

THE BASIS OF GAMING IS COVERTNESS; A DESIRE TO TAKE FROM OTHERS SOMETHING FOR WHICH YOU NEVER INTEND TO GIVE AN EQUIVALENT.

murderer of the late king. Scotland soon became a scene of confusion and civil discord. Bothwell, a fugitive and an outlaw, took refuge in Denmark; and Mary, made a captive, was treated with insult and contempt, and committed to custody in the castle of Loch Leven. After some months' confinement she effected her escape, and, assisted by the few friends who still remained attached to her, made an effort for the recovery of her power. She was opposed by the earl of Murray, the natural son of James V., who had obtained the regency in the minority of her son. The battle of Langside ensured the triumph of her enemies; and, to avoid falling again into their power, she fled to England, and sought the protection of queen Elizabeth; but that princess treated her as a personal and political rival, and kept her in safe custody. For a period of eighteen years was the unhappy queen of Scotland a state prisoner; and during the whole of that long term she was considered as the head of the Scottish party, who wished to see a princess of their persuasion on the throne of England. Mary, despairing of recovering that of Scotland, most assuredly became a dupe to this party, and countenanced, if she was not directly concerned in, their plots. She was accordingly tried for a conspiracy against the life of the queen of England, condemned, and suffered decapitation, Feb. 8, 1567, in the castle of Fotheringay, where she had been long confined. Her body was interred, with great pomp, in Peterborough cathedral, but subsequently removed by her son, James I. to Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster-abbey, where a magnificent monument was erected to her memory. The character and conduct of Mary, queen of Scots, have been made the subject of much controversy; but the fact of her marrying Bothwell, "stained as he was by universal suspicion of Darnley's murder, is a spot upon her character for which we in vain seek an apology."

MASACCIO, or TOMMASO DE GIOVANNI DI VALDARNO, an eminent painter, born at Valdarno, in 1402, who was admirably skilled in the art of perspective, and of whom it has been said, that while Buonarrotti taught all other painters, he learnt from Masaccio alone.

MASCAGNI, PAUL, a celebrated Italian anatomist, was born in Tuscany, in 1752; and became professor of anatomy, physiology, and chemistry, at Florence. He made several important discoveries in human anatomy; and published, among other works, "Historia et scenographia Vascularum Lymphaticorum corporis humani." Died, 1815.

MASCARDI, AUGUSTIN, a learned Italian, was born in the republic of Genoa, in 1561. Pope Urban VIII. founded for him a professorship of rhetoric in the college of Sapienza. He wrote Latin and Italian poems; a "History of the Conspiracy of the Count Fiesco;" and a curious work, entitled, "Dell' Arte Istoria."

MASCARON, JULIUS, an eminent French ecclesiastic, was born at Marseilles, in 1634; entered among the priests of the Oratory; and soon became so popular a preacher, that multitudes thronged from

all quarters to hear him. In 1666 he was called to the court, to preach before Louis XIV.; and he successively became bishop of Tulle and Agen. At the latter place he founded an hospital; and died in 1703. A collection of his "Funeral Orations" was published, among which the most admired are those on marshal Turenne, the duke of Beaufort, and the chancellor Segulier.

MASCHERONI, LAURENT, an eminent mathematician, was born at Bergamo, in the Venetian States, in 1730. He published notes on the "Integral Calculus" of Euler, and had a share in the experiments performed by the Institute of Bologna, with a view of proving the figure of the earth by the descent of bodies. The invention, however, which has rendered his name conspicuous, was his celebrated "Geometry of the Compass." He died, at Paris, in 1800.

MASCLEF, FRANCIS, a French theologian and orientalist, who was a canon of Amiens, and died in 1728. His works are, "A Hebrew Grammar," 2 vols.; "Ecclesiastical Conferences of the Diocese of Amiens;" and "The Catechism of Amiens."

MASCOV, or MASCOU, JOHN JAMES, a German publicist, was a native of Danzig; studied at Leipzig; became professor of jurisprudence at Halle; and wrote the "Principles of the Public Law of the German Empire," and "A History of the Germans." Born, 1689; died, 1762.

MASCRIER, JOHN BAPTIST DE, a French abbe, was born in 1697, at Caen; and died at Paris in 1760. Among his works are, "A Description of Egypt;" "A Translation of Caesar's Commentaries;" "Reflections on the Truths of Faith;" and a "History of the Revolution in the East Indies."

MASDEN, DON JUAN FRANCESCO, a native of Barcelona, and member of the order of the Jesuits; author of "Historia Critica de Espana, y de la Cultura Espanola en todo genero," 20 vols. Died, 1817.

MASENIUS, or MASEN, JAMES, a Jesuit, was born at Daleu, in the duchy of Juliers, in 1606; and died at Cologne in 1681. He wrote a Latin poem, called "Sarcotheca, or the Fall of Man;" which Lauder brought into notice by pretending that Milton was indebted to it for part of his Paradise Lost. He was also the author of "The Art of Poetry," 4 vols.; "Palestra styli Romani;" "The Lives of Charles V. and Ferdinand;" "Notes on the Annals of Treves," &c.

MASERES, FRANCIS, a sound lawyer and a good mathematician, was born in 1731; was educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, and afterwards studied at the Temple. Being called to the bar, he obtained the situation of attorney-general of Quebec, and on his return to England, was made cursor baron of the exchequer. He published a collection of the "Scriptores Logarithmici," in 6 vols. 4to.; a "Treatise on Life Annuities;" "Elements of Plane Trigonometry," &c. Died, 1834, aged 93.

MASKELYNE, NEVIL, a mathematician and astronomer, was born in London, in 1732; received his education at Westminster and Cambridge; became a fellow of Trinity college, and took the degree of D.D. in

WHEN ERROR SITS IN THE SEAT OF POWER AND AUTHORITY, IT IS LIKE THE MOUNTAIN TORRENT, WHOSE DEVIATIONS ARE FELT IN THE VALLEY.

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MATHER, COTTON, D.D., son of the preceding, was born at Boston, in 1663, and died in 1728. He surpassed his father in erudition, influence, and the variety and multitude of his productions; while his piety and benevolence were almost commensurate with his learning. It is, however, to be regretted that his credulity was so great on the score of witchcraft, as to induce him to join in the prosecution of a number of persons on charges the most absurd and cruel. His principal works are "An Ecclesiastical History of New England;" "The Christian Philosopher;" "Psalterium Americanum;" and "The Wonders of the Invisible World, or the Trials of Witches."

MATHEWS, CHARLES, a comedian of transcendent ability, and one who was long regarded as the master-mind of the mimic art, was born in 1776. He was the son of a bookseller in the Strand, attached to the Wesleyan connexion, and who had placed him in Merchant-tailors' school, and apprenticed him to learn his own business. The stage, however, proving more attractive to young Mathews than the shop of his father, the latter gave him twenty guineas and his indentures, with a permission to follow the bent of his inclinations; and a promise of twenty guineas more if he would abandon histrionics, and "turn to an honest calling." Like most other actors while in their novitiate, he rambled about with provincial companies for a time; but the great versatility of talent he possessed, soon placed him at the top of his profession, and rendered him a general favourite with the public. He was, however, no stranger to the despotic rule of managers, or the envious rivalry of fellow-actors: his metropolitan engagement grew irksome, and he was determined to "set up for himself," and to depend solely on his own exertions. For sixteen years previous to his death, he was accustomed to entertain whole audiences by his single efforts, in a species of entertainment entitled "Mathews at Home;" and never were admiring crowds more highly delighted than in witnessing the vivid portraits which he so accurately drew. The "At Homes" of Mathews were not only well received throughout Great Britain and Ireland, but also in America, where some of his most felicitous portraits were sketched.—While on his passage from that country he was taken ill, and on arriving at Liverpool his malady rapidly increased. He expired on his birth-day, June 28th, 1835. He was twice married, and had one child only, the present Charles Mathews.

MATHIAS, THOMAS JAMES, the presumed author of that powerful satire, "The Pursuits of Literature," was educated at Eton, and Trinity college, Cambridge. During a long life, spent in literary avocations, he naturally produced much that bore the mark of his superior talents; but though he wrote numerous satires, and displayed an extraordinary knowledge of Italian in the various poems he composed in that harmonious language, it was to the erudite and caustic notes which are scattered with an unsparing hand throughout "The Pursuits of Literature," that he attained his chief celebrity; but for obvious reasons of a personal nature he never owned the authorship. Died, at Naples, 1835.

MATILDA, or MAUD, the daughter of Henry I. king of England, and wife of Henry IV. emperor of Germany, was nominated in 1135 successor to the English throne by her father; but in her absence Stephen usurped the title. Affixing in England with a large army in 1139, she defeated Stephen, and was acknowledged queen in a parliament held in 1141. Stephen afterwards defeated the empress, on which the national synod declared for him, and Matilda was obliged to leave the kingdom. On the death of the emperor, she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, by whom she had a son, afterwards Henry II. king of England. Matilda died in 1167, aged 67.

MATSYS, QUINTIN, an eminent painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1460. He was originally a blacksmith, but quitted that business, and by diligent application became such an excellent artist, that, according to the opinion of Sir Joshua Reynolds, some of his heads are not inferior to those of Raphael. One of his best pictures is that of the Two Misers, at Windsor. He died in 1529.—His son, JOHN MATSYS, was also a painter of very considerable merit.

MATTHESON, JOHN, an eminent musical composer and performer, was born at Hamburg, in 1681; and gave such early indications of talent, that at nine years of age he was able to perform compositions of his own at the organ. He composed music for the church and for the theatre, and was always present at the performance of it. Notwithstanding he gave up so much time in the pursuit of his favourite science, producing operas, anthems, and treatises on music, he held the office of secretary to the English resident in Hamburg for several years, and was entrusted with the conduct of various important negotiations; still, however, prosecuting his musical studies amidst the multiplicity of business in which his fiscal situation involved him. Died, 1764.

MATTHEW of Westminster, an English historian of the 14th century. He was a Benedictine monk of the abbey of Westminster; and is highly esteemed for his veracity, acuteness, and diligence.

MATTHEWS, THOMAS, an English admiral, who commanded in the Mediterranean in 1744, and fought an obstinate but indecisive battle off Toulon, with the combined fleets. Owing to his not being supported by Lestock, his second in command, admiral Matthews failed in gaining a complete victory; and yet for this he was dismissed the service, and Lestock was acquitted. Died, 1761.

MATTHIEU, PIERRE, a French historian, was born in the diocese of Basle, in 1683, and died in 1821. He became an advocate at Lyons, and was made historiographer of France. He wrote Histories of "Henry IV.," "Louis XI.," and "St. Louis;" also the "History of France," 2 vols. folio; and "La Guiliade," a tragedy.

MATTHIOLUS, or MATIOLI, PIERRE, ANDREW, a botanist and physician, was

HE WHO WOULD BE ABOVE OTHERS, MUST CONDESCEND AT TIMES TO BE BENEATH HIMSELF, AS THE LOTIEST TREES HAVE THE LOWEST ROOTS.

PARASITES REMEMBER SWALLOWS, WHICH IN THE SUMMER TIME CREEP UNDER EVERY ROOF, BUT FORSAKE US AT THE APPROACH OF WINTER.

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one of the hypotheses, and the secret history of "Masque de Fer" is, perhaps for ever, hidden beneath an impenetrable veil.

MASSENA, ANDRE, a victorious general, created prince of Essling, duke of Rivoli, and marshal of France, was born at Nice, in 1758. He went through the regular gradations in an Italian regiment, commencing his military career at the age of seventeen. After fourteen years' service he obtained his discharge; but, in 1792, the revolution presented an enviable field for the display of military talents; and his natural sentiments in favour of liberty caused him to enter the service of the French republic, where he obtained rapid promotion. Napoleon, who was quick to discover genius, formed an intimate friendship with Massena, and, after the successful battle of Loveredo, in 1796, against Beaulieu, called him "the favoured child of victory." He had the chief command in Switzerland in 1799, when he finished the campaign, by completely routing the Austro-Russian army under the archduke Charles and general Korsakoff. In 1800 he commanded in Italy, but with less success than in his former campaigns. He was, however, again successful in the campaigns of 1803 and 1806; taking possession of Naples, and signaling himself in the campaign of Holland, which terminated by the treaty of Tilsit. He was afterwards employed in Germany, and eminently distinguished himself in the memorable engagements of Essling and Wagram. His subsequent conduct in Spain, when advancing against Wellington, was equally skillful; but the prudence and superior tactics of his adversary prevented him from gaining fresh laurels; and the British general having taken up a strong position at Torres Vedras, Massena was at length compelled to retire. At the landing of Napoleon, in 1815, he swore allegiance to him, was made peer, and commander of the national guard at Paris, and contributed much to the preservation of tranquillity in that city, during the turbulent period which preceded the return of the king. He lived afterwards in retirement, and died in 1817.

MASSIEU, JOHN, a person who was deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the abbé Sicard, was born in 1772, of poor parents, who reckoned six of their family who were all born with these afflicting defects. Massieu, who followed the instruction given him by the humane Sicard, became a most interesting person, and could hold conversation with any one who understood his grammar, which was composed for the fingers, and contained every distinct part of speech. He also wrote very well, and expressed his ideas correctly.

MASSILLON, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent French preacher, was born in 1663, at Hieres, in Provence. He entered into the congregation of the Oratory, and became so celebrated for his eloquence, that the general of his order called him to Paris, where he drew crowds of hearers. Louis XIV., who knew the value of a kingly compliment, and seldom passed a bad one, observed to him, "When I hear other preachers, I go away much pleased with them; but when I hear you, I go away dis-

pleased with myself." In 1717 he was made bishop of Clermont; and he died in 1742. His discourses were published in 14 vols. 8vo., and are distinguished for simplicity, an artless flow of eloquence, a knowledge of the human heart, and a richness of ideas.

MASSINGER, PHILIP, a distinguished English dramatist, was born at Salisbury, in 1586. He studied at Oxford, but quitted the university without taking a degree, in consequence, it is supposed, of having become a Roman Catholic. Little is known of his personal history, yet he appears to have been intimately connected with the wits and poets of his time, and died in 1639. Some critics rank him next to Shakspeare. In tragedy, however, he is rather eloquent and forcible than pathetic; and, in richness and variety of humour, his comedy can by no means vie with that of his great master. Several of his contemporaries, as Fletcher, Dekker, Middleton, and Rowley, assisted him in the composition of some of his dramas.

MASSON, JOHN PAPYRUS, a French historical writer, born in 1554, and died in 1611. His principal work is entitled "Eulogia Virorum Clarissimorum;" he also wrote "Annals of France," an "Account of Bishops' Sees," &c.

MASSON, JOHN and SAMUEL, brothers, were ministers of the reformed church in France. JOHN settled in Holland, and assisted in the publication of a critical journal, entitled "Histoire Critique de la Republique des Lettres," from 1712 to 1721. He also wrote the lives of Horace, Ovid, and Pliny the younger, in Latin; and "Histoire de Pierre Bayle et de ses Ouvrages." He died in England about 1750.—SAMUEL, officiated as pastor of the English church at Dordrecht, and was the conductor of the *Histoire Critique* above-mentioned.

MASSUET, RENE, a learned French Benedictine, born in 1665; author of the "Lives of the Saints," and "Annals of the Benedictine Order." Died, 1716.

MASTERS, THOMAS, a poet, was born at Cotes, in Gloucestershire, and educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford. He was the author of various Greek poems and orations; assisted lord Herbert of Cherbury in his "Life of Henry VIII.;" and had a share in translating his "De Veritate." Died, 1643.

MATHER, INCREASE, D.D., one of the early presidents of Harvard college, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1639. His learning, zeal, and general abilities were of great service to the institution over which he presided, and he was a skilful and efficient servant of the commonwealth. In 1688 he was deputed to England, as agent of the province, to procure redress of grievances. When James II. published his declaration for liberty of conscience, Dr. Mather was again sent to England with an address of thanks to the king; but before his return, the Revolution occurred, and he obtained from William a new charter for the colony of Massachusetts. He was the author of "A History of the War with the Indians;" "An Essay on remarkable Providences;" and some other works. Died, 1723.

WHEN MARRIAGE IS FOUNDED ON PRUDENCE AND HONOUR, LIFE HAS A DIVINE OBJECT, AND EXISTENCE BECOMES A SUBSTANTIAL BLESSING.

SOME ARE SO SATISFIED OF THE SUAVITY OF THEIR OWN TEMPER, THAT THEY WOULD QUARREL WITH THEIR BEST FRIEND ONLY FOR DOUBTING IT.

[MAX]

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[MAY]

THE GENEROUS, WHO IS ALWAYS JUST, AND THE JUST, WHO IS ALWAYS GENEROUS, MAY, UNANNOUNCED, APPROACH THE THRONE OF HEAVEN.

were succeeded, at intervals, by five more. In 1795, appeared the first volume of the "History of Hindostan," which was completed in a third volume in 1799. In 1802, he produced the first volume of the "Modern History of Hindostan;" and in 1804 the second volume. In this last year he was presented to the vicarage of Cudham, in Kent; he also obtained the pension that had been bestowed upon Cowper the poet; and he was likewise appointed one of the librarians of the British Museum. Besides the works above mentioned, Mr. Maurice wrote "Poems;" "Sermons;" his own "Memoirs;" &c., in all of which are discovered spirit, elegance, and perspicuity. Died, 1824.

MAURUS, TERENTIUS, a Latin poet and grammarian, who flourished under Trajan. He wrote a poem, "De Literis, Syllabis, Pedibus, et Metris," which is in the Corpus Poetarum of Maittaire, under the title of "De Arte Metrica."

MAURY, JEAN SIFFREIN, a French cardinal, was born in 1746, at Valeras; studied at Lyons; and, on entering into orders, became a celebrated preacher at Paris, where he obtained a place in the academy, and obtained an abbey. When the revolution broke out, he was chosen one of the representatives of the clergy in the states-general, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence in behalf of his order, and also in defence of royalty. On the dissolution of the constituent assembly, he went to Italy, was nominated bishop of Nicaea, and made a cardinal; and in 1806 Napoleon gave him the archbishopric of Paris, but in 1814 he was obliged to quit the archiepiscopal palace, and retire to Rome. He was not only a great orator, but a man of ready wit. On one occasion, when a furious mob was following him with cries of "Hang him on a lamp post;" he turned round, and coolly said, "Do you think you should see clearer if I were there?" which well-timed joke saved his life. He was the author of several works, the best of which is an "Essay on Eloquence." Died, 1817.

MAWE, JOSEPH, an eminent mineralogist and conchologist, was born about 1755; travelled in various parts of South America; and published numerous works on the subject of his researches. Among them are, "Travels in the Interior of Brazil;" a "Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones;" "Familiar Lessons on Mineralogy and Geology;" "The Linnean System of Conchology;" and "The Mineralogy of Derbyshire." Mr. Mawe was a member of the Mineralogical Society of Jena, and of the Geological Society; and for several years during the latter part of his life, kept a shop, for the sale of mineral specimens and other natural curiosities, in the Strand. He died in 1829.

MAXENTIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of Maximianus Hercules, and declared himself emperor in 306. He was opposed by Galerius Maximianus, who was defeated, and slew himself. Maxentius then marched into Africa, where he became odious by his cruelties. Constantine afterwards defeated him in Italy, and he was drowned in crossing the Tiber, in 312.

MAXIMIANUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS HERCULIUS, a Roman emperor, who from being a common soldier, was associated in the government by Diocletian. When that emperor abdicated the crown in 304, he compelled Maximianus, much against his will, to do the same; but about a year afterwards he resumed the dignity, and opposed his son Maxentius. The troops, however, mutinied against Maximianus, who fled into Gaul, where he was put to death by order of Constantine, in 310, aged 60.

MAXIMIANUS, GALERIUS VALERIUS, emperor of the East, was originally a shepherd in Dacia, afterwards a soldier, and raised to the imperial dignity by Diocletian, who also gave him his daughter in marriage. In 305 he compelled Diocletian to abdicate the throne; but his cruelty soon rendered him odious to the Romans, who raised Maxentius to the throne. Died, 311.

MAXIMINUS, CAIUS JULIUS VERUS, emperor of Rome, was the son of a peasant in Thrace. He was a great persecutor; and put to death above four thousand persons, on suspicion of their being concerned in a conspiracy against him; but he was at last assassinated by his own troops, near Aquileia, in 236. Forty pounds of meat and eighteen bottles of wine, were his ordinary allowance for a day; and his strength was such that he is said to have stopped a chariot in full speed with one of his fingers.

MAXIMUS, MAGNUS, a Spaniard, was general of the Roman army in Britain, when he proclaimed himself emperor, in 383. Gratian marched against him, but was defeated, and assassinated. Maximus having made himself master of Gaul, Britain, and Spain, fixed the seat of his empire at Treves. He next marched into Italy, where he committed dreadful cruelties, but was at last besieged in Aquileia, by the emperor Theodosius. His soldiers delivered him up to Theodosius, who caused him to be beheaded, in 388.

MAXIMUS TYRIUS, a celebrated philosopher of the second century, was a native of Tyre, in Phœnicia, whence he took his name. It is generally supposed that he flourished under Antoninus. He appears to have adopted the principles of the Platonic school, with an inclination to scepticism. He left forty-one Dissertations on various philosophical topics, which are still extant.

MAY, THOMAS, a poet and historian, was born in Sussex, in 1594, and educated at Cambridge; after which he entered of Gray's Inn, where he wrote some plays and translated several authors, particularly Lucan. Charles I. employed him in writing two historical poems; one on the life of Henry II., and the other on the reign of Edward III. But in the civil war, May joined the parliament, and was appointed their secretary and historiographer. He published the "History of the Parliament;" which began in 1640; and a "Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England," a work which was extremely obnoxious to the royal party. Died, 1666.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN, IF POOR, SHOULD USE A DOUBLE CIRCUMSPECTION; FOR HER BEAUTY WILL TEMPT OTHERS, HER POVERTY HERSELF.

[MAU]

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[MAU]

born at Sienna, in 1500; studied at Padua; and after having practised at Rome, Graiz, and other places, was appointed physician to Maximilian II. His "Commentary on Dioscorides," was a work which, for the time he lived in, contained a fund of botanico-medical information. Died, 1577.

MATTOCKS, ISABELLA, an eminent actress, born in 1746, was the wife of Mr. Mattocks, an actor at Covent-garden, and the daughter of Mr. Hallam, a theatrical performer, who, as manager of the theatres of New York, Charlestown, and Philadelphia, gained a fortune of 10,000*l*. Her forte lay in such characters as abigails, citizens' wives, &c., and she was an excellent comic singer. She retired from the stage about twenty years before her death, which took place in 1826.

MATURIN, ROBERT CHARLES, an Irish clergyman of the established church, was born at Dublin, and educated in Trinity college of that city. On entering into orders, he obtained the curacy of St. Peter's church, in his native place, but though much followed and admired as a preacher, he never gained any higher preferment; owing, probably to his eccentric manners, which were ill-suited to his profession. "Bertram," a wild but powerful tragedy, was the first production which, by its singular success, brought him into notice as an author. Having anticipated his resources, without contemplating the possibility of a failure, he contracted embarrassments, from which he was seldom entirely free. He was the author of several popular novels, the first three of which, "The Fatal Revenge," "The Wild Irish Boy," and "The Milesian Chief;" were published under the assumed name of Dennis Jasper Murphy. He also wrote the novels of "Melmoth," and "Woman;" "The Universe," a poem; and the tragedies of "Manuel," and "Ferdolpho." He published, in 1824, six "Controversial Sermons," which exhibit him as a well-read scholar, and an acute reasoner. Died, 1825.

MATY, MATTHEW, an eminent physician, critic, and miscellaneous writer, born in Holland in the year 1718, but settled in England, where he became secretary to the Royal Society, and principal librarian of the British Museum. Died, 1776.

MATY, PAUL HENRY, son of the preceding, was born in 1745. He was appointed one of the librarians of the British Museum, and, in 1778, a secretary of the Royal Society; but, in 1784, when there were great divisions in the Society, occasioned by the dismissal of Dr. Hutton from the post of foreign secretary, Mr. Maty resigned his place. Died, 1787.

MAUCROIX, FRANCIS DE, a French ecclesiastic, born at Noyon, in 1619, was a canon of the cathedral of Rheims, where he died in 1708. He translated the *Philippica* of Demosthenes; the *Euthydemus* and *Hippia* of Plato; some of the *Orations* of Cicero; and other works, into French. He also wrote some pieces in conjunction with La Fontaine: and in 1736 appeared his *Miscellaneous Works*, including Poems.

MAUPERTUIS, PETER LOUIS NORREAU DES, an eminent mathematician and astro-

nomer, was born at St. Malo, in 1698. He studied in the college of La Marche, at Paris; and in 1723 was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, the memoirs of which institution abound with his communications. In 1736 he was sent on an expedition to the polar circle, to ascertain the figure of the earth. In 1740 he was invited to Berlin by the king of Prussia, whom he followed to the field, and was present at the battle of Mollwitz, where he was made prisoner, and carried to Vienna. On regaining his liberty, he married and settled at Berlin, and was appointed president of the Royal Academy of Sciences. In this situation, however, he became involved in a quarrel with Voltaire, which embittered his latter days, from the sarcasm with which the latter continued to assail him. The works of Maupertuis form 4 vols.

MAUREPAS, JOHN FREDERIC PERLEPRAUX, COUNT DE, a French statesman, born in 1701. He was made minister of marine at the age of twenty-four, and was afterwards at the head of the foreign department. He was hasty in his decisions, amiable in manners, quick in conception, arduous, and penetrating; but being accused of writing an epigram on Madame de Pompadour, it led to his banishment from court. After a lapse of thirty years, he was placed at the head of the ministry by Louis XIV., but he was found incapable of performing its duties, and quite destitute of the vigour necessary to avert the troubles which then threatened the kingdom. Died, 1781.

MAURICE OF NASSAU, prince of Orange, youngest son, by a second marriage, of William I., prince of Orange, born at Dillenburg, 1567, was studying at Leyden, in 1584, when his father was assassinated. The provinces of Holland and Zealand, and, soon after, Utrecht, immediately elected the young prince Stadtholder; and his talents, as a general, surpassed all expectations. Previous to the truce of twelve years, concluded in 1609, about forty towns, and several fortresses, had fallen into his hands. His life was an almost unbroken series of battles, sieges, and victories. War he understood as a master, and conducted like a hero. Like Montecuculi, he possessed the rare art of conducting a march and pitching a camp; like Vauban, the genius of fortification and defence; like Eugene, the skill to support the most numerous armies in the most unproductive and exhausted country; like Condé, that unerring *coup d'œil* which determines the issue of a battle; like Charles XII., the power of rendering the troops insensible to cold, hunger, and sufferings; like Turenne, that of sparing human life. In the opinion of Follard, Maurice was the greatest infantry general that had existed since the time of the Romans. He died in 1625, and was succeeded by his brother Frederic Henry.

MAURICE, THOMAS, a learned oriental scholar and historian, was born at Hertford, in 1753; was educated by Dr. Parr, and at St. John's and University colleges, Oxford; and distinguished himself as a writer. In 1791, he published the first two volumes of his "Indian Antiquities;" which

MENTAL PLEASURES NEVER CLOY; BUT ARE INCREASED BY REPETITION, APPROVED OF BY REFLECTION, AND STRENGTHENED BY ENJOYMENT.

THE MEANS THAT LEAD TO GREATNESS, AND LAUDABLE DISTINCTION, ARE MORE IMPARTIALLY DISTRIBUTED THAN IS GENERALLY THOUGHT.

[M.E.A.]

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ECONOMY OF TIME IS ECONOMY OF MONEY; AND THOSE WHO KNOW THE VALUE OF THE FORMER, HAVE DUE REGARD FOR THE LATTER.

animal had been bred in the Ukraine and directed his course thither; where some poor peasants found him half dead, and took care of him. Their warlike roving life suited his disposition; he made himself conspicuous and beloved by his dexterity, bodily strength, and courage; his knowledge and sagacity procured him the post of secretary and adjutant to the bettman Samolowitz; and, in 1687, he was elected in his place. He gained the confidence of Peter the Great, who loaded him with honours, and he was finally made prince of the Ukraine. But though a prince, he was still a vassal; and his restless spirit made him resolve to throw off the yoke of subordination. He joined with Charles XII., who had just given a king to Poland, and aimed, by his assistance, to throw off the yoke of subordination. For a long time the intrigues of Mazeppa against Peter were disbelieved by the latter; but at length he openly joined the Swedish monarch, who by his advice fought the fatal battle of Pultowa. He then sought refuge at Bender, where he died in 1709.

MAZZA, ANGELO, an eminent Italian poet, born at Parma, in 1740; in the university of which city he was afterwards professor of Greek literature. He translated the odes of Pindar, and Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination; and, having attained a high degree of literary reputation, was admitted into the Arcadian academy at Rome. Died, 1817.

MAZZUCHELLI, GIAMMARIA, count, a Venetian nobleman, was born in 1707, and died in 1765. He was the author of "Notizie Historiche e Critiche intorno alla Vita, alle Invenzioni, ed agli Scritti di Archimedi Siracusano;" "La Vita di Pietro Aretino;" "Gli Scrittori d'Italia," &c.

MAZZUOLI, FRANCIS, a celebrated painter, known by the name of PARMEGIANO, was born at Parma, in 1503. He became acquainted with Correggio, but owed his eminence to his studying the works of Raphael. His reputation as a painter was very great; and he might have acquired a handsome fortune, had he not lost his time in the delusive labours of alchemy. Died, 1540.

MEAD, MATTHEW, a non-conformist divine, was born in Buckinghamshire in 1629. He became minister of Shadwell, from which place he was ejected at the Restoration; and then went to Holland, but returned in 1674, and erected a large meeting-house at Stepney. He published some religious works, the principal of which is entitled, "The almost Christian tried and cast." Died, 1699.

MEAD, RICHARD, an eminent physician, son of the preceding, was born at Stepney, in 1673; studied at Utrecht, Leyden, and Padua, where he took his doctor's degree, and, on his return to England, was appointed physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. He became very distinguished in his profession; was vice-president of the Royal Society, censor of the college of physicians, and physician to George II. He interested himself much in the introduction of inoculation for the small-pox, and assisted in the preliminary experiments made on criminals. His prac-

tice was extremely lucrative; and the riches he made by it enabled him to form a magnificent library and museum, and to assist men of talent who were less fortunate than himself. His works consist of "A Mechanical Account of Poisons;" "A Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion;" "De Imperiis Solis ac Lunæ, in Corpora humana et Morbis inde oriundis;" "De Morbis Biblicis;" and "Monita Medica." Died, 1734.

MECHAM, PIERRE FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ, a French astronomer and geometer, was born at Laon, in 1774. On settling at Paris in 1772, he was favourably received by Lalande, who procured for him an appointment in the national depository of marine charts. He calculated the orbit of the comet of 1774; and discovered that of 1781; in short, he discovered altogether, in the course of eighteen years, fourteen comets, the orbits of which he calculated. He was also employed with Delambre, in measuring the degree of the meridian between Perpignan and Barcelona; and he edited the "Connaissance des Temps" from 1786 to 1794. Died, 1805.

MEDE, JOSEPH, a learned divine, born in 1566, at Berden, in Essex; author of the "Clavis Apocalyptica," which is considered by biblical critics as the ablest exposition of the obscure prophecies to which it refers. Died, 1638.

MEDICI, COSMO DE', an illustrious Florentine, born in 1389, was the son of John de Medici, a rich and influential merchant, who died in 1428. The vast wealth which Cosmo thus inherited, afforded him the means of displaying his liberality, and of acquiring great influence in the republic. But the splendour and magnificence in which he lived, excited the jealousy and enmity of many of the nobles. The Strozzi, the Albizzi, and many of the first Tuscan families combined against him; but by the most consummate art and prudent management, he extricated himself from the toils of his enemies, and eventually reigned without a rival. His superfluous wealth he expended upon public buildings, and in the encouragement of literature. He was a friend to science, an active merchant, and a sagacious statesman; and, when he died, in 1464, such was the general estimation in which he was held, that the Florentines inscribed on his tomb the title of "Father of his country."

MEDICI, LORENZO DE', surnamed the Magnificent, was born in 1448, and was the grandson of the preceding. He surpassed in wisdom and moderation, in magnanimity and splendour, all of his family who had gone before him, while in active zeal for the arts and sciences he also greatly excelled them. In his political capacity he acquired the respect of foreign potentates, and placed the balance of power in Italy on a footing, which, until his death, insured to her full security and ample scope to extend and confirm her prosperity. Great losses induced him to give up commerce, which the Medici had always carried on; yet when he withdrew his property from trade, he was sufficiently wealthy to purchase princely domains, and not only to

SHOW ME A YOUNG PERSON WHO HAS AN UNEQUINDED SELF-LOVE, AND I WILL SHOW YOU A PRESENT IDOLIST, AND A FUTURE TYRANT.

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MAYENNE, CHARLES OF LORRAINE, duke of, second son of Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guise, was born in 1554. He displayed great courage at the sieges of Poitiers and Rochelle, and at the battle of Montcontour. He also defeated the protestants in Guélenne, Dauphiny, and Sain-tonge. Died, 1611.

MAYER, JOHN FREDERIC, a learned German Lutheran divine, was born at Lelp-sic, in 1650. He became superintendent of the churches of Pomerania, and professor at Stettin. He died in 1710. He wrote a "Treatise on the Method of Studying the Holy Scriptures;" "Dissertations" on particular Parts of the Bible; and other treatises; but his principal work is the "Bibliotheca Biblica."

MAYER, TOBIAS, a celebrated astronomer, was born at Marbach, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1723. He taught himself mathematics, and at the age of fourteen designed machines and instruments with the greatest dexterity and accuracy. His various merits procured him an invitation to Göttingen, as professor of mathematics, in 1750, and the royal society of sciences in that place chose him a member. About this time astronomers were employed in endeavours to find the longitude at sea. Mayer overcame all difficulties, and his theory of the moon, and astronomical tables and precepts, were rewarded by the English board of longitude, with 3000*l.*, which sum was paid to his widow; for, exhausted by his incessant labours, this astronomer died, in 1782, at the early age of thirty-nine. Among his works are, a "Treatise on Curves," and a "Mathematical Atlas."

MAYERNE, THEODORE TURQUET DE, baron d'Aubonne, an eminent physician and chemist, was born at Geneva, in 1573. He was physician to Henry IV.; but on the death of that monarch he came to England, and was appointed physician to James I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He continued in the same favour with Charles I., to whom he adhered faithfully in the Rebellion. Died, 1658.

MAYNARD, Sir JOHN, an English statesman and lawyer, was born at Tavistock, in Devonshire, about 1602. After having studied at Exeter college, Oxford, he entered at the Middle Temple, and was in due course called to the bar. In the Long Parliament he distinguished himself as one of the prosecutors of Strafford and Laud; but afterwards he opposed the violent proceedings of the army, and the usurpation of Cromwell; for which he was twice sent to the Tower. After the Restoration he was knighted, but refused the honour of being a judge. At the Revolution he displayed great talents in the conference between the lords and commons, on the question of the abdication of the throne by James II., and warmly advocated that measure. When William III., in allusion to sergeant Maynard's great age, remarked that he must have outlived all the lawyers of his time, Sir John happily replied, "Yes; and if your highness had not come over to our assistance, I should have outlived the law too." He was appointed one

of the commissioners of the great seal, in 1689; and died in 1690.

MAYNE, JASPER, a dramatic writer of the 17th century, was born at Hatherleigh, in Devonshire, and received his education at Westminster-school, and Christchurch, Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D., and entered into holy orders. His attachment to the royal cause exposed him to suffering during the civil war; but after the Restoration, he rose to be archdeacon of Chichester. His theatrical productions display a considerable deal of broad humour; and, in truth, he gave a remarkable instance of his fondness for a joke even in his will, by leaving an old trunk to his man-servant, saying, that he would find in it something to make him drink. When the funeral was over, the poor fellow hastened to enjoy his treasure, and, on opening the trunk, found a red herring! Died, 1672.

MAYNE, JOHN, author of "The Siller Gun;" "Glasgow;" and other poems, the chief of which were national ballads, was a native of Dumfries. For many years he was editor and joint-proprietor of the Star evening paper, in which many of his ballads first appeared. He was a worthy man, universally esteemed, and died, at a very advanced age, in 1836.

MAZARIN, JULIUS, a cardinal, and first minister of Louis XIV., was born of a noble family, at Piscini, in Italy, in 1602. He studied at Alcalá, in Spain, after which he went to Rome, and became attached to the service of cardinal Sacchetti, whom he accompanied on his mission into Lombardy. While in that country Mazarin effected a peace between the French and Spaniards, which procured him the esteem of the cardinals Richelieu and Barbarini, by the latter of whom he was recommended to the pope, who sent him as nuncio-extraordinary to the court of France. In 1641 he was made a cardinal, and on the death of Richelieu succeeded him as prime minister. At first he was rather popular, but in a short time cabals were formed against him with such effect, that he was dismissed from the royal presence, and compelled to leave the kingdom. But though a price was set upon his head, Mazarin contrived to dispel the storm; and he even returned to court with increased éclat, and held the reigns of power till his decease, in 1661. As a politician he displayed great talents; as a man he possessed few virtues; his policy was characterized rather by finesse and forbearance, than by force. The most praiseworthy act of his life was done on his death-bed; and that was the endowing of the college which bears his name.

MAZEPIA, JOHN, hettman of the Cossacks, whom Lord Byron has made the hero of a poem, was born, about the middle of the 17th century, in Podolia, of a poor but noble Polish family, and became page to John Casimir, king of Poland. In this situation, Mazeppa had an opportunity of acquiring various useful accomplishments; but an intrigue was the foundation of his future elevation. A Polish nobleman, having surprised Mazeppa with his wife, ordered him to be tied naked upon a wild boar, and committed to his fate. The

IN MATTERS OF FAITH, WITHOUT THE LIGHT OF REVELATION, THE DEEPEST INQUIRY IS CONNECTED WITH THE DARKEST DOUBT.

WHAT A PITY IT IS THAT SOME AUTHORS WILL DEPRIVE THEMSELVES OF SLEEP, IN ORDER TO PROCURE IT FOR THEIR READERS.

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den, professor of belles lettres at Prague, and director of the superior schools at Fulda. Besides writing a number of historical romances and other works, he translated Hume's History of England into German. Died, 1807.

MELA, POMONIUS, a Latin geographer, who lived in the first century of the Christian era. His treatise, in three books, "De Situ Orbis," contains a concise state of the world as far it was known to the Romans. By some authors he is supposed to have been related to Seneca and Lucan.

MELANTHON, PHILIP, a celebrated German divine, coadjutor with Luther in the Reformation, and one of the wisest and greatest men of his age, was born at Bretten, in the palatinate of the Rhine, in 1497. He studied at Heidelberg and Tübingen; and, in 1518, was appointed Greek professor at Wittenberg, where he became the friend of Luther, and a convert to his doctrines. Their personal characters, however, were widely different; Melancthon being as remarkable for suavity of manners as Luther was for coarse impetuosity and unbending firmness. His judgment, ripened by classical study, his acumen, as a philosopher and critic, the uncommon distinctness and order of his ideas, which spread light and grace over whatever he discussed, the caution with which he advanced from doubt to certainty, and the steadfast zeal with which he held and defended the truth when found,—this combination of great qualities and merits, at all times rare, contributed greatly to the progress and success of the reformation. The Augsburg Confession was his work; and under the sanction of the elector of Saxony, he aided in framing a code of ecclesiastical constitutions. Even his theological opponents respected the virtues, the talents, the learning, and the mild temper of Melancthon; though some zealots naturally branded him with opprobrious terms for his tolerant spirit. He wrote numerous theological treatises, Latin poems, works on history, philosophy, &c. and died, at Wittenberg, in 1560.

MELAS, M. de, an Austrian general, who, in 1793 and 1794, served against the French, as major-general, and then as lieutenant field-marshal on the Sambre, and in the country of Treves. In 1795 he was removed to the army of the Rhine, and in March, 1796, to that of Italy, which he commanded for a short time, and afterwards served under different generals, who succeeded him. In 1799 he was at the head of the Austrian army, which acted in concert with the Russian under Suwarrow. He distinguished himself at the battle of Cassano; was present at those of Trebia and Novi; beat Championnet at Genoa, and took Coni. Fortune at length turned against him, having, in 1800, lost the battle of Marengo. Though censured for his conduct on this occasion, he was still trusted by his sovereign, who appointed him commander in Bohemia; and he died in 1807.

MELCHTHAL, ARNOLD, OF, (so called from the place of his residence in the canton of Unterwalden), was the son of a rich farmer, who having been cruelly treated

by the governor of the district, under Albert of Austria, Arnold conspired with two friends, Furst and Stauffacher, to effect the deliverance of their country; and to the plan which they formed, in 1307, was Switzerland indebted for the restoration of its ancient freedom.

MELDOLA, Dr. RAPHAEL, the learned Jewish high rabbi of the ancient and chief synagogue in England, was eminent as a profound theologian and philosopher. At an early age he published an interesting work, called "Korban Minha," a literary comment on the service of high-priest, which is read in every synagogue on the fast day of Kippoor; and in 1796 a work of great importance, entitled "Hupat Hatanim." This learned and good man was consulted by the rabbis of the nation, on all points of controversy. He died in 1828.

MELEADEZ, DON JUAN, an eminent Spanish poet, was born in 1754, at Ribera. He wrote three volumes of poems, which are distinguished for their graceful harmony, elegant diction, and rich imagery. He filled some public situations during the rule of Joseph Buonaparte; and on the retreat of the French from Spain, he left it with them, having, just as he was about to quit his native land, knelt down and kissed it, exclaiming, "I shall never tread thee more." He died at Montpellier, in 1817.

MELEAGER, a Greek poet, in the first century before the Christian era, was the author of epigrams and other short pieces, which are among the most beautiful relics preserved in the Grecian Anthology.

MELETIUS, a modern Greek geographer, born at Jannina, in Epirus, in 1661. He filled, successively, the archiepiscopal sees of Naupactus, Arta, and Athens; was the author of an "Ancient and Modern Geography," and an "Ecclesiastical History;" and died in 1714.

MELISSUS, a philosopher of Samos, who flourished about 444 B.C., and who is distinguished not only as a teacher of the Eleatic doctrines, but, in the history of his country, as a statesman and naval commander.

MELITUS, a Greek orator and poet, and the principal accuser of Socrates. The Athenians, out of compunction for their unjust treatment of that great man, put Melitus to death, B.C. 400.

MELLI, JOHN, a poet, denominated the Sicilian Anacreon, was born at Palermo, in 1740, and destined for the medical profession; but his attachment to the belles lettres was so strong, that he arrived at no great eminence in his profession. At the age of fifteen he published a poem, entitled "The Gallant Fairy;" and among his works are idylls, eclogues, and canzoni. Died, 1815.

MELLON, HARRIET, Duchess of St. Alban's, was born about the year 1775, and was the posthumous daughter of a Mr. Matthew Mellon, who held a commission in the East India Company's service, and whose widow married a Mr. Entwistle, a musician. Mrs. Entwistle, who was an accomplished woman, went on the stage;

SUCH MEN SHOULD BE PLACED IN AUTHORITY AS ARE LEAST AMBITIOUS OF IT, AND THOSE KEPT OUT WHO PRESS FORWARD TO IT.

THOSE WHO REJOICE AT THE GOOD DONE TO OTHERS, ARE NEARLY AS BENEFICENT AS THOSE WHO ACTUALLY CONFER THE GOOD.

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adorn them with palaces of regal splendour, but also to ornament Florence with elegant edifices. He revived the academy of Pisa, established another at Florence, collected a vast treasure of literature, and founded a gallery of art, where Michael Angelo, under his patronage, pursued his youthful studies, and improved his taste and skill. Nothing, in fact, could exceed the exertions he made for the improvement of literature; and he died in the zenith of his renown, in 1492, honoured by all the princes of Europe, beloved by his fellow-citizens, and almost worshipped by the votaries of learning and the arts at home and abroad. His works, entitled "Opere di Lorenzo de' Medici, detto il Magnifico," were published at Florence, in 1826, in a splendid edition, 4 vols. 4to. at the expense of the grand duke Leopold II., and contain the first complete collection of his poems.

MEDICI, LUIGI, Don, descended from the ducal house of Ottogiano, was duke of Sarto, high steward of the king of Naples, and, for some time, president of the ministry. During the reign of Joseph Buonaparte and Joachim Murat, he resided in England, and returned with the Bourbons to Naples; where he was minister of the police, when Murat, rushing on his own destruction, invaded the Neapolitan territory, was taken and shot. Some of his measures proving highly unpopular, he gave in his resignation, and retired to Rome; but he was afterwards appointed president of the council. Died, 1830.

MEDINA, Sir JOHN, a portrait painter, was born at Brussels, in 1639; came to England in 1686; and after painting a great number of pictures, went to Scotland, where he was knighted by the duke of Queensberry, lord high commissioner, being the last instance of honour so conferred in that kingdom. Died, 1711.

MEHEGAN, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, a French historian, but of Irish extraction, was born at Salle, in the Cevennes, in 1721. He wrote "The Origin of the Guebres;" "Considerations on the Revolutions of Arts;" "The Origin and Progress of Idiotry;" and "A Picture of Modern History," which has been translated into English. Died, 1766.

MEHUL, STEPHEN HENRY, an eminent musical composer, was born at Givet, in France, in 1763; and was an excellent organist when only ten years old. He settled at Paris in 1779, where he studied with great advantage under Gluck; became inspector at the Conservatory of Music; professor of composition at the Royal School, a member of the Academy and Institute, and a knight of the legion of honour. He produced the operas of "Stratonice," "Irato," "Joseph," "Cora et Alonzo," &c., besides the ballets of "The Judgment of Paris," "Perseus and Andromeda," &c. Died, 1817.

MEIBOMIUS, JOHN HENRY, a physician, was born at Helmstadt, in 1590. He became a professor at his native place, and afterwards physician at Lubeck, where he died in 1655. He wrote some works on medical subjects, and a "Life of Mæcenas," in Latin. **HENRY MEIBOMIUS,** his son, was

born at Lubeck, in 1638. After travelling for improvement, he took his degree of M.D., and became professor of medicine, to which were added the chairs of history and poetry, at Helmstadt, where he died in 1700. He published "Scriptores rerum Germanicarum," 3 vols. folio.

MEIBOMIUS, MARCUS, a learned philologist, was born at Tonningen, in the duchy of Holstein, in 1611. He resided some time at the Swedish court; but was obliged to leave it in consequence of having struck M. Bourdelot, a physician, at a concert, in the presence of queen Christina. He then went to Denmark, and became a professor at Sorø, a college instituted for the young nobility. Afterwards he removed to Elsinore as president of the board of customs; but being dismissed for negligence, he went to Amsterdam, and was appointed professor of history, which place he also lost. After visiting France and England, Meibomius returned to Amsterdam, and died there in 1711. He published several works, the principal of which is an edition of the seven Greek musical writers, Aristoxenus, Euclid, Nichomachus, Alypius, Gaudentius, Bacchius, and Aristides Quintilianus.

MEIN, WILLIAM, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Dumfries. He commenced his military career as an ensign in the 74th foot, in 1797; exchanged to the 52nd; was senior lieutenant of his company in the action fought before Ferrol, and succeeded to its command on the fall of his superior officer. In 1804 he was promoted to a company; and, after a stay of two years in Sicily, joined the English army in the Peninsula, and was at the battles of Corunna, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and many others. By the duke of Wellington's special recommendation, he obtained, first, the rank of a major, and afterwards that of lieutenant-colonel; and if remuneration be due to those who bled in their country's service, it must be allowed to have been peculiarly due to him. He was severely wounded by a musket-ball at Casalnova, and again at the storming of fort St. Francisco; he also received a musket wound at Badajoz; again, at the heights near Beira, he was desperately wounded in the head; and at the battle of the Nive he was shot in the neck. The medical board recommended his return to England; and in 1816 he was compelled, in consequence of his wounds, to retire upon half-pay. Died, 1836.

MEINERS, CHRISTOPHER, a German historian and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1747, at Warstade, Hanover; studied at Gottingen, where he became professor of philosophy; and died in 1810, pro-rector of that university. Among his numerous works are, "A History of the Origin and Progress of Philosophy among the Greeks;" "On the Origin and Decline of the Sciences among the Greeks and Romans;" and others on kindred subjects.

MEISSNER, AUGUSTUS THEOPHILUS, a German romance writer and dramatist, was born at Bautzen, in Lusatia, in 1757; studied at Leipzig and Wittenberg; and was, successively, keeper of the archives at Dres-

NEITHER PLAY THE PEDANT BEFORE LADIES, NOR AFFECT TO TREAT THEM AS CHILDREN: REMEMBER, THEY ARE KEEN OBSERVERS.

THE HAPPY DELUSIONS OF INNOCENCE, AND THE BLUSH OF UNAFFECTED MODESTY, ARE NOT TO BE BREHLED WITH INDIFFERENCE.

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den, professor of belles lettres at Prague, and director of the superior schools at Fulda. Besides writing a number of historical romances and other works, he translated Hume's History of England into German. Died, 1807.

MELA, POMPONIUS, a Latin geographer, who lived in the first century of the Christian era. His treatise, in three books, "De Situ Orbis," contains a concise state of the world as far as it was known to the Romans. By some authors he is supposed to have been related to Seneca and Lucan.

MELANTHON, PHILIP, a celebrated German divine, coadjutor with Luther in the Reformation, and one of the wisest and greatest men of his age, was born at Bretten, in the palatinate of the Rhine, in 1497. He studied at Heidelberg and Tübingen; and, in 1518, was appointed Greek professor at Wittenberg, where he became the friend of Luther, and a convert to his doctrines. Their personal characters, however, were widely different; Melancthon being as remarkable for suavity of manners as Luther was for coarse impetuosity and unbending firmness. His judgment, ripened by classical study, his acumen, as a philosopher and critic, the uncommon distinctness and order of his ideas, which spread light and grace over whatever he discussed, the caution with which he advanced from doubt to certainty, and the steadfast zeal with which he held and defended the truth when found,—this combination of great qualities and merits, at all times rare, contributed greatly to the progress and success of the reformation. The Augsburg Confession was his work; and under the sanction of the elector of Saxony, he aided in framing a code of ecclesiastical constitutions. Even his theological opponents respected the virtues, the talents, the learning, and the mild temper of Melancthon; though some zealots naturally branded him with opprobrious terms for his tolerant spirit. He wrote numerous theological treatises, Latin poems, works on history, philosophy, &c. and died, at Wittenberg, in 1560.

MELAS, M. de, an Austrian general, who, in 1793 and 1794, served against the French, as major-general, and then as lieutenant-field-marshal on the Sambre, and in the country of Treves. In 1795 he was removed to the army of the Rhine, and in March, 1796, to that of Italy, which he commanded for a short time, and afterwards served under different generals, who succeeded him. In 1799 he was at the head of the Austrian army, which acted in concert with the Russian under Suwarrow. He distinguished himself at the battle of Cassano; was present at those of Trebia and Novi; beat Championnet at Genoa, and took Conf. Fortune at length turned against him, having, in 1800, lost the battle of Marengo. Though censured for his conduct on this occasion, he was still trusted by his sovereign, who appointed him commander in Bohemia; and he died in 1807.

MELCHTHAL, ARNOLD, OF, (so called from the place of his residence in the canton of Unterwalden), was the son of a rich farmer, who having been cruelly treated

by the governor of the district, under Albert of Austria, Arnold conspired with two friends, Furst and Staudacher, to effect the deliverance of their country; and to the plan which they formed, in 1307, was Switzerland indebted for the restoration of its ancient freedom.

MELDOLA, DR. RAPHAEL, the learned Jewish high rabbi of the ancient and chief synagogue in England, was eminent as a profound theologian and philosopher. At an early age he published an interesting work, called "Korban Minha," a literary comment on the service of high-priest, which is read in every synagogue on the fast day of Kippoor; and in 1796 a work of great importance, entitled "Hupat Hatanim." This learned and good man was consulted by the rabbis of the nation, on all points of controversy. He died in 1826.

MELEADEZ, DON JUAN, an eminent Spanish poet, was born in 1754, at Ribera. He wrote three volumes of poems, which are distinguished for their graceful harmony, elegant diction, and rich imagery. He filled some public situations during the rule of Joseph Buonaparte; and on the retreat of the French from Spain, he left it with them, having, just as he was about to quit his native land, knelt down and kissed it, exclaiming, "I shall never tread thee more." He died at Montpellier, in 1817.

MELEAGER, a Greek poet, in the first century before the Christian era, was the author of epigrams and other short pieces, which are among the most beautiful relics preserved in the Grecian Anthology.

MELETIUS, a modern Greek geographer, born at Jannina, in Epirus, in 1661. He filled, successively, the archiepiscopal sees of Naupactus, Arta, and Athens; was the author of an "Ancient and Modern Geography," and an "Ecclesiastical History;" and died in 1714.

MELISSUS, a philosopher of Samos, who flourished about 444 B. C., and who is distinguished not only as a teacher of the Eleatic doctrines, but, in the history of his country, as a statesman and naval commander.

MELITUS, a Greek orator and poet, and the principal accuser of Socrates. The Athenians, out of compunction for their unjust treatment of that great man, put Melitus to death, B. C. 400.

MELLI, JOHN, a poet, denominated the Sicilian Anacreon, was born at Palermo, in 1740, and destined for the medical profession; but his attachment to the belles lettres was so strong, that he arrived at no great eminence in his profession. At the age of fifteen he published a poem, entitled "The Gallant Fairy;" and among his works are idylls, eclogues, and canzoni. Died, 1818.

MELLON, HARRIET, Duchess of St. Alban's, was born about the year 1773, and was the posthumous daughter of a Mr. Matthew Mellon, who held a commission in the East India Company's service, and whose widow married a Mr. Entwistle, a musician. Mrs. Entwistle, who was an accomplished woman, went on the stage;

SUCH MEN SHOULD BE PLACED IN AUTHORITY AS ARE LEAST AMBITIOUS OF IT, AND THOSE KEPT OUT WHO PRESS FORWARD TO IT.

THOSE WHO REJOICE AT THE GOOD DONE TO OTHERS, ARE NEARLY AS BENEFICENT AS THOSE WHO ACTUALLY CONFERR THE GOOD.

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EVERY GAMSTER, SOONER OR LATER, GUES THE DOWNWARD ROAD TO PERDITION, AND DRAGS OTHERS DOWN THE PRECIPICE WITH HIM.

her husband became leader of the band in various provincial theatres; and the services of the child, who was destined at a future day to become the wealthy duchess of St. Alban's, were put in requisition at a very tender age, in order to augment a scanty and precarious income. She passed her childhood in performing such characters as Prince Arthur in *King John*, the Duke of York in *Richard the Third*, &c.; and when advancing towards maturity, she personated the walking ladies, and occasionally characters of higher pretension. At length, while playing at Stafford, in Staunton's company, she was introduced to Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who had gone thither on an electioneering expedition; and as some of her friends there had both "votes and influence," he thought it worth his while to be no niggard in his promises of future patronage to the lady, whom they regarded as a highly deserving candidate for histrionic fame. She accordingly made her debut, at Drury Lane, in January, 1795, as Lydia Languish, in *The Rivals*; and although she attracted but little notice at first, she gradually rose in public estimation, and ultimately arrived at a degree of professional celebrity, particularly in characters of a vivacious or hoydenish cast. When *The Honeymoon* came out, in January, 1805, the part of Violante was intended for Mrs. Jordan, but that lady refused to play it, and, at Elliston's recommendation, it was assigned to Miss Mellon. Her performance of this character added much to her previous reputation; and as her circumstances soon afterwards suddenly improved in an extraordinary degree, it was asserted that she was the fortunate holder of a 10,000*l.* prize in the lottery. There were, however, some scandal-mongers who did not hesitate to say that the blue-coat-boy who presented it to her admiring eyes was Thomas Coutts, Esq., the wealthy banker. Certain it is, that a strong degree of friendship for years existed between them; and as Mr. Coutts made her his wife almost immediately after the death of his former one, which happened at the latter end of 1814, there can be no doubt of the sincerity of his attachment. In 1822 the venerable banker died, appointing his widow universal legatee, and bequeathing to her his share in the banking-house and business in the Strand, and all benefit and interests to arise therefrom. After her marriage she had to endure every species of abuse which slander and detraction could invent; but she wisely bore it all in silence; and now that she was regarded as a female Cressus, she was assailed by a host of unprincipled scribblers, who thought that by concocting and threatening her with the publication of a mass of prurient anecdotes, &c., some of the widow's loose cash might find its way into their pockets. She was not, however, to be thus intimidated; for, though by nature benevolent in a high degree, and practising true charity without ostentation, she had firmness and spirit enough to resist the attacks of these mercenary marauders. Rumour was soon busy in naming the fortunate suitor of the banker's widow; till at length, in June, 1827, the question was put to rest by her mar-

riage with William, duke of St. Alban's, then in the twenty-seventh year of his age. This union was attended throughout with the utmost harmony and affection, and the duchess was cordially received by the most exalted of the nobility. She died, Aug. 6, 1837, leaving the duke 10,000*l.* per annum, the house in Piccadilly, formerly inhabited by Sir Francis Burdett, and the estate at Highgate. This was in addition to the sum settled on him at the time of their marriage. The bulk of her immense property, including the half profits of the banking-house, the mansion in Stratton-street, and all her moveables, plate, diamonds, &c., she bequeathed to Miss Angela Burdett, youngest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, and grand-daughter of Mr. Coutts, who has in consequence taken the name of Coutts. Independently of various legacies left to other members of Mr. Coutts's family, &c., the residue of property received by Miss Angela Burdett amounted to 1,800,000*l.*

MELMOTH, WILLIAM, an eminent advocate and an excellent writer, was born in 1666. He was a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and in conjunction with Peere Williams, edited *Vernon's Reports*; but he is chiefly remembered now as the author of "*The Great Importance of a Religious Life*," a valuable little book which has gone through numerous editions. Died, 1743.

MELMOTH, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, was born in 1710. He published translations of Pliny's and Cicero's Epistles, both of which were well executed. He was also the author of the "*Letters*," which bear the name of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne; some poems in Dodsley's Collection, and *Memoirs of his father*. He was brought up to the law; became a commissioner of bankrupts; and died in 1799.

MELVIL, SIR JAMES, a statesman and historian, was the son of lord Keith, and born in 1530. He became page to Mary, queen of Scots, whom he attended in her last moments; afterwards he entered into the service of the duke of Montmorency. On his return to Scotland, in 1561, he was appointed privy counsellor, and gentleman of the bed-chamber, and continued her confidential servant until her confinement in Lochleven castle. He died in 1606; but his "*Memoirs*," containing the most remarkable Affairs of State, lay long unknown in the castle of Edinburgh, and were not published till 1683.

MELVILLE, ROBERT, a British general, was born in 1723, at Monimail, in the county of Fife; entered the army, in 1744, and served in Flanders till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, he was made major of the 38th regiment, then in Antigua, and soon after he was employed in active service, particularly in the invasion of Guadaloupe; for which he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and, in 1760, appointed governor of the island. Not long after, he proceeded as second in command with lord Rollo to the capture of Dominica. In 1762, Martinico was taken, chiefly through his exertions; and the fall of that important colony was followed by

WOMEN ARE QUICK REASONERS; AND OFTEN SEE AT A GLANCE WHAT A MAN MUST GO THROUGH A TRAIN OF ARGUMENT TO DISCOVER.

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the surrender of the other French islands. He was now made brigadier-general and governor-in-chief of all the captured possessions in the West Indies. After the general peace, he travelled over Europe, and made numerous observations to ascertain the passage of Hannibal over the Alps. He also traced the sites of many Roman camps in Britain; and he applied his knowledge of antiquity to the improvement of the modern art of war in several inventions. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies, and had the degree of doctor of laws conferred on him by the university of Edinburgh. In 1798 he was appointed a full general; and died in 1809.

MELVILLE, HENRY DUNDAS, viscount, the son of lord Armlstone, a Scotch judge, was born in 1740; received his education at the university of Edinburgh; was called to the bar; in 1773 became solicitor-general; and soon after was appointed to the offices of lord advocate, and joint keeper of the signet for Scotland. In 1783 he was made a privy-counsellor and treasurer of the navy; and from that time he took a leading part in all the measures of the Pitt administration. He was appointed president of the board of control, at its formation; in 1791, made secretary for the home department, and in 1794, secretary of war, which latter post he held till Mr. Pitt's retirement from office. He was then created a viscount; and when Mr. Pitt again became premier, he was made first lord of the admiralty. But a variety of charges had been got up against him by the opposition, and in 1805 he was impeached by the Commons; though he was acquitted of the alleged malversations, and only proved to have been negligent of his duty with respect to his agents, he took no further part in public affairs; and died in 1811.

MENAGE, GILLES, a distinguished man of letters, was born in 1613, at Angers, where his father was king's advocate. He adopted the ecclesiastical character, so far as to be able to hold some benefices, without cure of souls. From this time, he dedicated himself solely to literary pursuits; and, being received into the house of cardinal de Retz, soon made himself known by his wit and erudition. He died in 1692, at the age of seventy-nine, leaving behind him some very able works, of a critical and philological nature. After his death, a "Menagians" was compiled from notes of his conversation, anecdotes, remarks, &c., forming a most lively and interesting work.

MENANDER, the most celebrated of the Greek writers of comedy, was born at Athens, 342 B.C., and is said to have drowned himself, on account of the success of his rival Philonon, though some accounts attribute his death to accident. B.C. 290, in the harbour of the Piræus. He composed 108 comedies; but there are only a few fragments remaining of the numerous dramas of Menander; from whom, however, Terence is supposed to have copied the whole of his pieces, except the "Phormio," and "Hecyra." Quintilian expresses great admiration for this dramatist, eulogising him for copiousness of invention, elegance of expression, and a general fine feeling of nature.

MENDELSSOHN, MOSES, a celebrated Jewish philosopher, commonly called the "Socrates of the Jews," was born of an honest but poor family, at Dessau, in 1729. He was bred to merchandize, but devoted himself to literature, in which he acquired a distinguished reputation. In 1755 he published his first piece, entitled "Jerusalem;" in which he pretended that the principle of the Jewish religion is deism. His next work was "Phædon; or, a Discourse on the Spirituality and Immateriality of the Soul." He also wrote "Philosophical Dialogues," 2 vols.; "Letter to Lavater;" a dissertation "On the Sensation of the Beautiful;" "Morning Hours; or, Discourses on the Existence of God," &c. At one time he was associated with Lessing, Ramler, Abbot, and Nicolai, in conducting a periodical work, entitled "The Library of Belles Lettres," which acquired great distinction in German literature. He was remarkable for the philosophical mildness of his disposition, and for the excellence of his character; and he was accordingly esteemed by persons of the most opposite opinions.

MENDEZ, MOSES, an English poet, born in London of Jewish parentage; received a liberal education at Oxford, and was created M.A. in 1730. He wrote some very popular musical entertainments, and several poems, which were published in one volume. He was the intimate friend of Thomson; and died worth one hundred thousand pounds, in 1758.

MENDEZ-PINTO, FERDINAND, a celebrated traveller, was born in Portugal, of a respectable family. He departed for the Indies in 1527, and, on the voyage, the ship was taken by the Moors, who carried her to Nocha, where he was sold for a slave; but after some adventures he arrived at Ormus, and afterwards pursued his original object. In 1558 he returned to his native country, and published a very curious, but romantic, relation of his voyages, which has been translated into French and English. From his excessive credulity Mendez-Pinto has been classed with Sir John Mandeville; and for extravagant notions his name has become a bye-word.

MENDOZA, JOHN GONZALEZ, a Spanish divine, who was sent ambassador to the emperor of China, in 1584; and on his return became successively bishop of Li-pai, in Italy; of Chiap, in New Spain; and of Popayan, in the West Indies. He wrote "A History of China," in Spanish.

MENEDEMUS, a Greek philosopher, who was a native of the island of Eubœa. He became a disciple of Plato and Xenocrates; but afterwards joined the Cyrenaic sect. Died, B.C. 284.

MENGES, ANTHONY RAPHAEL, who has been called the Raphael of Germany, was born at Auaig, in Bohemia, in 1736. He studied under his father, who was painter to Augustus III., king of Poland, after which he went to Rome, where he was patronized by Charles III., king of Spain, for whom he executed a number of pictures. The best of his pieces in England is an altar-piece at All Souls' college, Oxford. Menges wrote some works on his art, which

MANY A MAN MAY JUSTLY THANK HIS TALENT FOR HIS RANK, BUT NO MAN HAS TO THANK HIS RANK FOR HIS TALENT.

NEAT WHERE YOU WILL ON THE JOURNEY OF LIFE, THERE IS NO PASSING THE LAST TURNPIKE WITHOUT PAYING TOLL.

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have been translated into English, in 2 vols.; and died, at Rome, in 1779.

MENINSKI, or **MENIN**, FRANCIS A MESSIAEN, a learned orientalist, was born, in 1623, in Lorraine; studied at Rome; accompanied the Polish ambassador to Constantinople, in 1632, and acquired the Turkish language; became principal interpreter of the oriental languages at Vienna, and was entrusted with several important commissions. His principal work is a "Turkish, Arabic, and Persian Dictionary." Died, 1698.

MENIPPUS, styled by Lucian "the most snarling of the cynics," was a native of Gadara, in Palestine. He had been originally a slave, but purchased his freedom, and was made a citizen of Thebes. It is said that he hanged himself. His works were of a satiric kind, and written in prose, but none of them are now extant.

MENNES, SIR JOHN, an English poet and wit of the 17th century. He was a native of Sandwich, in Kent, and by profession a naval officer; was knighted by Charles I. and obtained the post of comptroller of the navy, but was removed from his station during the civil war. At the Restoration, however, he regained his appointment, and attained to the rank of admiral. His poetical productions are comprised in a small volume, entitled "Museum Delicium." Died, 1671.

MENNO, SIMONIS, or Simon's son, was the founder of the sect of Mennonites, or Dutch anabaptists. He was born in 1496, and was originally a Catholic priest. He maintained the necessity of rebaptism in adults; and denied that Jesus Christ received a human body from the Virgin. A price was set upon his head by Charles V., but he was fortunate enough to escape. He died at Oldeslo, near Hamburg, in 1565.

MENOCHIVS, JAMES, an eminent civilian of Pavia, who was called the *Baldus* and *Bartholius* of his age. After being professor in several universities, he became president of the council at Milan, where he died in 1607, aged 75. His works are, "De recuperanda possessione, de adiacenda possessione;" "De Presumptionibus," 2 vols.; "De Arbitrariis Judicium questionibus, et causis Conciliorum." His son, JOHN STEPHEN, became a jesuit, and died in 1656, aged 80. He wrote "Political and Economical Institutions;" a learned Treatise on the Hebrew Republic; and a "Commentary on the Holy Scripture," 2 vols., folio.

MENOU, JACQUES FRANCOIS, BARON DE, a French revolutionary general, was born in Touraine, in 1750; entered the military service at an early age, and rose rapidly. He also figured as a politician, having, in 1789, been chosen by the noblesse of Touraine as their deputy to the states-general. Menou turned his attention particularly to the new organization of the army, and proposed to substitute a general conscription of the young men, in the room of the old manner of recruiting. In 1792 he resumed his military duties, and was second in command of the troops of the line, stationed near Paris. In 1793 he was sent against

the insurgents of La Vendée, as general-in-chief, when he was beaten by La Roche-Jacquelin, and displayed such glaring incapacity, that he was superseded, and returned to Paris. After this, the obliquity of his conduct exposed him to a degree of accusation as a traitor to the Convention. He was, however, acquitted; and, in 1798, he accompanied Buonaparte in his expedition to Egypt, where he distinguished himself by his courage on several occasions. After the return of Buonaparte, he married the daughter of a rich bath-keeper of Roseita, submitting to all the rites and ceremonies of Islamism, and adopting the name of Abdallah. On the death of general Kleber, he assumed the chief command, and, after gallantly opposing the British army, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, at Alexandria, he was at length obliged to capitulate. He returned to France in May, 1802, when Buonaparte received him favourably, and appointed him governor of Piedmont. He subsequently sent him to Venice in the same capacity; and he died there in 1810.

MENSCHIKOFF, ALEXANDER, a celebrated Russian statesman and general, was the son of a peasant, and born near Moscow, in 1674. Having attracted the notice of Lefort, he took him into his service, and, discerning his great powers, determined to educate him for public affairs. On the death of this patron, Menschikoff succeeded him in the favour of the czar. He was the companion of Peter in his travels; and on several occasions he personated the czar, who appeared as a private person in his train. In the war with Charles XII. of Sweden, Menschikoff was the conqueror of Meyerfeldt, a general of that monarch; he also distinguished himself at Lesna, in 1708, and at the battle of Pultowa. He became first minister and general field-marshal, baron and prince of the German empire, and received the title of duke of Iagria. On the death of Peter, it was chiefly through the influence of Menschikoff that Catharine was raised to the throne, and that affairs were conducted during her reign. When Peter II. succeeded her on the throne, Menschikoff grasped, with a bold hand, the reins of government; but when his power was raised to its highest pitch, he was suddenly hurled from his elevation. Having embezzled a sum of money which the emperor intended for his sister, he was condemned to perpetual exile to Siberia, and his immense estate was confiscated. He died in 1729, two years after his banishment, having supported the hardships of his situation with great courage, and lived with such frugality, that out of his daily allowance of ten roubles, he saved enough to erect a small wooden church. His children were recalled by the empress Anne, and restored to an honourable rank in society.

MENTZEL, CHRISTIAN, a physician and botanist, was born at Furstenwald, in Germany. His zeal in the cause of science induced him to travel to many parts of the globe; and on his return to Germany he diligently recorded his observations. Among his works are, "Index nomina Plantarum;"

A NOBLY DEMOCRAT IS A STATE QUACK, THAT MOUNTS HIS STAGE IN SOME OBSCURE NOOK, AND BOASTS OF CURING THE BODY POLITIC.

SOME PEOPLE MISTAKE GOOD BREEDING FOR AFFECTION, AS THEY CONFUND FOPPERY WITH A REASONABLE ATTENTION TO DRESS.

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"A Chronology of China," "Natural History of Brazil," 4 vols.; "On the Flowers and Plants of Japan," 2 vols. He died in 1701, aged 79.

MENZEL, FREDERIC WILLIAM, private secretary in the royal cabinet at Dresden, whose treachery hastened the breaking out of the seven years' war. His dissipated habits had plunged him into embarrassments; and, in consideration of a large sum of money, he delivered to the Prussian ambassador at the court of Saxony copies of the secret correspondence between Saxony, Russia, and Austria, relating to Prussia. He was at length suspected; and though he attempted to save himself by flight, he was arrested at Prague, on the demand of the court of Saxony, and confined in the castle of Koenigsstein, where he lived thirty-three years in the strictest custody. Towards the latter part of his life his condition was somewhat alleviated; by receiving better food, and permission to take the air occasionally; he was also relieved of the heavy chains which he had worn many years. He died in 1796, aged 70 years.

MENZINI, BENEDICT, an eminent Italian poet, born at Florence, in 1646. He was patronized, at Rome, by Christina of Sweden, and at her death found another protector in cardinal Albani. He died in 1704. Few of his countrymen excel him in Anacreontic odes, sonnets, elegies, or hymns; and his "Art of Poetry" has always had many admirers.

MERCADO, MICHAEL DE, a learned physician, was born in Tuscany, and became first physician to Clement VIII. and other popes; also keeper of the botanical garden of the Vatican, where he formed a fine cabinet of metals and fossils. He was raised to the rank of nobility by Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuscany. He wrote a treatise, "De gli Obelachi di Roma," and other works. Died, 1693.

MERCATOR, GERARD, a mathematician and geographer, born in 1512, at Rupelmonde, in the Netherlands. He published a great number of maps and charts, which he engraved and coloured himself; and is known as the inventor of a method of projection called by his name, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude cut each other at right angles, and are both represented by straight lines, which has the effect of enlarging the degrees of latitude, as they recede from the equator. Died, 1594.

MERCATOR, NICHOLAS, an eminent mathematician, was born at Halsteln, about 1640. He settled in England, where he became fellow of the Royal Society; and died about 1690. His works are, "Cosmographia;" "Rationes Mathematicae;" "Hypothesis Astronomica;" "Logarithmotechnia;" "Institutionum Astronomiarum," &c.

MERCER, HUGH, a brigadier-general in the American revolutionary army, was a native of Scotland, where he was liberally educated, studied medicine, and acted as a surgeon's assistant in the battle of Culloden. Not long after that event he emigrated to America, and was engaged with Wash-

ington in the Indian wars of 1755, &c. In one of the engagements with the Indians, general Mercer was wounded in the right wrist, and being separated from his party, he found there was danger of his being surrounded by hostile Indians, whose war-whoop and yell indicated their near approach. By almost a miracle he escaped their observation while lying concealed, and afterwards pursued his course through a trackless wild of about one hundred miles, having nothing to subsist on but the body of a rattlesnake, which he met with on his way and killed. He distinguished himself in the war between the colonies and the mother country, and enjoyed the full confidence of Washington. In the affair of Princetown, he commanded the van of the American army; and, after exerting the utmost valour and activity, had his horse killed under him. Being thus dismounted he was surrounded by some British soldiers, whom he resisted with great spirit, but was overpowered, and left for dead on the field of battle. He, however, survived this contest about one week, and then died, regretted and honoured by his compatriots.

MERCIER, BARTHOLOMEW, known by the name of the abbe de St. Leger, was born at Lyons, in 1784. He entered into the religious society of St. Genevieve, of which he became librarian. Louis XV. gave him the abbey of St. Leger of Soissons, of which he was deprived and reduced to indigence in the revolution. He was an ingenious writer on bibliography and literary history; and died in 1799.

MERCIER, JOHN, a learned Hebrew critic of the 16th century, was born at Uzez, in Languedoc, and was destined for the profession of jurisprudence; but he relinquished that for the study of divinity and the oriental languages, and succeeded Vatablus in the Hebrew professorship at the Royal college, in Paris. He wrote "Commentaries on the Old Testament," and a "Chaldee Grammar." Died, 1572.

MERCIER, LOUIS SEBASTIAN, a French writer, was born at Paris, in 1740. He commenced his literary career as a poet, but soon renounced poetry for criticism. He attacked the reputation of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire, in his "Essai sur l'Art Dramatique," and published a violent philippic against the comedians for paying no attention to his remarks. In 1791 he published, anonymously, the first volume of his "Tableau de Paris;" after which he removed to Switzerland, and printed at Neuchâtel ten more volumes of that work. Returning home at the beginning of the Revolution, he declared himself a friend to liberty, and in concert with Carra he published "Les Annales Politiques," and "Chronique du Mois," two journals displaying both moderation and spirit. He was a member of the Convention, and voted for the detention, instead of the death, of the king; he was also a member of the Institute at its first formation. Died, 1814.

MERIAN, MARIA SIBYLLA, an ingenious female artist, was the daughter of Matthew Merian, an eminent engraver, and born at Frankfort, in 1647. She undertook a voy-

TO GIVE THE SEMBLANCE OF PURITY TO THE SUBSTANCE OF CORRUPTION, IS TO OFFER POISON IN A CRYSTAL GOBLET.

HE THAT CAN EFFECT THE MOST GOOD, WITH THE LEAST ADMIXTURE OF EVIL, IS THE BEST MEMBER OF SOCIETY.

[MER]

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age to Surinam to draw the insects and reptiles peculiar to that country, of which, on her return, she published a description with beautiful coloured plates, in 2 vols. 4to. Her daughter, who accompanied her to Surinam, added a third volume to this work. The mother published another valuable performance "On the Generation and Transformations of the Insects of Surinam." Died, 1717.

MERIAN, JOHN BERNARD, perpetual secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, was a native of Leichthal, near Basil, and was invited from Holland to Berlin, in 1750, on the recommendation of Maupertuis. He enriched the Memoirs of the Berlin Academy with several papers on mathematical and philosophical subjects, one of the most distinguished of which is a parallel between the philosophy of Leibnitz and that of Kant. Died, 1807.

MERLIN, AMBROSIO, a British writer, who flourished about the latter end of the fifth century. He was supposed to be an enchanter and a prophet; but the accounts we have of him are so mixed up with fiction, that to disentangle his real life from the mass would be impossible. He was the greatest sage and mathematician of his time, the counsellor and friend of four English kings, Vortigern, Ambrosius, Uther Pendragon, and Arthur. The miracles ascribed to him are numerous; and, instead of dying, it was supposed that he fell into a magic sleep, from which, after a long period, he would awake. In the British Museum is "Le Compté de la Vie de Merlin et de ses Faits et Compté de ses Prophéties," 2 vols. folio, on vellum, without date or place. We have also the "Life of Merlin, surnamed Ambrosius," by T. Heywood.

MERRET, CHRISTOPHER, a physician and naturalist, was born at Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, in 1614. Having taken his degree of M.D., at Oxford, he settled in London, where he became a fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society. Among his works are, "A View of the Frauds and Abuses committed by Apothecaries," and "Pinax rerum naturalium Britannicarum."

MERRICK, JAMES, a divine and poet, was born at Reading in 1720; was educated at Trinity-college, Oxford; and died in 1769. His principal works are, "Poems on Sacred Subjects;" "Annotations on the Psalms," and on the "Gospel of St. John;" "A metrical Version of the Psalms;" and a translation of Tryphiodorus.

MERRY, ROBERT, a dramatic writer, was the son of a merchant, and born in London, in 1755. He received his education at Harrow, and next at Christ's-college, Cambridge, after which he entered at Lincoln's Inn; but instead of being called to the bar, he bought a commission in the Guards, which service he also quitted, and went abroad. While at Florence he became a member of the Della Cruscan academy, and affixed that signature to a number of poems, which being published in the English newspapers, at length became the object of the caustic satire of Gifford, in his well-known "Baviad and Mæviad." In

1791 he married Miss Brunton, an actress, with whom he went to America, where he died in 1798. His dramatic compositions are, "Lorenzo," a tragedy; "The Magician, or Conjuror;" "Fenelon;" and "Ambitious Vengeance."

MERSCH, VAN DER, leader of the Brabant patriots in 1789, was born at Menin, and entered the French service, in which he acquired the title of "the brave Fleming." He afterwards served in the Austrian army, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. By a series of successful operations against the imperial troops in the Netherlands, Ghent and Brussels fell into his hands, and the chief command of the Belgian troops was entrusted to him. Through party intrigue, however, he was removed from his command, and thrown into prison, where he remained till the Austrians recovered possession of the country. Died, 1792.

MERSENNE, MARIN, usually called Merseennus, a French philosopher, was born at Oyse, in the province of Maine, in 1588. After studying at the college of La Flèche, he took the habit in the society of Minims, and became an eminent teacher of philosophy and theology in the convent of Nevers. He was warmly attached to Descartes, and corresponded with most of the scientific characters of his time. He wrote a variety of scientific works; and died in 1648.

MERTON, WALTER DE, a learned and munificent prelate of the 13th century, and founder of the college which bears his name at Oxford, was born at Merton, in Surrey, and educated at the convent of that place. After obtaining several preferments, he became lord chancellor in 1258; was deprived of the seal the same year by the barons, but restored to it in 1261, and in 1274 consecrated bishop of Rochester. Died, 1277.

MESMER, FREDERIC ANTHONY, a German physician, author of the famous doctrine of animal magnetism, which is also called Mesmerism, was born in 1734, at Mersburg, in Suabia. He first made his doctrines known to the world, in 1766, by a thesis on planetary influence, in which he contended that the heavenly bodies diffuse through the universe a subtle fluid which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. He quitted Vienna for Paris, in 1778; gained a number of proselytes, and received a subscription of 340,000 livres. Government at length appointed a committee of physicians, and members of the academy of sciences, among whom was Franklin, to investigate his pretensions; and the result of their inquiries appeared in an admirable memoir, drawn up by Bailly, which completely exposed the futility of animal magnetism, and the quackery of its author, who died in 1815. His theory, however, has of late years again excited considerable attention on the continent, and has its advocates even in Great Britain.

MESSIER, CHARLES, a French astronomer, was born in 1730, at Badonviller, in Lorraine. For a considerable period he was an assistant to Delisle; but afterwards became astronomer to the navy. His at-

BABBING ORATORS ARE THE THIEVES OF TIME, AND, LIKE EMPTY VESSELS, GIVE GREATER SOUND THAN THOSE THAT ARE FULL.

HE WHO PLEADS FOR A MIGHTY MAN IN AN UNJUST CAUSE, MUST EITHER FORGET THE TRUTH, OR FORSAKE HIS CLIENT'S FAVOUR.

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tention was particularly directed to the discovery of comets; and in that he was eminently successful.

MESTON, WILLIAM, a burlesque poet, was born in 1698, and educated at Aberdeen; after which he became tutor to the young earl marshal and his brother, and was appointed professor of philosophy in the Marischal college, which situation he lost in 1715, by joining the Pretender. He was an excellent classical scholar and mathematician; but he is remembered chiefly by the burlesque poems, entitled "Mother Grim's Tales." Died, 1745.

METASTASIO, PIETRO ANTONIO DOMENICO BUONAVENTURA, an eminent Italian poet, born at Assisi, 1698, was the son of a common soldier, named Trappasi. When he was only ten years of age, his talent of extemporizing in verse attracted the notice of the celebrated Gravina, who took him under his protection, called him (by a transposition of his name into Greek) *Metastasio*, paid great attention to his education, and, on his death, in 1717, left him his whole estate. The young poet, being thus placed in an easy condition, devoted himself to his favourite study, and, under the guidance of the celebrated singer Maria Romanina (afterwards Bulgarelli), created the modern Italian opera. Charles VI. invited him to Vienna in 1739, and appointed him poet laureate, with a pension of 4000 guilders. Thenceforward no gain took place at court which was not graced by his verses. The empress Maria Theresa bestowed upon him magnificent presents, as also did Ferdinand VI. king of Spain. Thus honoured and beloved, his life presented a calm uniformity for half a century, during which period he retained the favour of the imperial family undiminished, his extraordinary talents being admirably seconded by the calm tenor of his private character, and his constant observance of the conventional proprieties of high life. He composed no less than twenty-six operas, and eight sacred dramas, besides innumerable minor pieces. The poetical characteristics of Metastasio are sweetness, correctness, purity, gentle pathos, and elevated sentiment. He died in 1782.

METELLI, AUGUSTIN, an eminent painter, was born at Bologna, in 1609. He excelled in painting perspective and architecture; and, in conjunction with Michael Angelo, produced several great works. Metelli died at Madrid in 1660.

METELLUS, Q. CÆCILIUS, an illustrious Roman, who distinguished himself against Jugurtha, king of Numidia, and thence acquired the name of Numidicus.

METIUS, JAMES, a native of Alkmaar, in Holland, who invented telescopes about 1609.—His brother, ADRIAN, was professor of mathematics and medicine at Franeker, where he died in 1636. He wrote "Doctrina Sphærica;" "Astronomiæ Universæ Institutio;" "Arithmetice et Geometricæ practica;" "Geometricæ per Usum Circuli nova Praxis," &c.

METKERKE, Sir ADOLPHUS, a distinguished classical scholar, was born at Bruges, in 1528. He was sent on an embassy by the United States to queen Eliza-

beth, and died in London, in 1591. He was the author of "De veteri et recta Pronunciatione Lingue Græcæ Commentarius;" and he edited the works of Bion and Moschus, and translated Theocritus into Latin.

METO, or METON, an Athenian mathematician, who flourished 432 years B.C. In the first year of the 67th Olympiad, he observed the solstice at Athens, and invented the cycle of nineteen years, to make the solar and lunar years begin at the same time. This is now called the Golden Number, from its great use in the calendar.

METTIE, JULIEN OFFRE DE LA, a French writer, was born at St. Malo, in 1709. He was a surgeon in the French guards, and in that situation wrote an infamous book, called "The Natural History of the Soul;" for which he narrowly escaped prosecution. His next work was a satire against the faculty, under the title of *Penelope*; or, the *Machiavel in Medicine*;" for which he was obliged to remove to Holland, where he created new enemies by a still more atrocious book, entitled "*L'Homme Machine*;" which being ordered to be burnt, he retired to Berlin, and was patronized by Frederic the Great, whose opinions were so congenial to the author's, that he composed his funeral eulogy with his own pen. Philosophers in general, however, attributed the notoriety he had acquired to his eccentricity and recklessness, rather than to any superior ability he possessed. Died, 1751.

METZU, GABRIEL, a celebrated painter, born at Leyden, in 1615, who took Gerard Douw, Terburg, and Mieris for his models, but adopted a more finished style. A lady tuning her lute, and another washing her hands in a silver basin held by her woman, are among his best pieces. He usually resided at Amsterdam, and died there in 1658.

MEULEN, ANTONY FRANCIS VAN DER, was born at Brussels, in 1634. By his talents as a painter of battle pieces, he was recommended to Louis XIV., who always took him on his expeditions, and often pointed out the subjects which he desired him to represent. The painter had thus an opportunity of perfecting himself in this department of his art, but he had frequently to represent scenes which afforded but little scope for the display of genius. Died, 1690.

MEUNG, or MEUN, a French poet, surnamed, on account of his lameness, *Clapinet*, was born at Meung sur Loire, about 1250. By his poetical talents and vivacity, he rendered himself a favourite at the court of Philippe Bel. Having exercised his satiric powers upon the ladies of the court, they were so irritated against him, that a party of them seized him; and resolved to give him a severe flogging; but his wit came to his assistance, and he escaped castigation, by desiring the most unchaste to give him the first blow. He died about 1323. He was the author of several works, but his principal one was his continuation of the "*Roman de la Rose*," begun by William de Lorris, which comprises more than three parts of the whole.

A MAN THAT IS ETERNALLY UPON THE GIGGLE, SHOWS THAT EVERY LITTLE OCCASION OF MIRTH IS MASTER OF HIS TEMPER.

HE WHO CAN ROAST OF NOTHING BUT HIS ILLUSTRIOUS ANCESTORS IS LIKE A POTATO—ALL THAT IS GOOD IS UNDER GROUND.

MEURSIUS, JOHN, a learned Dutch classic, historian, and antiquary, was born in 1599, at Lodun, near the Hague; studied at Leyden; travelled over great part of the continent as tutor to the sons of the celebrated Barneveldt; and on his return, after ten years' absence, was elected professor of history and Greek at Leyden, with the title of historiographer to the States general. In 1625 he removed to the professorship of history and politics at Sorb, in Denmark, where, also, he was appointed historiographer royal. His works, which are chiefly on Athenian history and manners, form 12 vols. His "Eleusinia, sive Ceteris Eleusinae Sacro et Festo," to which all who have since written upon that subject have been greatly indebted, is a very valuable work. Meursius died in 1659.—His son **JOHN**, who died at an early age, in 1653, was the author of several valuable antiquarian treatises.

MEUSEL, JOHN GEORGE, a famous German bibliographer, was born in 1743, at Richshof, in Franconia. After completing his studies at the universities of Göttingen and Halle, he was appointed, in 1769, professor of history in the university of Erfurt; and he afterwards held a similar station at Erlangen, where he remained till his death, in 1820. He wrote statistical and historical works, and compiled several collections relating to the history of literature and literary men; but his principal works are, "Bibliotheca Historica," in 10 vols.; and "Gelehrte Teutschland," a biographical dictionary of German living authors, in 16 vols.

MEXIA, PEDRO, a chronicler to Charles V., was born at Seville. He was the author of a "History of the Cæsars, including the Roman emperors;" "Silvia de Varla Lecion, &c." Died, 1552.

MEYER, JAMES, a Flemish historian, was born near Bailleur, in Flanders, in 1611, and died in 1552.

MEYER, FELIX, a German painter, was born in 1653. He painted some fine views of nature in Italy and Switzerland, and died in 1713.

MEYER, JEREMIAH, a miniature painter, was born at Tübingen, in 1735. He came to England in 1749, with his father, a portrait painter, who placed him under Zinck, an eminent painter in enamel, but he soon passed him. In 1761, the Society of Artists offered a premium for the best wing of a profile of the king, the prize gained by Meyer; and he was afterwards appointed painter in enamel to their majesties. He was one of the founders of the Royal Academy; and died in 1789.

MEZERAU, FRANCIS EUDRE DE, a French historian, was born in Lower Normandy, in 1610, and educated at the university of Caen; on leaving which he obtained a military employment, and served two or three campaigns in Flanders. Having left the army, he projected the "History of France," in writing which he was liberally encouraged by cardinal Richelieu, and on completion, in 1651, he obtained a pension from the king. In 1668 he published "Abridgment" of his History; and by freedom of some of his animadversions

in it he displeased Colbert, and was deprived of his pension. He died in 1683. Besides his "History of France," he wrote a "Treatise on the Origin of the French;" and a "Continuation of the History of the Turks." As an historian, he is considered more bold than accurate, with a style harsh and incorrect, but clear, energetic, and occasionally exhibiting a vigorous conciseness.

MICHAELIS, JOHN HENRY, a German divine, was born at Kettenberg, in Hohenstein, in 1666. He was educated at Leipzig, and next at Halle, where he taught Greek and Hebrew. In 1699 he succeeded Fraucke in the Greek professorship, and, in 1707, was made librarian of the university. He afterwards became professor of divinity and the oriental languages. Died in 1738.

MICHAELIS, JOHN DAVID, a learned orientalist and biblical critic, was born at Halle, in Saxony, in 1717, and there educated. He visited England, and for a time was preacher at the German chapel, St. James's palace; and on his return to Germany was made professor of theology at Göttingen; was honoured with the order of the polar star, conferred on him by the king of Sweden; and was made an ecclesiastical counsellor of Hanover. Among the most valuable and best known of his works, are his "Introduction to the New Testament," translated into English by bishop Marsh; and his "Commentaries on the Law of Moses." Died, 1791.

MICHAELIS, CHRISTIAN FREDERIC, son of the preceding, was born at Halle, in 1754; studied at Strasbourg; took the degree of M.D., and after practising medicine for some time at Paris, became an army physician in the Hessian service. He died in 1814, at Marburg, where he had been for several years chief medical professor.

MICHAUX, ANDRÉ, a French traveller and botanist; author of a "History of North American Oaks," and an "American Flora." He was born, in 1746, at Satory, near Versailles; spent many years in journeying through the United States; and died, in 1802, at Madagascar.

MICHEL, JAMES BARTHOLOMEW, an astronomer and mathematician, was born at Geneva, in 1692. He entered into the military service of France, and became a captain; but on the peace of Utrecht he retired to Switzerland, and devoted himself to the sciences. He constructed a number of charts and invented a new thermometer. Several of his papers on astronomy, meteorology, and mathematics, are in the Memoirs of the Helvetic Society of Basel. Died, 1766.

MICHEL, PETER ANTHONY, a botanist, was born at Florence, in 1679, and died there in 1737. He superintended the botanical garden founded by Cosmo de Medici, and was the institutor of a society of natural history at Florence. He published "Nova plantarum Genera."

MICKLE, WILLIAM JULIUS, a poet, was born, in 1734, at Langholm, in Dumfriesshire. At first he engaged in business as a brewer, but not succeeding, he went to London, and devoted himself to literature.

AS VULTURES NEVER HOVER WHERE THERE IS NO PREY, SO NO PARASITE WILL LURK WHERE HE FINDS NO GAIN.

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In 1765 he was employed as corrector of the press in the Clarendon printing-office at Oxford, where he published a poem, called "The Concubine," in imitation of Spenser, which he afterwards re-published under the title of "Sir Martyn." His principal production, a translation of "The Lusad" of Camoens, appeared in 1775; prefixed to which is a historical and critical introduction, with a life of Camoens; and the work is executed in a highly creditable manner. He was also the author of many of the finest pieces in Evans's Old Ballads. In 1778 he accompanied his friend commodore Johnstone on a mission to Lisbon as secretary; and died in 1788.

MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, a Welsh poet, was born at Gwynnog, in Denbighshire, and died about 1600. He served in the armies of queen Elizabeth, and afterwards commanded a ship of war. He wrote a paraphrase of the book of Psalms in Welsh verse, and was also the author of the "Art of Poetry." Died, 1595.

MIDDLETON, SIR HUGH, was the son of Richard Middleton, Esq., governor of Denbigh castle, under Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He entered into business in London as a goldsmith; and rendered the most important service in supplying the city with water, by uniting two streams in Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and conveying the same through various soils for a course of sixty miles. This junction, called the New River, was begun in 1608, and completed in 1613. Died, 1631.

MIDDLETON, CONYERS, a celebrated divine and critic, was born at York, in 1683, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In 1717 he was created D.D. by mandamus, on which occasion he resisted the claim of Dr. Bentley, regius professor, to exorbitant fees. This occasioned a law-suit, in which Middleton triumphed. A personal enmity was the consequence of this affair; and when Bentley printed his proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament, Middleton attacked them with such force that the design was abandoned. In 1724 he visited Italy, and having a near observation of the ecclesiastical pomp and ceremonies, he wrote his famous "Letter from Rome," to show that the religious rites of popery were very similar to those of paganism. He was subsequently Woodwardian professor of mineralogy, and librarian, at Cambridge. His greatest literary undertaking was "The History of the Life of M. T. Cicero," 2 vols. 4to., which ranks among the classical productions of our literature; but his "Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers of the Church," brought on the author the imputation of infidelity, and gave rise to much vehement censure from a host of opponents. He died in 1760.

MIDDLETON, THOMAS FANSEAW, first bishop of Calcutta, was born at Kedleston, in Derbyshire, in 1709; was educated at Christ's hospital, and at Pembroke hall, Cambridge; and, after having held various small livings, was, in 1809, collated to a stall in the cathedral of Lincoln, which was shortly after followed by the rectory of Puttenham, Herts, and the arch-

deaconry of Huntingdon. The government having determined on providing for the spiritual wants of British subjects in the east, Dr. Middleton was selected as the fittest person to take the important charge of bishop in that part of the world; he was accordingly consecrated at Lambeth, and in November, 1814, he arrived at Calcutta. In 1820 he laid the foundation stone of a church at Calcutta, near to which a school was erected for the Christian poor, and soon after arose, on the bank of the river, a college for the liberal education of youth. But in the midst of his unwearied efforts for the propagation of true religion, he was seized with a fever, and died in 1822. Among his writings are, "Sermons;" an erudite work on the "Greek Article;" and "The Country Spectator." He also for some time edited the new series of "The British Critic."

MIERIS, FRANCIS, a celebrated painter, born at Leyden, in 1635, and died in 1681. He was a pupil of Gerard Douw, whose delicate finish he rivalled, and whose colouring he is thought to excel. He had two sons, JOHN and WILLIAM, both of whom possessed considerable talent, and adopted their father's style.

MIGNARD, PIERRE, surnamed the Roman, an historical and portrait painter, was born at Troyes, in Champagne, in 1610. He studied at Rome; and, during his residence there of twenty-two years, enjoyed great favour from the popes. At length Louis XIV. sent for him to Paris: appointed him his principal painter, and director of the manufactories of Seve and the Gobelins; and ennobled him. Mignard was on habits of intimacy with the principal French wits, and was beloved by them for his social disposition. Died, 1695.

MIGNON, ABRAHAM, a painter of Frankfurt, was born in 1639, and died in 1679. He excelled in the representation of flowers, insects, and still life, which he painted with exquisite delicacy.

MIGNOT, STEPHEN, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Paris, in 1608. He received his degree of D.D. in 1722; was afterwards admitted a member of the Academy of Inscriptions; and died in 1771. His works consist of various histories relative to ecclesiastical disputes and church government, and an elaborate treatise in 5 vols. entitled, "Des prêtres de Commerce."

MIGNOT, VINCENT, the nephew of Voltaire, was born at Paris about 1730. Without being a priest, he obtained several benefices, among which was the abbey of Seillieres, in Champagne. He wrote "Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman, depuis son Origine jusqu'à la Paix de Belgrade, en 1740," 4 vols., &c. Died, 1790.

MILDMAY, SIR WALTER, a statesman of great integrity, who filled several situations under the Tudors. Under Henry VIII. he was employed in the court of augmentation; under Edward VI. he had an office in the Mint; in queen Mary's reign he sat in parliament as member for Cumberland; and in Elizabeth's, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, an office which he held for twenty-three years, and

THE VALUE OF A GOOD NAME IS INESTIMABLE: HOW HIGHLY THEN SHOULD WE PRIZE, AND HOW CAREFULLY KEEP IT!

SOME PERSONS ACT AS THOUGH INDEPENDENCE OF PRINCIPLE CONSISTED IN HAVING NO PRINCIPLE ON WHICH TO DEPEND.

charged with zeal and impartiality. He was the founder of Emanuel college, Cambridge; and died in 1549.

MILL, JOHN, a learned divine and bibliophile, was born at Shapp, in West-cotland, in 1645; received his education Queen's college, Oxford; became rector of Blethungdon, in Oxfordshire, prebendary of Canterbury, and chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. He was employed twenty years in preparing his valuable edition of the Greek Testament, with various additions, for which he is said to have contended upwards of thirty thousand MSS. He survived the execution of this great work only a fortnight, dying of an apoplexy 1707.

MILL, JAMES, an able writer and political economist, was a native of Kincars-shire, and born in 1774. He first came London as a tutor in the family of Sir in Stuart, but gave up that employment, and devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. In 1818 he published his admirable "History of British India;" a work of great research and powerful reasoning. He also produced other works connected with legislation and morals, viz. his "Elements of Political Economy;" an "Analysis of the Human Mind;" and another, titled, "Prison and Prison-discipline, colonies, Laws of Nations, and Education;" he was also the contributor of many excellent articles in the Encyclopædia Britannica, and in the Edinburgh, Westminster, and London Reviews. In morals and legislation he was the powerful auxiliary of Jeremy Bentham; in political economy, ally of Adam Smith and Ricardo; and metaphysics he laboured to extend the philosophy of Bacon, Locke, &c. and the promoters of inductive science. He held the office of chief examiner to the East India Company; and his eldest son, who inherited the reputation of being an accomplished scholar, holds a high situation in the same office. Died, 1836.

MILLAR, JOHN, a learned writer, was born at Shotts, in Lanarkshire, in 1735, and educated at Glasgow, where, by the interest of lord Kalmes, in whose family he had been a tutor, he obtained, in 1761, the professorship of law, which he held for nearly forty years. He was the author of "The Origin of the Distinction of Ranks Society;" and "An Historical View of the English Government."

MILLER, EDWARD, Mus. Doc. was the son of a paviour at Norwich, and bred to the same business; but having a dislike to the abscended, and became a pupil of J. Burney, who was then resident at London. In 1756 he became organist of the church of Doncaster, where he remained till his death, in 1807. Dr. Miller published "Institutes of Music;" "The Elements of Thorough-Bass and Composition;" "The Psalms of David, set to music and arranged for every Sunday in the year;" and "The History and Antiquities of Doncaster."

MILLER, PHILIP, a gardener and botanist, was born in 1691. He succeeded his father as gardener to the company of apothecaries at Chelsea; and soon distin-

guished himself by his knowledge of plants. He communicated some papers to the Royal Society, of which he became a member; and in 1730 he published "A Catalogue of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Flowers, in the Gardens near London." This was followed by his "Gardener's Dictionary," a work which is highly eulogized by Linnaeus, and through which its author obtained from foreigners the appellation of *Hortulanorum Princeps*. In 1753 appeared "Figures of Plants," adapted to the dictionary, in 2 vols. folio. His other works are the "Gardener's Kalender;" and "The Gardener's and Florist's Dictionary."

MILLER, JAMES, a political and dramatic writer, was born in Dorsetshire, in 1703. He received his education at Wadham college, Oxford; and while at the university, he wrote a satiric piece, called "The Humours of Oxford," which created him many enemies and hindered his preferment. He also published several political pamphlets against Sir Robert Walpole; and also some plays, the principal of which is the tragedy of "Mahomet." Died, 1744.

MILLER, JOSEPH, a witty actor, was born in 1684, and was a favourite low comedian about the time that Congreve's plays were fashionable, to the success of which, it is said, his humour greatly contributed. He died in 1738. The compilation called "Joe Miller's Jests" was the work of John Motley. The name has, however, not only been used to pass off the original stock, but thousands of other jokes and witticisms, manufactured long since the bones of Joe were deposited in the churchyard of St. Clements, in the Strand; where a stone still exists, with an epitaph written by his friend, Stephen Duck.

MILLES, Dr. JEREMIAH, an eminent English divine and antiquary; born, 1713; died, 1794. He was ardently engaged in the Chattertonian controversy, and published the whole of the supposed Rowley's poems, with a glossary.

MILLEVOYE, CHARLES HUBERT, a French poet, was born at Abbeville, in 1782, and displayed poetical talents at a very early age. Many of his pieces, particularly his elegiac compositions, are expressed by great feeling, elegance, and animation. Died, 1816.

MILLIN, AUBIN LOUIS, an eminent archaeologist and naturalist, was born at Paris, in 1780. In the reign of Napoleon he made two antiquarian researches through France and Italy, where he discovered several remains which had been previously overlooked. He edited the "Magazin Encyclopedique" nearly twenty years, and was one of the founders of the Linnaean Society in Paris. His works are very numerous: among them the principal are, "Dictionnaire des Beaux Arts;" and "Galerie Mythologique." His lectures, which were fashionably attended, contributed, with his works, to diffuse a taste for the study of antiquities in France. Died, 1818.

MILLOT, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS XAVIER, a French historian, was born at Besançon, in 1726. He entered into the society of

AS LOVE WILL OFTEN MAKE A WISE MAN ACT LIKE A FOOL, SO WILL INTEREST OFTEN MAKE A FOOL ACT LIKE A WISE MAN.

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Jesuits, but quitted it in consequence of being illiberally treated, and officiated as a preacher at Versailles and Luneville. For some time he held the professorship of history at Parna; but relinquished it to become preceptor to the duke d'Enghien. His principal works are, "Elements of the History of France," 3 vols.; "Elements of the History of England," 3 vols.; "Elements of Universal History," 9 vols.; "History of the Troubadours," 3 vols.; and "Political and Military Memoirs towards the History of Louis XIV. and Louis XV.," 6 vols.

MILLS, CHARLES, an historian, was born at Greenwich, in 1788. He served his time as clerk to a solicitor, but relinquished his legal pursuits for others more congenial to his tastes. In 1817 he published his "History of Mohammedanism," which was succeeded by the "History of the Crusades;" the "Travels of Theodore Ducas;" and the "History of Chivalry."

MILMAN, Sir FRANCIS, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent physician, was the son of a clergyman in Devonshire, and born in 1746. He was designed for the church, but after taking the degree of M.A. at Oxford, he directed his attention to physic; graduated as M.D.; travelled on Dr. Radcliffe's foundation; and at Rome attended the duke of Gloucester. This circumstance fixed his professional pursuits, and on his return to England, he became a member of the royal society, and a fellow of the college of physicians. He was afterwards nominated physician to the royal household; which procured his elevation to the baronetage. Sir Francis was the author of "Animaadversiones de Natura Hydroptis ejusque curatione;" and "A Treatise on the Source of the Scurvy, and Putrid Fever." Died, 1821.

MILNE, COLIN, a divine and naturalist, was born at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal college. Having been tutor to lord Algonon Percy, he obtained, through the interest of the Northumberland family, the rectory of North Chapel, in Essex. His "Botanical Dictionary;" "Indigenous Botany;" and "Institutions of Botany," are all in high repute with those who are versed in the science. Died, 1815.

MILNER, JOSEPH, a Calvinistic divine, was born at Leeds, in 1744; received his education there, and at Catharine hall, Cambridge; was successively master of Hull grammar school, evening lecturer, and vicar of the Holy Trinity. He was the author of a "History of the Church of Christ;" and "sermons." Died, 1797.

MILNER, ISAAC, brother of the preceding, an episcopal divine, a mathematician, and natural philosopher, was born at Leeds, in 1751. In his youth he was a weaver; but availing himself of his leisure hours in acquiring a knowledge of the classics and mathematics, he made such progress as to become usher to his brother, at Hull. He afterwards entered as a sizer at Queen's college, Cambridge; became senior wrangler in 1774, and gained the first mathematical prize. In 1783 he was chosen professor of natural philosophy, president of his college in 1788, and about the same time

he obtained the deanship of Carlisle. He was subsequently vice-chancellor of the university, and Lucasian professor of mathematics. Dr. Milner wrote against Marsh, in favour of the Bible Society; and contributed many excellent papers on chemistry and natural philosophy to the Philosophical Transactions.

MILNER, JOHN, a celebrated Catholic divine, and writer on ecclesiastical antiquities and theology, was born in London, in 1752. His education commenced at the schools of Seagley-park, near Wolverhampton, and Edgbaston, near Birmingham; and he finished his studies at Douay. In 1777 he was ordained a priest, and commenced his pastoral duties, in 1779, at the Catholic chapel, Winchester, whither he had gone to administer spiritual aid to the French prisoners confined there. In 1783 he published a funeral discourse for bishop Challoner, which was his first production; this was followed, in 1785, by "A Letter to the Author of a Book, called a Candid and Impartial Sketch of the Life and Government of Pope Clement XIV." Dr. Milner's attachment to the study of ancient ecclesiastical architecture led him to an attentive observation of the remains of Catholic antiquity with which Winchester abounds; and the learning and skill which he displayed procured for him the honour of admission into the Royal Society of Antiquaries, in 1790. He contributed many valuable communications to the "Archæologia;" and, in 1798, he evinced his zeal for the preservation of the relics of former ages by the publication of a "Dissertation on the modern Style of altering Cathedrals, as exemplified in the Cathedral of Salisbury." The same year he published his "History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester," 2 vols. 4to.; and subsequently, a "Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England during the Middle Ages." Some observations on the character of bishop Hoadley, and other subjects in the "History of Winchester, gave offence to Dr. Sturges, a prebendary of the cathedral, who animadverted on them in a tract entitled "Reflections on Popery." Dr. Milner replied to this attack in his "Letters to a Prebendary," which, like his writings in general, display great learning, ability, and acuteness, with an unflinching zeal for the doctrines of the papal church. In 1803 he was appointed vicar-apostolic in the midland district, with the title of "bishop of Castabala." In 1814 he visited Rome, where he remained about twelve months. In 1818 he published a treatise, entitled "The End of Religious Controversy," containing a defence of those articles of the Catholic faith usually regarded as most objectionable by Protestants; and he continued not only in the active exercise of his prelatical duties, but occasionally to publish theological and controversial treatises till a short time previous to his death, which took place in 1826.

MILLO, one of the most celebrated Grecian athletes, was a native of Crotona, in Italy, and a scholar of Pythagoras. Many instances of his prodigious strength are

GOOD HABITS, BOTH OF MORALITY AND MANNERS, ARE THE SUREST GROUND-WORK FOR FUTURE EMINENCE IN WISDOM.

WE MAY BECOME LEARNED WITH THE KNOWLEDGE OF OTHERS, BUT NO ONE CAN BECOME WISE BUT BY HIS OWN WISDOM.

ed, of which one will be sufficient to place here; viz., that he once carried a blow to the sacrifice on his shoulders, and left it with a blow of his fist.

MILORADOWITCH, MICHAEL ANDREITCH, count of, a distinguished Russian officer, was born in 1770. He entered the service at an early age, and rose rapidly; in 1799 he commanded the vanguard of Suwarow's army in Italy; acted as lieutenant-general in the battle of Austerlitz; fought victoriously against the Turks, in 1808; and was of the greatest service in the campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814. After the peace, he was appointed military commandant of St. Petersburg; and, in 1825, at the accession of the emperor Nicholas, he was killed by a pistol-shot.

MILTIADES, an Athenian general, who died about B.C. 500, and has been immortalized by defeating the Persians at Marathon. This hero, who had saved his country, failed in an attack on Paros, was expelled to refund the expenses of the expedition, and died of his wounds in prison.

MILTON, JOHN, the most illustrious of English poets, was the son of a scrivener in London, and born in Bread-street, in 1608. From St. Paul's school he went to Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took degrees in arts, being designed for the church; but not having an inclination to it, he returned to his father, who had retired from business with a good fortune, and settled at Horton, in Buckinghamshire. Here our poet wrote his "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," "Lycidas," poems of such merit as could have alone immortalized his name. In 1638 he travelled into France and Italy, and on his return to England, settled in London. The troubles breaking out between the king and parliament, Milton engaged as a political writer on the popular side; and having a great animosity to the hierarchy, he published some virulent pamphlets against the bishops. In 1643 he married the daughter of Richard Powell, a magistrate in Oxfordshire. The father of the lady being a jovial country gentleman and a royalist, the residence of his husband so disgusted the bride, that, in less than a month, under the pretence of a visit of the summer with her parents, Milton became incensed, and regarding her conduct as a desertion of the marriage tract, he sought to punish it by repudiation; and to this is to be attributed his rancour on the subject of "Divorce." His friends, however, brought about a reconciliation. He continued an ardent champion for the rebellious party, even after the murder of Charles I., which sanguinary he vindicated in his "Tenure of Kings and Magistrates;" but he was not disinterested in this, for the parliament rewarded him with one thousand pounds, and soon afterwards nominated him Latin secretary to the great council of state. He also wrote great asperity against the king's book-keepers and meditations, entitled "Iconoclastes," or the Image Breaker; in

which he calumniated the king for having made use of a prayer taken from "Sidney's Arcadia." He was next employed to answer the treatise of Salmasius, entitled "Defensio Regia," or a Defence of the late King. The reply of Milton had for its title "Defensio pro populo Anglicano;" and it was observed by Hobbes, in regard to the two disputants, that he did not know whose style was best, or whose arguments were worst. About this time he was wholly deprived of his sight, owing to a natural weakness, and intense application to his studies. In 1652 he lost his wife, and soon afterwards took another. Though he was a determined republican, and wrote with energy and intemperance against monarchical government, "the very trappings of which," he said, "would support a commonwealth," yet he readily submitted to the usurpation of Cromwell, to whom he became Latin secretary. Milton endeavoured to prevent the Restoration; which event he had undoubted cause to dread, considering the active part taken by him in the rebellion. And when the ancient constitution was re-established, he was excepted out of the act of indemnity, on which he kept himself concealed for some time. By the kindness, however, of Sir William Davenant, and others, he obtained his pardon; soon after which he lost his second wife, and was not long without another. In the time of the plague he removed with his family to Chalfont, in Buckinghamshire, where he completed his "Paradise Lost," which was printed first in 1667. For this immortal work he had only fifteen pounds, and that by instalments. For the idea of it he is said to have been indebted to an Italian drama on the Fall of Man; and it is certain that he had himself an intention at first of writing only a tragedy on the same subject. As the work grew under his hand, his soaring genius gave it the form and consistence, the variety and elegance, of an epic poem. After this he engaged in another, called "Paradise Regained;" the occasion of which was as follows: John Elwood, the quaker, who was his amanuensis, calling upon him at Chalfont, and the conversation turning upon Milton's great work, Elwood observed, "Thou hast said much upon Paradise Lost, but what hast thou to say upon Paradise Found?" Milton paused, and the next time they met, he showed Elwood the latter poem, saying, "This is owing to you." The "Paradise Regained," though possessing many beauties, is in all respects inferior to the "Paradise Lost;" yet it is remarkable that the author gave it the preference. Milton died at his house in Bunhill-row, in 1674, and lies interred in the parish church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where there is a monument to his memory, and another in Westminster-abbey, erected by William Benson. Besides the poems mentioned above, Milton wrote a drama on the Greek model, entitled "Samson Agonistes," which possesses uncommon beauties, though not adapted to theatrical representation. He also wrote a "History of England," to the Conquest; and several tracts. In his youth Milton was distinguished for personal beauty; his habits of life were those of a

HE WHO IS VERY INDULGENT TO HIMSELF, HAS SELDOM MUCH POLITENESS OR COMPLIANCE TO SPARE FOR OTHERS.

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THE HIGHEST KNOWLEDGE WE CAN POSSESS IS NOTHING MORE THAN THE SHORTEST AND CLAREST ROAD TO TRUTH.

student and philosopher, being strictly sober and temperate; and his chief relaxation consisted of music and conversation. Though warm and acrimonious in controversy, and possessing lordly notions of his rights as the head of a family, he is said to have been of a serene and cheerful temper, and particularly urbane in his intercourse with society. But whatever may be thought of his domestic virtues, there can be but one opinion with regard to the sublimity of his genius, and the extent of his erudition.

MILTON, WILLIAM CHARLES, viscount, eldest son of earl Fitzwilliam. He was elected to parliament for Malton in 1832, and succeeded to the representation of Northamptonshire on his father's accession to the peerage in 1833. Died, Nov. 1835.

MINERMUS, a Greek amatory poet of the sixth century B.C., who is said to have invented the pentameter measure; but only a few fragments of his poems are in existence.

MINA, DON FRANCISCO ESPOZ Y, a distinguished Spanish general, who, for a long time, was commander-in-chief of the Catalan army, was a native of Navarre, and born in 1782, at Ydociu, near Pampeluna. His nephew, Don Xavier Mina, a student at the university of Saragossa, first attracted notice in the war against the French invaders, by his courageous exploits at the head of a guerilla corps, which he had raised; but being taken prisoner in March, 1810, the command of the corps was transferred to Francisco, who soon rendered his name the terror of the enemy, by the harassing nature of guerilla warfare, and the incessant activity and admirable presence of mind he displayed. All the efforts of the French generals, backed as they were by vastly superior numbers, were unavailing; and though Napoleon had resolved to exterminate his division, and poured into Navarre 25,000 men for the purpose, Mina stood his ground, and eventually remained master of the province. Having co-operated in the blockade of Pampeluna, and recovered Saragossa and several other places, he had the mortification to find that, at the general peace in 1814, he had been labouring only to re-establish the despotic policy of Ferdinand VII., and he made an ineffectual effort in the cause of freedom to gain over the garrison of Pampeluna. He then sought an asylum in France; but whilst resident in the French capital, he was arrested by a commissary of police, employed by the Spanish ambassador. On this occasion the conduct of Louis XVIII. was most honourable: he dismissed the commissary, insisted upon the ambassador being recalled, and not only released Mina, but granted him a pension of 1000 francs. When the army of Cadiz, in 1822, unfurled the standard of freedom, by proclaiming the constitution of 1812, Mina hastened to Navarre, and was advancing against Pampeluna, at the head of a few hundreds of followers, when he was informed that the king had accepted the constitution. He was subsequently appointed captain-general of the three armies of Navarre, Catalonia, and Arragon; but when, by the intervention of France, Ferdi-

nand was again enabled to discard his professed adherence to the constitution, Mina left Spain for England, and arrived at Plymouth, Nov. 30, 1823. After the accession of Christina, he took an active part against Don Carlos; but many of his measures partook of the general sanguinary character of this unnatural warfare, and tended to tarnish the laurels he had formerly so nobly won. He suffered much from illness during the four months previous to his death, which happened in December, 1830. His body was interred at Barcelona, with all the honours due to his military fame. By a royal decree his widow was raised to the rank of a countess, and the Cortes settled a handsome pension both on her and on Mina's mother, who, at the time of his death, was in her 90th year.

MINOT, LAURENCE, an English poet, who flourished in the 14th century, whose works lay in obscurity, as well as his name, till accident discovered them to Mr. Tyrwhitt, while he was preparing his edition of Chaucer. A complete edition of them was published by Ritson, in 1794.

MINUCIUS FELIX, MARCUS, a rhetorician and writer of the third century, who is said to have been a native of Africa, and a lawyer by profession. He lived at Rome, where he wrote a dialogue in defence of Christianity, entitled "Octavius," which possesses very considerable merit, and was long ascribed to Arnobius, till Baudouin discovered the real author, in 1560. Another treatise, "De Fato," has also been ascribed to him.

MIRABAUD, JEAN BAPTISTE DE, perpetual secretary to the French academy, was at first a member of the congregation of the oratory, and afterwards served in the army. His works are, Translations of "Tasso's Jerusalem," and "Ariosto's Orlando," into French; "Alphabet de la Fee Gracieuse;" "Le Monde, son Origine, son Antiquite;" "Si utimur des Philosophes sur la Nature de l'Ame." In 1770 was published under his name, but falsely, an atheistical book, entitled the "System of Nature," in 2 vols., the real authors being Diderot and D'Holbach.

MIRABEAU, VICTOR RIQUETTI, marquis de, descended from an ancient family in Provence, but originally of Naples. He was one of the principal propagators of the doctrines of the French political economists, and wrote several books in support of them. His chief work is entitled "Ami des Hommes." Born, 1715; died, 1766.

MIRABEAU, HONORE GABRIEL RIQUETTI, count de, one of the most celebrated characters of the French revolution, was the son of the preceding, and born at Bignon, in Provence, in 1749. On leaving school, he entered the military service; and his intercourse with young and dissipated officers familiarized him to all their vices. His active mind, however, could not remain idle, and he read all the books which he could on the military art. He also fell in love; and his passion was marked by all the impetuosity of a strong and wild character. His father, who systematically thwarted his inclinations, now procured his confinement in a fortress on the island of

THE INTORICATION OF ANGER, LIKE THAT OF THE GRAPE, SHOWS US TO OTHERS, BUT HIDES US FROM OURSELVES.

hé. After his liberation, he went, as a volunteer, to Corsica, distinguished himself, and obtained a commission as captain of dragoons; but his father refusing to purchase him a regiment, he abandoned, though unwillingly, the military profession. In 1772 he espoused a rich heiress of Aix, at he soon squandered away the fortune he received with her, and plunged himself in debt. He was confined in different prisons, and on obtaining his liberty, eloped to Holland with the wife of the president Loménier. For this he was afterwards imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes, and remained there three years and a half. He then instituted an ineffectual law-suit against his wife, who obtained a separation from him. In 1784 he visited London, and afterwards Berlin; and he was variously employed in literary quarrels and occupations till the commencement of the French revolution. This offered Mirabeau an ample element for his activity. Imbibing the decisive doctrine of equality, and being disappointed in his attempts to become a deputy to the states-general from the noblesse of Provence, he opened a shop, over the door of which was inscribed, "Mirabeau, dealer in drapery." He was now elected deputy of the third estate of Aix, and by the courtiers he was termed the lebeian count. In this new capacity, his extraordinary eloquence, his talent, and his boldness, soon gave him irresistible weight in the assembly, and rendered him the idol of the people. At length, he entered into a treaty with the court, to use his influence in stopping the progress of republicanism. He required a pension of 40,000 francs a week, and the promise of such a diplomatic or ministerial post as he should elect, after the re-establishment of the royal authority. These demands were conceded, and he received the pension for several weeks. It was agreed that a dissolution of the assembly should be effected by an expression of the will of the nation, and that a new assembly should be conoked, composed of men of more moderate opinions. Before, however, he could carry his intentions into effect, a sudden illness terminated his existence, in 1791. His remains were honoured with a public funeral, and deposited in the Pantheon. His principal works are, "A Comparison between the great Condé and Scipio Africanus;" "History of Prussia under Frederic the Great," 8 vols.; "Original Letters containing an account of his Life and Amours," 2 vols.; "Secret History of the Court of Berlin," 2 vols., which book was burnt by the common executioner; "On Lettres de cachet;" and an "Essay on Despotism." Mirabeau was the creature of his passions; yet he possessed an energy and decision which yielded to no opposition, and an audacity of purpose which shrank before no difficulties.

MIRABEAU, BONIFACE RIQUETTI, viscount, younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1734; served in the French army against the English in America, but did not imbibe revolutionary principles therefrom. Being chosen a deputy to the states-general from the nobility of Limousin, he constantly resisted the re-union of the

three orders, defended the rights of the clergy, and opposed the progress of the revolution. In 1790 he emigrated to Germany, and raising a legion of loyalists, he joined the prince of Condé, and served under him with great reputation; but he was unequal to the fatigues to which he was exposed, and died in 1792.

MIRANDA, DON FRANCESCO, a general in the service of the French republic, and the earliest martyr in the cause of freedom in South America, was born at Caracas, of an ancient Spanish family. He presented to different courts plans for the emancipation of the Spanish American colonies, and with this view went to Paris in 1792, where he connected himself with Pétion and the Girondists. While waiting for an opportunity to commence operations in America, Miranda was appointed general of division, under Dumouriez. Some time after, he was imprisoned in consequence of his political intrigues. In 1794 he was liberated; but a few months only had elapsed before he received orders to quit France for renewed machinations. His order he evaded; but a second sentence of deportation, in 1797, obliged him to take refuge in England. In 1803 he returned to Paris, and was again banished, for taking part in an opposition to the first consul. Miranda now devoted himself, with all the energy of his character, to the accomplishment of a long cherished scheme, for overthrowing the Spanish dominion in America. Having procured some secret assistance, he sailed from New York in 1806, with one ship and a number of volunteers, and landed in Venezuela; but his attempts to rouse the inhabitants were altogether unsuccessful, and he found himself compelled to re-embark. In 1810, he renewed his attempt with more success, but was finally obliged to capitulate to the Spanish general Monteverde, who, in violation of the articles of surrender, treated him as a prisoner. Miranda was sent to Spain, and confined in the dungeons of the Inquisition at Cadiz, where, in 1816, he died, after an imprisonment of four years.

MIRANDOLA, GIOVANNI PICO DELLA, count and prince of Concordia, one of the brightest ornaments of literature in the fifteenth century, was born in 1463. In his youth he gave astonishing proofs of his genius; and when little more than twenty, he set up in all the universities of Italy a number of difficult problems in the sciences, which he engaged publicly to defend. This extraordinary young man died in 1494, at Florence, where he had resided some time, on terms of intimacy with the most learned and distinguished men of the age, particularly Lorenzo de' Medici and Politian.

MISSON, MAXIMILIAN, was an eminent French lawyer, who distinguished himself by his pleadings before the parliament of Paris, in behalf of the Protestants. He retired to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and afterwards travelled as tutor to an English nobleman. He published "A Voyage to Italy," 3 vols.; "A Tour in England;" and "Le Theatre sacré des Cévennes," in which the author betrayed his credulity and fanaticism by es-

THE PLEASURES OF AN EXALTED MIND ARE LIKE THE MORNING AIR, PURE AND INVIGORATING.

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pousing the cause of the French prophets. He died in London, in 1701.

MITAN, JAMES, an historical engraver of some celebrity. Born in London, 1776; died, 1822.

MITCHELL, JOSEPH, a dramatic writer, was born in Scotland, in 1684. He was patronized by Sir Robert Walpole, but died poor, owing to his extravagance and dissipated habits, in 1736. He wrote "The Fatal Extravagance," a tragedy; "The Highland Fair," a ballad opera; and "Poems," in 3 vols.

MITCHELL, SIR DAVID, an eminent naval commander in the reign of William III., was descended from a respectable family in Scotland. He commanded the Elizabeth of 70 guns at the battle off Beachy-head, where he behaved with great gallantry. In 1693 he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and in 1694 had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He was employed in bringing over to England and carrying back Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, and was also sent on a diplomatic mission to Holland. He died, in 1710.

MITCHELL, JAMES, minister of the Scottish Presbyterian church at Wooler for half a century; and in the early part of his life he was private tutor to Sir Walter Scott. Died, 1835.

MITCHELL, ANDREW, a British admiral, born in Scotland, about 1757. In 1776 he accompanied Sir Edward Vernon to India, as a midshipman; and while there his services were such that he was rapidly advanced to the rank of post-captain. On the commencement of hostilities with the French republic, he was appointed to the command of the Asia, of 64 guns, and next to the Impregnable, of 90. In 1795 he was made rear-admiral; and, in 1796, soon after his promotion as vice-admiral of the white, he joined Lord Duncan off the coast of Holland, and entering the Texel, the Dutch fleet surrendered to him without firing a shot. He was now created a knight of the Bath; in 1802 he was appointed commander-in-chief off the coast of America; and he died, at Bermuda, in 1808.

MITFORD, WILLIAM, an eminent historical and philological writer, was born in London, in 1734; studied at Queen's college, Oxford, and then at the Middle Temple; but he early quitted the profession of the law, and obtained a commission in the Hampshire militia, of which he rose to be colonel. He was, successively, M.P. for Newport, in Cornwall, Beeralston, and New Romney. He was professor of ancient history at the Royal Academy; and, besides his principal work, "The History of Greece," he published "An Essay on the Harmony of Language;" "A Treatise on the Military Force, and particularly the Militia of this Kingdom;" "Observations on the History of Christianity," &c. Died, 1827.

MITFORD, JOHN FREEMAN, baron REDSDALE, of Redesdale, in the county of Northumberland, an eminent English lawyer and statesman, was born in 1748. He was educated at New college, Oxford, and having studied at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar. Devoting himself to

Chancery practice, he soon obtained a high reputation; and in 1789, he published "A Treatise on Pleadings in Suits in the Court of Chancery." He was afterwards made a Welsh judge. In 1780 he was chosen M.P. for Beeralston; in 1793 he was appointed solicitor-general, and in that capacity he assisted in conducting the state trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall. He succeeded Sir John Scott (lord Eldon) as attorney-general, in 1799; and in 1801, when he sat in parliament for the borough of East Loos, he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, on the resignation of Mr. Addington. In 1802 he was raised to the peerage, and made lord chancellor, and a member of the privy council in Ireland; but he resigned the seals in March, 1806, in consequence of the death of Mr. Pitt. He died in 1830.

MITFORD, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, better known by the familiar appellation of "Jack Mitford," was a striking exemplar of those modern stoics, who seem determined to exalt the literary character, by a virtuous self-denial in all matters relating to gastronomy, and by an utter contempt of the vanities of life as regards external adornment. In sober seriousness (and the subject is indeed a serious one for a reflecting mind), Mitford's was a melancholy instance of degradation and penury, consequent on the loss of character and the misapplication of talent; but while we reflect that his misfortunes were the result of his own misconduct, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that hundreds of well-educated men, with intellectual endowments not a whit inferior to his, and with characters unstained by profligacy, are compelled to undergo privations scarcely less severe, and drag on their miserable existence, uncheered even by a distant ray of hope. Alas! such is the actual state of many who have nought to depend on but the productions of the brain; and though, for their relief in cases of the utmost emergency, London can boast of a noble institution, and one that is nobly supported too, so little can it effect towards the alleviation of this awfully-increasing calamity, that the task of those who undertake to dispense its bounties, is rendered as perplexing as it is gratifying. But to return from this digression. At an early age John Mitford entered into the royal navy, where he attained the rank of lieutenant; fought under Hood and Nelson; and at the end of the war retired on half-pay. But having, during the early investigation into the conduct of queen Caroline, been detected as the fabricator of some letters, and thereby lost not only his rank and emoluments, but also his station in society, he had to depend for support on his literary talents. It appears that his versatility was such, that it was a matter of little consequence to him, whether his theme were grave or gay, while the facility with which he wrote verse was really extraordinary; thus we find him editing the "Scourge" and "Bon Ton Magazines," and other works of a similar cast, while he edified the world by his contributions to religious periodicals, or charmed it by those lyric effusions, which were graced by the classic typography of

WHEN INTEREST PUTS ON THE MASK OF PATRIOTISM, IT IS HIGH TIME TO LOOK OUT FOR TRAITORS.

IF IT BE WORTH WHILE TO DO A THING AT ALL, IT IS ALWAYS WORTH WHILE TO DO IT WELL.

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a St. Giles's press, and rendered popular by the sweet voices of itinerant vocalists. It is not our intention to lengthen this notice by a recital of a variety of anecdotes illustrative of his erratic career, or the misery of his situation. It is sufficient to describe the method that it was thought necessary to adopt during the composition of his principal work, entitled "Johnny Newcome in the Navy," a poem descriptive of sea life. Johnstone, the publisher of it, well knew, that so long as Mitford had any cash in hand, not a line of the intended work would be written. He, therefore, each morning sent him a shilling, and a certain quantity of paper, which the poet engaged to fill with rhymes, and deliver at night. It was in the summer, and, fortunately for him, the weather was dry; he accordingly took up his lodging in a gravel pit, near the water-works, in Bayswater-fields; and there, having daily supplied himself with some bread and cheese, and as much gin as his finances would permit, he sat and wrote. His couch was made of grass and weeds; and by twisting the nettles which grew on each side, he formed a canopy, that served to shade him from the sun by day, and to screen him from the wind by night. Here he remained for forty-three days and nights, in which time the poem was finished; and, it is said, that he neither caught cold, nor suffered any inconvenience from the exposure. His death was strikingly illustrative of his life. For years he had been an inmate of one of those wretched lodging-houses which abound in the parish of St. Giles; and in the workhouse of that parish he breathed his last, in December, 1831.

MITHRIDATES, king of Pontus, surnamed the Great, ascended the throne at the age of thirteen years, B.C. 134, and when he became of age, travelled through Asia, partly to learn the customs, laws, manners, and languages of the inhabitants, and partly to examine the territories of his neighbours, of which he meditated the conquest. After an absence of three years, he returned, attacked Paphlagonia, and divided it with his ally, the king of Bithynia. The Romans, who had declared the country free, threatened him with a war; but Mithridates was so little alarmed at this menace, that he even possessed himself of Galatia, which had placed itself under the protection of Rome. After various acts of perfidy and aggression, Mithridates declared himself against the Romans, suddenly fell upon Cappadocia and Bithynia at the same time, and was successful at the opening of the war. Sylla and Lucullus, however, prevailed against him, and he acceded to a very humiliating peace, but soon renewed the war against Murena, and though defeated by that general, obtained some ultimate advantages. The war continued to rage with alternate success, till at length Pompey obtained a great victory over him, near the Euphrates, B.C. 66. Mithridates fled to Tigranes, who had before been one of his most efficient allies, but that monarch now refused him an asylum. He then took refuge in the dominions of a Scythian prince, and sent ambassadors to Pompey to sue for peace, but

the Romans insisted upon having his person. Meanwhile, an insurrection broke out in his army, and his son Pharnaces was proclaimed king. Unable to reduce the rebels to their duty, and seeing no hope of retrieving his fortunes, he threw himself on his sword B.C. 64, having ruled Pontus fifty-nine years.

MITZLER, LAURENCE CHARLES DE KOLLOP, an eminent German musical composer, was born at Vettlesheim, in 1711; received his education at Ansbach; and, in 1731, removed to the university of Leipzig, where he not only perfected himself in musical science, but made a considerable proficiency in mathematics and natural philosophy. He afterwards settled at Warsaw, where he became so great a favourite at the court, as to obtain from the king a patent of nobility. His principal works are, "A Musical Library," 3 vols.; and "The Elements of Thorough Bass." Died, 1778.

MOEBIUS, GEORGE, a Lutheran divine, was born at Lancha, in Thuringia, in 1618; became professor of theology at Leipzig; and died there, in 1697. He was the author of a work on the Pagan Oracles, against Vandale.

MOEBIUS, GODFREY, professor of medicine at Jena, was born at Lancha, in 1611, and died at Halle, in 1664. He wrote "Physiological Principles of Medicine," and other works.—His son, GODFREY, was also a physician, and published "Synopsis Medicine Practicæ."

MOEHSEN, JOHN CHARLES WILLIAM, physician to Frederic the Great, was born at Berlin, in 1722; studied at Jena and Halle; and was a member of various learned institutions. He wrote several works relating to the history of medicine and its professors; and died in 1795.

MOELLENDORF, RICHARD JOACHIM HENRY, Count de, a Prussian general, born in 1724. His behaviour at the battles of Molwitz and Kotowitz, in the first Silesian war, having attracted the notice of Frederic II., whom he accompanied thither as a page, he was promoted to a company in the guards; became a colonel in 1761, afterwards lieutenant-general, and in 1763 governor of Berlin. During the disgraceful dismemberment of Poland, in 1793, he commanded the Prussian troops, and did everything in his power to alleviate the misfortunes of the Poles. On his return home he was created a field-marshal and governor of South Prussia; and succeeded the duke of Brunswick in the command of the Prussian army on the Rhine, in 1794, when he gained the victory of Kaiserslautern. He was present at the battles of Jena and Auerstadt, where he was wounded; and he died in 1816.

MOESER, JUSTUS, an eminent German advocate and author, was born at Osnaburg, in 1720; was educated at Jena and Göttingen; acquired great popularity on his return to his native place as an advocate, and counsellor of justice; and died in 1794.

MOINE, STEPHEN LE, a Protestant divine, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1624; was professor of theology at Leyden; and died in 1689. His works, collected

WE OFTEN SEE CHARACTERS IN THE WORLD, WHICH WE SHOULD CALL RIDICULOUSLY EXTRAVAGANT IN A BOOK.

IN THE HANDS OF WISDOM ALL THINGS BECOME SUBSERVIENT BY THEIR USE, AND SALUTARY BY THEIR APPLICATION.

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into two volumes, are entitled "Varia Sacra."

MOINE, PETER LE, a French poet, born in 1602; of whom Boileau remarked, "that he was too wrong-headed to be much commended, and too much of a poet to be strongly condemned." His principal work was an epic poem in 18 books, entitled, "Saint Louis, ou la Sainte Couronne reconquise sur les Infidèles." Died, 1672.

MOINE, FRANCIS LE, an eminent painter, was born at Paris, about 1668. He was employed four years on the "Apotheosis of Hercules," in the saloon at Versailles; for which he had a pension of 3000 livres. His designs were generally incorrect, though his heads were always graceful and pleasing. He committed suicide in a fit of melancholy, in 1737.

MOLA, PETER FRANCIS, an eminent painter, born in 1609, at Coldra, in the Milanese. He was a pupil of Albani, and is distinguished both as a landscape and historical painter. Died, 1665.

MOLAI, JAMES DE, the last grand master of the knights templars, was a native of Burgundy. He was admitted into the order about 1265; and, having signalized himself by his valour in Palestine, was unanimously elected grand master on the death of William de Beaujeu. The great wealth and power of the templars, their pride and their dissolute manners, created them a multitude of enemies, and led to their destruction. At length, Philippe le Bel, king of France, and pope Clement V., formed a plan for their extermination. They were accused of heresy, impiety, and various crimes revolting to human nature. In 1307, all the templars throughout France were arrested, at the same hour, and they were tried and convicted, some on their own confessions, and others on such evidence as could be procured. Fifty-seven were committed to the flames, in 1311; and after an imprisonment of seven years De Molai shared their fate, at Paris, in 1314, declaring his innocence to the last.

MOLE, MATTHEW, a French magistrate, remarkable for his probity and courage in the most troublesome times, was born at Paris, in 1584; became president of the parliament, and keeper of the seals; and died in 1636.

MOLE, FRANCIS RENE, an eminent French comedian, born at Paris, in 1734. During the progress of the revolution he became an associate of the Jacobins, and impudently officiated in the church of St. Roch, as the priest of the goddess of Reason. Died, 1802.

MOLE, JOHN, an Englishman who was eminent for his skill and knowledge in the science of algebra. Born of poor but respectable parents, Mr. Mole was indebted to a fortuitous circumstance for the discovery of his talent. Having, when a farmer's servant, been sent to a carpenter's shop for a load of timber, a workman asked him whether he could tell how many cubical quarters of larch could be cut out of a solid foot of wood; upon which Mole replied, he could tell how many could be cut out of ten thousand solid feet. He then answered the question,—how many far-

things there were in a million of moldores, of the value of twenty-seven shillings each. Hitherto Mole had set down his figures in chalk, and asked his fellow-servants to decipher them; but from that period he applied diligently to acquire a knowledge of figures. He died in 1827.

MOLESWORTH, ROBERT, viscount, an Irish statesman, born at Dublin in 1686, and educated in Trinity college. When James II. landed in Ireland, he caused his estate to be confiscated; but on the settlement of affairs, under William III., he was made a privy-councillor, and sent ambassador to Copenhagen, where he had a dispute with the king, which induced him to return home abruptly. He then published "An Account of Denmark;" which was considered as a libel on the country, and complained of as such by the Danish ambassador in London. In 1714 he was made a commissioner of trade and plantations; and two years afterwards raised to the Irish peerage. He died in 1725.

MOLEVILLE, ANTHONY FRANCIS BERTRAND DE, a French statesman, was born at Toulouse, in 1744. He was minister of the marine in the reign of Louis XVI.; and when the revolution broke out he sought an asylum in England; where he resided twenty-two years, and published "Memoirs of the Revolution," and several other works on that subject. During his residence in London he acquired such a command of the English language as to write in it "A History of England." Died, at Paris, 1819.

MOIERE, JOHN BAPTIST POQUELIN DE, the most celebrated among the French writers of comedy, was born at Paris, in 1622. His father was valet-de-chambre and upholsterer to the king; and when he became infirm, Moliere was obliged to officiate for him in the royal household, in which capacity he attended Louis XIII. to Narbonne, in 1641. On his return to Paris his passion for the stage was unconquerable; he became a provincial actor, and began also to display his dramatic powers as an author. In 1662 he produced his "Etourdi;" and, having the patronage of the prince de Conti, he finally established himself at Paris. His reputation was carried to its highest summit when the "Tartuffe" appeared; and the piece was played and applauded, after it had been kept back for years by the clamour of false devotees. In this, hypocrisy is fully unveiled; the characters are equally various and true; and the dialogue is elegant and natural. For twenty years Moliere wrote for the stage; and being all the time an actor also, and interrupted by various avocations, his fertility was most extraordinary. His last piece was the celebrated "Le Malade Imaginaire," to the fourth representation of which he fell a sacrifice. He himself acted the imaginary sick man in the piece; but labouring at the time under a pulmonary complaint, and exerting himself with unusual spirit, his efforts brought on the rupture of a blood-vessel, by which he was suffocated. Moliere may be regarded as the true father of French comedy; and Voltaire styles him

IF THE RINGS OF FRIENDSHIP BE MOISTENED WITH THE OIL OF SINCERITY, THEY MAY DEFT THE RUPT OF TIME.

WHEN WE COMBAT ERROR WITH ANY OTHER WEAPON THAN ARGUMENT, WE FEAR MORE THAN THOSE WE ATTACK.

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"the best comic writer of any nation." He chased away a great share of the coxcombs, false wit, and pedantry of the day; and his works may be considered as a history of the manners, fashions, and tastes of the times. In private life he was humane and benevolent in a high degree; and no one had more friends of rank and talent, or was more lamented by them; but his matrimonial connexion with a young actress, whose conduct subjected him to great annoyances, embittered his domestic enjoyments. He died in 1673.

MOLIERES, JOSEPH PRIVAT DE, a philosophical writer, was born at Tarascon, in 1677; became a member of the congregation of the Oratory; and was a pupil of Malebranche, on whose death he quitted the society, and devoted himself wholly to physics and mathematics. He was afterwards professor of philosophy at the Royal college; and died in 1742. His works are, "Philosophical Lectures," 4 vols.; "Mathematical Lectures;" and "La Premier Partie des Elements de Geometrie."

MOLIN, JAMES, usually called Dumoulin, a celebrated French physician, was born in 1666; became chief physician to the army in Catalonia, at the age of twenty-six; and on his return to Paris, in 1706, added to his reputation by his cure of the prince of Conde. In his medical practice he was so partial to venesection, that it is supposed Le Sage intended to satirize him under the character of Dr. Sangrado. Died, 1755.

MOLINA, LOUIS DE, a Spanish Jesuit and theologian, was born at Cuenca, in 1535; was professor of theology at Evora for twenty years; and died in 1601. He was the author of a treatise on Free Will, entitled "De Concordia Gratiae et liberi Arbitrii," which gave rise to such a furious contest between the Dominicans and the Jesuits, that the pope found it advisable to issue a bull, in order to suppress it.

MOLINET, CLAUDE DU, canon-regular and procurator-general of the congregation of St. Genevieve, was born at Chalons sur Marne, in 1620, and died in 1687. He was the author of "The Epistles of Stephen, bishop of Tournay, with notes;" "History of the Popes by Medals;" and other works illustrative of ecclesiastical antiquities. He collected a large cabinet of curiosities, and placed the library of St. Genevieve in the state for which it is so celebrated.

MOLINET, JOHN, a French poet, of the 15th century; author of "Faites et Dits," &c. He was almoner and librarian to Margaret of Austria, and historiographer to the house of Burgundy. Died, 1507.

MOLINIER, WILLIAM, a celebrated troubadour of the 14th century, whose "Lays d'Amors," is a curious monument of the state of literature in the south of France at that period.

MOLINOS, MICHAEL, a Spanish theologian, and founder of the sect called Quietists, was born in 1627, at Saragossa, but passed the greater part of his life at Rome, where, in 1675, he published his celebrated "Spiritual Guide," which was condemned by the Inquisition ten years after its first appearance, and the author sentenced to

perpetual imprisonment. He died a captive, in 1696. The followers of Molinos, of whom Madame Guyon was the principal, were called Quietists, because they maintained, that religion consists in an abstraction of the mind from external and finite objects.

MOLLER, HENRY, a protestant divine, who distinguished himself as Hebrew professor of Wirtemberg: He died at Hamburg, of which place he was a native, in 1589.

MOLLOY, CHARLES, a political writer and dramatist, was born in Dublin, and educated at Trinity-college. He afterwards became a student of the Middle Temple, and was the editor of a political paper, called "Common Sense." He died in 1767. His plays are, "The Perplexed Couple;" "The Coquet;" and "Half-pay Officers."—Another CHARLES MOLLOY, was a lawyer of the Inner Temple, and the author of a once popular work, entitled "De Jure Maritimo et Navali." He died in 1690.

MOLYNEUX, SIR WILLIAM, a gallant knight in the reign of Henry VIII., who displayed great bravery at the battle of Flodden-field. On his death-bed he gave this advice to his son; "Let the under-wood grow; the tenants are the support of a family, and the commonalty are the strength of a kingdom. Improve this fairly; but force not violently, either your bounds, or your rents, above your forefathers."

MOLYNEUX, WILLIAM, an ingenious mathematician, was born at Dublin, in 1656. The philosophical society, established at Dublin in 1683, owed its origin to his endeavours, and he became the first secretary. Soon after, he was appointed surveyor-general of the works, and chief engineer. In 1685, he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and in 1689 he settled with his family at Chester, where he employed himself in finishing his "Treatise on Dioptrics," which was published in 1692. In this year he returned to Dublin, and was chosen one of the representatives for that city. Besides the above, he wrote "Sclerothicum Telescopium;" also, "The Case of Ireland stated, in relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament in England;" and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—SAMUEL MOLYNEUX, his son, was born at Chester, in 1689; became secretary to George II., when Prince of Wales, and was distinguished by his skill in astronomy.

MOLZA, FRANCIS MARIA, an Italian poet, was born at Modena, in 1469. He excelled in various kinds of poetry, combining elegance of style with striking imagery and elevated ideas; but he was a man of dissipated manners, and died a victim to his vices and licentiousness, in 1544.—His granddaughter, TARGUINIA MOLZA, who married Paul Porrino, was born in 1542, and died in 1617. Her works consist of translations from Plato, and other classical writers; with Latin and Italian poems, for which her family was honoured by the Roman senate with a patent of citizenship.

MONARDES, NICHOLAS, a Spanish phy-

BEFORE YOU SET YOUR HEART UPON ANYTHING, CONSIDER MATURELY WHETHER IT WILL ADD TO YOUR HAPPINESS.

HE THAT HATH AN ESTATE SUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN AN ARMY, HAD NEED HAVE AN ARMY TO MAINTAIN HIS ESTATE.

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sician, was born at Seville, and educated at Alcalá; after which he settled in his native place, and died there in 1578. His works are, "De secunda vena in Pleuritide inter Græcos et Arabes concordia;" "De Rosa, et partibus ejus," and "Dos Libros de las cosas que se traen de las Indias Occidentales, que sirven al uso de Medicina." This last work has been translated into Latin, French, Italian, and English; and the name of Monardes is perpetuated by the botanical genus Monarda, in the class Diandria of Linnæus.

MONBEILLARD, PHILIBERT GUENEAU, a distinguished French naturalist, born at Semur, in 1720. He obtained great reputation in the scientific world, by his continuation of the "Collection Académique," a work consisting of every interesting circumstance in the memoirs of the learned societies of Europe; afterwards became the associate of Buffon, in his great work on natural history; nor was any difference of style in their writings observed, until Buffon himself announced him in his preface. Died, 1785.

MONCONYS, BALTHASAR DE, a traveller, was born at Lyons. After receiving a liberal education at the university of Salamanca, he visited the East, for the purpose of tracing the remains of the philosophy of Trismegistus and Zoroaster; but returned without accomplishing the object of his mission; and died in 1665. His travels were printed in 3 vols.

MONCRIF, FRANCIS AUGUSTIN PARADIS DE, a member of the French academy, was born at Paris, in 1687; became the favourite of fashionable society, by his musical, theatrical, and poetical talents; and died in 1770. His principal works are, "An Essay on the Art of Pleasing," and a romance, entitled "Les Ames Rivaless."

MONGAULT, NICHOLAS HUBERT, a French writer, was born at Paris, in 1674. He became a member of the congregation of the Oratory; but after teaching with reputation in the college at Mons, he quitted the society, and went to live with the archbishop of Toulouse, who procured him a priory. He was afterwards tutor to the duke de Chartres, son of the duke of Orleans; was made secretary-general to the French infantry, and obtained other places through the interest of his pupil. He was also a member of the French Academy, and that of Inscriptions. Died, 1746.

MONGE, GASPARD, a celebrated French mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Beaune, in 1746; taught physics and mathematics at the military school of Metz; became a member of the Academy of Sciences, in 1780; was made minister of the marine, in 1792; and was one of the founders of the Polytechnic school. In 1796, he was commissioned to go to Italy, and collect the treasures of art and science from the countries conquered by the French; and, in 1798, he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, where he was chosen president of the Institute of Cairo. Napoleon, when emperor, made him a senator, created him count of Felissim, and gave him an estate in Westphalia, accompanied by a present of two

hundred thousand francs. On the return of the Bourbons he was deprived of all his offices and emoluments; and he died in 1818. His principal works are, "Descriptive Geometry;" "The Application of Analysis to the Geometry of Surfaces," and a "Treatise on Statics."

MONGE, Lieut.-colonel, a French officer employed by Napoleon, after his return from Elba, to go secretly to Vienna, to bring off Maria Louisa and her son to France. He succeeded, by various disguises, to reach Vienna, and was very near accomplishing his purpose, when the Austrian police got information of the plan, and Monge was compelled to fly. He got back to France, and fought bravely in the battle of Waterloo; but, was eventually reduced to such distress, as to work as a common labourer, and died in the hospital of St. Louis, in 1829.

MONK, GEORGE, duke of Albemarle, a distinguished military commander, and a great promoter of the restoration of Charles II., was the son of Sir Thomas Monk, of Potheridge, near Torrington, in Devonshire, and born in 1608. Being a younger son, he entered the army as a volunteer, and served under his relation Sir Richard Grenville, in an expedition to Spain and in the Netherlands. On the breaking out of the war between Charles I. and the Scotch in 1639, he obtained a colonel's commission, and attended his majesty in both his expeditions to the north. When the Irish rebellion began in 1641, his services there were so important, that the lords justices thought proper to appoint him governor of Dublin. On his return to England he was sent to relieve Nantwich, where he was taken prisoner by the army belonging to the parliament, and sent to the Tower, where he remained till 1646. The royal cause being now ruined, he obtained his liberty on condition of taking a command in Ireland, where he concluded a peace with the rebels, which displeased the parliament, who passed a vote of censure upon him for it. Cromwell, however, who thought highly of his military talents, made him lieutenant-general, and gave him the chief command in Scotland. But the sagacious usurper had strong suspicions of Monk's sincerity; and not long before his death wrote him a letter, to which he added this postscript: "There be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is said to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart: I pray you use your diligence to apprehend him and send him up to me." On the decease of the protector, the resignation of power by his son, and the contest of parties which subsequently took place, he availed himself of the commanding situation which he occupied, to crush the republicans, and promote the recall and restoration of the Stuart family to the throne, in the person of Charles II. As the reward of his loyalty, he was created duke of Albemarle, with a pension of seven thousand pounds a-year, made a privy-councillor, and invested with the order of the garter. In 1664, he was appointed admiral of the fleet in conjunction with prince

HE THAT CAN PLEASE NOBODY, IS NOT SO MUCH TO BE PITIED, AS HE THAT NOBODY CAN PLEASE.

POSTERITY IS AN HONEST JUDGE, WHOSE DECISIONS ARE ON THE SIDE OF TRUTH AND JUSTICE.

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pert, and in 1666, obtained a great victory over the Dutch, in a tremendous tide, which lasted three days. He died 1670, and was buried in Westminster-bey.

MONK, MARY, daughter of lord Molesworth, and wife of George Monk, esq., is celebrated for her poetical genius. She was well acquainted with the Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish languages. Died, 1715.

MONMOUTH, JAMES, duke of, a natural son of Charles II., was born at Rotterdam, 1650. He was distinguished by his personal attractions, his affable address, and his generous generosity; hence he became very popular. But he was weak-minded and imprudent; and had he not resigned himself to the guidance of the restless and ambitious Shaftesbury, who flattered him with the hopes of succeeding to the crown, his popularity would never have become dangerous. He was concerned in various plots, which had for their object the exclusion of a duke of York from the crown; and he was, in consequence, ordered by Charles II. to leave the kingdom. On the accession of James II., being urged to the act by some of his intimates, he landed at Lyme, with scarcely hundred followers (June, 1685); but his numbers were soon increased, and he assumed the title of king, and asserted the legitimacy of his birth. His forces were defeated, and the duke himself was made prisoner, having been found in the disguise of a peasant, lying at the bottom of a ditch, overcome with hunger, fatigue, and anxiety. He nobly refused to betray his accomplices, and conducted himself with much firmness on the scaffold, where his head was severed from his body, after four unsuccessful blows. The people, of whom he was still a favourite, believed that the person executed was not Monmouth; and it was probably this belief which has led some to conjecture that the famous "Iron Mask" was the duke of Monmouth.

MONNETT, ANTHONY GRIMOALD, an eminent French chemist, and inspector-general of the mines, was born in Auvergne, 1734. He was one of the very few who cultivated the science, that rejected the vain discoveries and theories of Lavoisier; and it consequently lessened his reputation. He wrote a variety of works, besides analyses and memoirs in the *Journal de Physique*; and died in 1817.

MONNOYE, BERNARD DE LA, a French poet and miscellaneous writer; born, at Dijon, 1641; died, at Paris, 1727.

MONRO, JOHN, an eminent physician, who devoted his attention to the treatment of insanity, was born at Greenwich, in Kent, 1715, and was the son of Dr. James Monro, physician to the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem, whom he succeeded. Died, 1791.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, an eminent physician and anatomist, of Scottish descent, was born in London, in 1697. After studying under Cheselden, and travelling on the continent for improvement, he was, in 1712, appointed professor and demonstrator of anatomy to the company of surgeons at Edinburgh; where, soon after, he instituted

that course of instruction for which his medical school is so highly celebrated. This was followed by the foundation of an hospital, where he delivered courses of clinical lectures; and also formed a society for collecting and publishing professional papers; the result of which appeared in six volumes of "Medical Essays;" and two more on "Physical and Literary Subjects." Besides the papers contained in these volumes, the doctor published a work, entitled "Osteology, or a Treatise on the Anatomy of the Bones;" and an "Account of the Success of Inoculation in Scotland." Died, 1767. — His eldest son, Dr. ALEXANDER MONRO, succeeded, on the death of his father, to the anatomical professorship; and published numerous works, among which are, "Observations on the Nervous System;" "The Structure and Physiology of Fishes;" "A Description of the Bursæ Mucosæ;" "Three Treatises on the Brain, Eye, and Ear;" "Observations on the Crural Hernia;" "Outlines of the Anatomy of the Human Body," 4 vols. — His second son, Dr. DONALD MONRO, became a physician in the army; and wrote "Observations on the Means of preserving the Health of Soldiers," 2 vols.; and a "Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry," 4 vols. Died, 1802.

MONROE, JAMES, a president of the United States, was born, in 1758, in Westmoreland county, Virginia. He entered the revolutionary army as a cadet, and, being soon after appointed a lieutenant, marched to New York, where he joined the army under Washington. He was engaged in the battle of Harlem Heights, in that of White Plains, in the retreat through the Jerseys, and in the attack on Trenton. In the last, he was in the vanguard, and received a ball through his left shoulder. For his conduct in this action, he was promoted to a captaincy. Subsequently he was attached to the staff of general Lord Stirling, with the rank of major, and he fought by the side of Lafayette, when that officer was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of colonel; and at the end of the contest, in 1783, he was elected a member of congress. In May, 1794, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France, but recalled from this mission in 1796, by president Washington, with strong marks of dissatisfaction, for having succumbed too much to the overbearing policy of the French Directory. He went, however, to London in the same capacity, at a juncture of great importance, and, in 1811, was appointed secretary of state. Six years afterwards, the war department being in a very embarrassed state, he was chosen president, in 1817, as the successor of Mr. Madison, and, in 1821, re-elected by a vote unanimous, with a single exception. He died on the 4th of July, 1831, the anniversary of American independence.

MONSON, SIR WILLIAM, an English naval officer, was born at South Carlton, in Lincolnshire, in 1569; was educated at Balliol college, Oxford; entered the naval service; served in several expeditions in the reign of Elizabeth; and was knighted by the earl of Essex, for his conduct in the

IT REQUIRES MORE MAGNANIMITY TO GIVE UP WHAT IS WRONG, THAN TO MAINTAIN THAT WHICH IS RIGHT.

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expedition to Cadiz. In the reign of James I. he distinguished himself against the Dutch, and died in 1643.

MONSTRELET, ENGUERRAND DE, a French chronicler, of the 15th century, born about 1390, and died in 1453. He was provost of Cambrai, and bailiff of Wallin-court; and wrote a chronicle of events, from the year 1400 to 1453, the year in which he died.

MONTAGU, EDWARD, earl of Sandwich, a distinguished naval commander in the reign of Charles II., was born in 1625. At the age of eighteen he raised a regiment in the service of parliament, and was present in several battles; but in the Dutch war he left the army for the navy, and was associated with Blake in the Mediterranean. Afterwards he commanded the fleet in the north sea; but at his return was deprived of it on suspicion of being in the royal interest. Monk, however, procured him to be replaced; and he conveyed the king to England; after which he was created earl of Sandwich. In the war of 1664 he commanded under the duke of York, and had a principal share in the great battle of June 3, 1665. On the renewal of hostilities with the Dutch, he was again employed; and in the battle of Southwold-bay, after he had by his conduct rescued a great part of the fleet from the most imminent danger, and given astonishing proofs of his bravery, his ship caught fire, on which he leaped into the sea and was drowned, in 1672.

MONTAGU, Lady MARY WORTLEY, a lady distinguished for her literary attainments, was the eldest daughter of Evelyn, duke of Kingston, and born, about 1690, at Thoresby, in Nottinghamshire. She made a great proficiency in the Latin and Greek languages, under the superintendence of bishop Burnet. In 1712 she married Mr. Edward Wortley Montagu, whom she accompanied in his embassy to Constantinople, from which place she wrote "Letters" to Mr. Pope, Mr. Addison, and other eminent literati of the time, which are very interesting, and contain many curious facts respecting the manners of the Turks. She is also memorable for having first introduced the practice of inoculation into this country, for which millions have had cause to bless her memory. She closed a life marked by a great variety of adventures, in 1762. Her collected works have been published in six volumes; and her "Letters" certainly place her at the head of female epistolary writers in Great Britain.

MONTAGU, EDWARD WORTLEY, son of the preceding, was born at Warncliffe-lodge, in Yorkshire, about 1714. He received his education at Westminster school, whence he eloped, and became a chimney-sweep. His family had given him up as lost, when a gentleman recognised him in the street, and took him home to his father. He escaped a second time, and engaged with a master of a fishing smack; after which he shipped himself on board a vessel bound to Spain, where he served a mute. In this situation he was discovered, and conveyed home to his friends, who placed him under a tutor, with whom he travelled abroad. His father being rather scanty in

his remittances, owing probably to the son's extravagance, the tutor is said to have committed a curious fraud to obtain a supply. This was the printing a book, entitled, "Observations on the Rise and Fall of Ancient Republics, by Edward Wortley Montagu, esq." This work, whether the production of the son or not, gave great pleasure to the old gentleman, who acknowledged it in a handsome manner. On his return to England, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, where he sat in two successive parliaments. His future conduct was marked by eccentricities, not less extraordinary than those by which he had been distinguished in the early part of his life. He went to Italy, where he professed the Roman catholic religion, and from that he apostatized to Mahometanism. After passing many years in Egypt, and other countries on the Mediterranean coasts, he died as he was about to return to England, at Padua, in 1776.

MONTAGU, GEORGE, an eminent naturalist, was a native of Wiltshire. He devoted his particular attention to the study of ornithology and conchology; and was the author of "An Ornithological Dictionary," and "Testacea Britannica, or Natural History of British Shells." Died, at Knowle, near Kingsbridge, Devon, 1815.

MONTAGUE, ELIZABETH, an eminent female writer, was the daughter of Matthew Robinson, esq. of Yorkshire, and was born in 1720. She had an opportunity of prosecuting her studies under the direction of Conyers Middleton, to whom she was probably indebted for the tincture of learning which so remarkably influenced her character and manners. About 1742 she married Edward Montague, a descendant of the first earl of Sandwich. Mrs. Montague published "An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakespeare," which obtained a great and deserved reputation. She formed a literary society, known by the name of the "Blue Stocking Club," from the circumstance that Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, a gentleman belonging to it, wore stockings of that colour. Mrs. Montague was noticed for another peculiarity, that of giving an annual dinner on May-day to the chimney-sweepers of the metropolis. She died in 1800; and her epistolary correspondence, in four volumes, was afterwards published.

MONTAIGNE, MICHAEL DE, a celebrated French essayist, was born in 1533, at the castle belonging to his family, in Ferrard. His father, Pierre Eyquem, seigneur de Montaigne, bestowed the greatest care on the cultivation of his son's promising talents; and after a course of suitable instruction, Montaigne became a parliamentary counsellor, but his aversion to the duties of the station led him to retire from it. The study of man was his favourite occupation, and he therefore devoted himself entirely to philosophical subjects. He quiet, however, was disturbed by the troubles which distracted France in consequence of the cruel persecutions of the Huguenots; his castle was plundered by the leaguers, and he himself was ill-treated by their adversaries. To these causes of distress was added the plague, which broke

THAT SAFETY WHICH IS BUILT UPON THE FEARS OF OTHERS, CONTAINS WITHIN ITSELF THE SEEDS OF ITS OWN DESTRUCTION.

WE SHOULD NOT EVEN STRIKE A DOG WITHOUT A SUSPICION REASON TO BEAR US THROUGH ALL THE COURTES OF MORALITY.

in Guéenne, in 1586, and compelled him to leave his estate, with his family, and under the country, which was in the theatre of all kinds of atrocities. He then resided some time in Paris, but ultimately returned home, and died in 1592. His celebrated "Essays" contain a treasure of wisdom, and may still be deemed one of the most popular books in the French language. Their style, without being pure or correct, is simple, bold, lively, and energetic. Cardinal du Perron emphatically calls them the breviary of honest men; and La Harpe observes, "it is not a book are reading, but a conversation to which are listening; and he persuades, because does not teach."

MONTALVAN, DON LUIS PEREZ DE, an eminent Spanish dramatist in the reign of Philip IV., whose writings are distinguished by good taste and sound judgment. Died, 1680.

MONTALEMBERT, MARK RENÉ, marshal de France, a French general, was born in 1732, at Angoulême; entered the army early in life, and in the seven years' war was attached to the staff of the armies of Russia and Sweden, to give an account of military operations to the French ministry. He published a work on Fortification; besides three volumes of correspondence on military subjects; and papers in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences*.

MONTANUS, the founder of a new sect, the second century, was a native of Syria. He affected to be a prophet; and, having deceived two rich ladies, named Iscilla and Maximilla, by his pretended prophecy, and exalted them into prophetesses, asserted it as an article of faith, that the newness of the spirit was imparted to these chosen vessels to complete the mystery of eternal redemption. Among others who fell into this delusion, were Tertullian and Eodotus.

MONTANUS, BENEDICT ARIAS, a Spanish Benedictine, was born at Frexeneda, in Escomadura, in 1527, and educated at Alcalá. He was at the council of Trent; and on his return to Spain was employed in editing a Syriac Bible, in 8 vols. He was one of the most learned divines of the 16th century; and died at Seville, in 1598.

MONTANUS, or DA MONTE, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian physician, was born at Verona, in 1488. He was sent to study the law at Padua, instead of which he applied to physic, and became professor of medicine. He died in 1551. He translated into Latin the works of Ætius; the poem of Mevius; the Argonautics of Orpheus; and the *Tragopodagra* of Lucian.

MONTAUSIER, CHARLES DE ST. MAURE, duke of, was born in Touraine, in 1610, and died in 1690. He was governor to the dauphin, to which office he was appointed in 1658; and such was his character for integrity, and the upright manner in which he always conducted himself, that he was called the people "the virtuous man who always tells the truth." Died, 1690.

MONTUCULLI, RAYMOND DE, a celebrated general, was born in 1608, of a distinguished family in the Modenese, and entered into the service of the emperor of

Germany. In 1634, at the head of two thousand horse, he surprised ten thousand Swedes, and took their baggage and artillery; but he was soon after defeated, and taken prisoner. In 1637 he defeated Razolai, prince of Transylvania; in 1684 he gained a splendid victory over the Turks at St. Gothard; and in 1675 and 1676, he commanded on the Rhine, and foiled all the efforts of Turenne and the prince of Condé by his masterly manoeuvres. He died in 1680. Montecuculi wrote some excellent "Memoirs" on the military art, and a treatise on the "Art of Reigning."

MONTEMAYOR, GEORGE DE, a Castilian poet, was born in 1520, and took his name from the place of his birth. After serving in the army, he was employed at the court of Philip II.; where he died in 1562. He wrote "Diana," a pastoral romance, which was continued by Gaspar Polo.

MONTEREUIL, BERNARDIN, a learned Jesuit, born at Paris, in 1589, and died in 1646. His chief works are, "A History of the early State of the Church," and "A Life of Jesus Christ," which is highly esteemed.

MONTESQUIEU, CHARLES DE SECONDAI, baron DE, was born at the castle of Brede, near Bourdeaux, in 1689; and in 1716 became president of the parliament of Bourdeaux. His first appearance as an author was in the publication of the "Persian Letters," a work which gave proofs of a fine genius and a solid judgment. In 1728 he was admitted a member of the academy, on which occasion he delivered an eloquent discourse. Having given up his civil employments he went on his travels, and remained in England three years. After his return he retired to his estate, and there completed his work "On the Causes of the Grandeur and Declension of the Romans," which was published in 1734. His greatest performance, however, is the "Spirit of Laws," which came out in 1748, and, though attacked by some writers, secured its ground in the estimation of the literary world. His other works are, "The Temple of Gnides;" a piece called "Lysimachus;" and an "Essay on Taste." Burke characterizes him as "a genius not born in every country, or every time,—with a Herculean robustness of mind, and nerves not to be broken with labour." He died in 1755.

MONTEZUMA, emperor of Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion. Having, by his despotic government, made himself many enemies, they willingly joined Cortez, and assisted him in his progress. Seized in the heart of his capital, and kept as a hostage at the Spanish quarters, he was at first treated with respect, which was soon changed into insult, and fetters were put on his legs. He was at length obliged to acknowledge his vassalage to the king of Spain, but he could not be brought to change his religion. He died in 1520, from being struck on the temple with a stone, while persuading his tumultuous subjects to receive the Spanish yoke. Charles V. gave a grant of lands, and the title of count of Montezuma, to one of the sons, who was the founder of a noble family in Spain.

MONTFAUCON, BERNARD DE, a celebrated French critic and antiquary, was

WITHOUT CONTENT WE SHALL FIND IT ALMOST AS DIFFICULT TO PLEASE OTHERS AS OURSELVES.

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born at the castle of Sontage, in Languedoc, in 1655; became a Benedictine monk, after having engaged in the military service; and died in 1741. He was a voluminous writer; but the most important of his works is that treasure of classical archaeology, entitled "L'Antiquité expliquée et représentée en Figures."

MONTFORT, SIMON DE, earl of Leicester, son of the Simon de Montfort who distinguished himself by his zeal and severity in the crusade against the Albigenses, was born in France, and retired to England in 1231, on account of some dispute with queen Blanche. Henry III. received him very kindly, bestowed upon him the earldom of Leicester, which had formerly belonged to his ancestors, and gave him his sister, the countess dowager of Pembroke, in marriage. After this, Henry appointed him seneschal of Gascony; but he ruled so despotically there, that he was recalled; and a violent altercation took place between them, in which the king applied the opprobrious epithet of "traitor," to his subject, and the latter gave him sovereign lie. A reconciliation was, however, effected, and De Montfort was employed on several occasions, in a diplomatic and military capacity. In 1258, he appeared in parliament at the head of the discontented barons, who were all armed, and demanded that the administration should be put in the hands of twenty-four barons, who were empowered to redress grievances, and to reform the state. This was conceded, and for a time submitted to; till at length hostilities commenced between the barons and the royal party; which ended in the triumph of the former, at the battle of Lewes. From what precise cause it does not appear, but probably it was owing to his arrogance and rapacity, that a powerful party was raised up against him among the barons, and, according to some, this was the motive which induced him to summon knights of shires and burgesses to the parliament in 1265. Whatever may have been his motives, however, he thus became the founder of the English House of Commons. In the same year was fought the battle of Evesham, in which the royal forces were led by prince Edward; and there, in attempting to rally his troops, by rushing into the midst of the enemy, he was surrounded and slain.

MONTGOLFIER, JACQUES ETIENNE, the inventor of air-balloons, was born in 1745, at Vidallon-les-Annonal. In conjunction with an elder brother, he devoted himself to scientific pursuits, and was the first who manufactured the vellum paper, still so much admired for its beauty. One day while boiling water in a coffee-pot, the top of which was covered with paper folded in a spherical form, he saw the paper swell and rise—a circumstance that furnished him with the idea of a light machine, made buoyant by inflation, and traversing the air. After various preliminary trials, it being ascertained that a balloon, with a car attached to it, could be kept suspended by a supply of heated air, the experiment was repeated on a large scale at Versailles, when the marquis of d'Orlandes ascended in the presence of the royal family, and a vast concourse of spectators. He died in

1799. His brother, before mentioned, who was the inventor of a hydraulic machine, called the water-ram, died in 1810.

MONTI, VINCENTO, one of the most celebrated poets of modern Italy, was born at Fusignano, near Ferrara, in 1753; and became as notorious for the versatility of his political principles as for his poetic talents. He commenced his career as secretary to Luigi Braschi, nephew of Pope Pius VI., and was then a violent enemy of the French; he afterwards became a republican; next a panegyrist of Napoleon; and ended by eulogizing the emperor of Austria. His "Bassilliana," written on the murder of Hugo Basserville, the French ambassador at Rome, is a close imitation of Dante, and gained him a high reputation; his other chief works were "Bardo della Selva nera," and a translation of Homer's Iliad; and his dramatic writings are the tragedies of "Galeotti Manfredi," "Aristodemo," and "Caius Gracchus." He was successively appointed professor of the belles lettres, and of rhetoric, in the university of Padua, and historiographer of the kingdom of Italy; and after the destruction of that state, he was fortunate enough to preserve his place and pension under the new government. He was also a knight of the legion of honour, and a member of many learned societies. Died, 1828.

MONTMORENCY, ANNE DE, peer, marshal, and constable of France, born in 1493, was one of the greatest generals of the 16th century. He distinguished himself under Francis I. in the wars against Charles V., and was made prisoner at the battle of Pavia, which was fought against his advice. Owing to the hatred of Catharine de Medici he lost his influence during the reign of Francis II.; but the rising of the Huguenots occasioned his recall to the court of Charles IX., and he joined the duke of Guise, in opposition to Condé, who was at the head of the protestants. In the battle of Dreux, Montmorency was made prisoner by the Huguenots, and Condé was captured by the royal troops. The former was liberated the next year, and in the second civil war gained a decisive victory over his old enemies, at the battle of St. Denis; but died of the wounds received in the action, in 1567, aged 74.

MONTMORENCY, HENRY II., duke de, was born in 1595, and in his eighteenth year was created admiral of France. He defeated the protestants in Languedoc; and in 1628, he gained decided advantages over the duke de Rohan, leader of the Huguenots. In 1630 he held the chief command in Piedmont, and defeated the Spaniards under Doria. His services were at length rewarded with a marshal's baton; and, being jealous of the influence of cardinal Richelieu, he, with Gaston, duke of Orleans, raised the standard of rebellion in Languedoc, where, being opposed by La Force and Schomberg, he was wounded and made prisoner. All France, mindful of his services, his virtues, and his victories, desired that the rigour of the laws might be softened in his favour; but Richelieu was resolved to make an example of so power-

ASK FOR NO AUTHORITY, WAIT FOR NONE, WHEN YOU FEEL AN INCLINATION TO DO A GOOD ACTION.

WE FOLLOW THE WORLD IN APPROVING OTHERS, BUT WE GO BEFORE IT IN APPROVING OURSELVES.

ul an enemy, and the marshal was condemned to death by the parliament of Toulouse, and executed, in 1632.

MONTPEISIER, ANNE MARIA LOUISA, of Orleans, better known as Mademoiselle le Montpensier, born at Paris, in 1627, was the daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, and the niece of Louis XIII. In the civil contests which distinguished the minority of Louis XIV. she was a zealous partisan of Condé; and, in fact, her whole life was a scene of restless ambition and intrigue. She was privately married to count Lauzun; and brought him a fortune of 20,000,000 of francs, four duchies, the seignoury of Dombes, and the palace of Luxembourg; but being treated by him with a degree of hauteur which she could not brook, she at length forbade him ever to appear again in her presence. From that time she lived in retirement, and died in 1693. Her "Memoirs," which form eight volumes, are interesting.

MONTROSE, JAMES GRAHAM, marquis of, a distinguished royalist under Charles I., was the son of the earl of Montrose, who gave him an excellent education, which was improved by a residence in France, where he held a commission in the Scotch guards. On his return home he experienced much neglect, through the jealousy of the marquis of Hamilton, as induced him to join the Covenanters; but he afterwards took a very active part on the side of the king; and in a few months gained the attiles of Perth, Aberdeen, and Invercherry; for which services he was created a marquis. In 1645 his fortune changed; and after suffering a defeat from Lesley, he was obliged to leave the kingdom, when he landed in Orkney, with a few followers, but was soon overpowered, conveyed to Edinburgh, and there hung and quartered.

MONTUCCI, ANTONIO, a learned philologist, particularly excelling as a Chinese scholar, was born at Sienna, in 1762, and studied at the university there, devoting himself to the living languages with almost incredible application. In 1785 he was appointed professor of English in the Tololet college; and, in 1789, accompanied Mr. Wedgwood to England as Italian teacher to his family. Being in London in 1792, when preparations were making for Lord Macartney's embassy to China, Montucci took the opportunity of obtaining assistance from some Chinese youths attached to the embassy, in acquiring their language, with which he was before only imperfectly acquainted. The result was, that he procured a Chinese dictionary, the prospectus of which he forwarded to several princes and academies in Europe. In 1806 he went to Berlin, on the invitation of the king of Prussia; but the invasion of the country by Buonaparte for some time interrupted his plans; and, returning to Italy, he died at Sienna, in 1829. He is the author of a "Chinese Dictionary;" an "Italian Pocket Dictionary;" and several elementary works on that language; and he edited the "Poesie edite di Lorenzo de' Medici," published at the expense of Mr. Roscoe.

MONTUCLA, JOHN STEPHEN, an eminent French mathematician, was born at

Lyons, in 1725; studied at the Jesuits' college, and acquired legal knowledge at Toulouse; but relinquished the law for the cultivation of mathematical science; was sent to Cayenne, in 1764, as royal astronomer; and died in 1799. His chief work is his "Histoire des Mathématiques," 4 vols.

MOOR, KARL DE, a portrait painter, was born at Leyden, in 1636. He studied under Gerard Douw, and Francis Mieris. His works were greatly admired; and the emperor of Germany conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Died, 1737.

MOORE, SIR JONAS, an eminent mathematician, was born about 1620, at Whitby, in Lancashire. His skill in mathematical learning recommended him to Charles II. by whom he was employed in several works, and made surveyor-general of the ordnance. He was also one of the governors of Christ's hospital, and was the principal means of the above monarch's endowing a mathematical school in that seminary. Sir Jonas compiled, for the use of that institution, a "General System of Mathematics," in 2 vols. 4to., which was published after his death in 1681.

MOORE, JOHN, an English prelate, was born at Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, and educated at Cambridge. He was consecrated bishop of Norwich in 1691; translated to Ely in 1707; and died in 1714. His Sermons were published by his chaplain, Dr. Samuel Clarke; and his library was purchased by George II., who gave it to the University of Cambridge.

MOORE, PHILIP, rector of Kirkbride and Douglas, in the Isle of Man. He revised the translation of the Bible into the Manks language. Died, 1783.

MOORE, EDWARD, an English poet and dramatic writer, was the son of a dissenting minister at Abingdon, in Berkshire, and born there in 1712. He was brought up as a linen-draper in London, but quitted business for literary pursuits. In 1744, he published his "Fables for the Female Sex," which became deservedly popular, and procured him friends among the great, particularly lord Lyttleton, whom he afterwards complimented in a piece, entitled "The Trial of Selim." After two ineffectual attempts at dramatic composition, in the comedies of the "Foundling," and "Gil Blas," he succeeded completely in the tragedy of "The Gamester." He next became the editor of a periodical paper, called "The World," in which he was assisted by lords Lyttleton, Chesterfield, and many other men of rank and talent. Died, 1757.

MOORE, JOHN, a physician, and miscellaneous writer of great repute, was born, in 1730, at Stirling; studied medicine and surgery at Glasgow; and was successively a surgeon's mate in the Netherlands, and surgeon to the English ambassador at Paris. In 1773 he took his degree as a physician, and became the partner of Dr. Gordon, an eminent practitioner at Glasgow. After this he spent five years in travelling upon the continent with the duke of Hamilton; and on his return he settled in London. In 1799 he published the fruits of his travels, in "A View of Society and Manners, in France, Switzerland, and Ger-

THE MALICE OF ILL TONGUES, UPON A GOOD MAN, IS ONLY LIKE A MOUTHFUL OF SMOKE BLOWN UPON A DIAMOND.

THOUGH THE THORNS OF LIFE ANNOY US, THEY SERVE TO GIVE A ZEST TO ITS FLOWERS.

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many," 2 vols. This work was so well received, that, in 1781, he added two volumes more, entitled, "A View of Society and Manners in Italy." After this, he published his "Medical Sketches." His next performance was a novel of a very superior character, entitled, "Zeluco," 2 vols., which abounds with incident, and affords a striking illustration of Italian character and manners. In 1795 he published "A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution," 2 vols.; describing scenes which he had witnessed during his residence at Paris. He subsequently published a novel, entitled "Edward, or various Views of Human Nature;" and "Mordaunt, or Sketches of Life, Character, and Manners in various Countries," Died, 1802.

MOORE, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a grazier at Gloucester, and educated at the grammar school of that city, after which he went to Pembroke college, Oxford. Becoming chaplain to the duke of Marlborough, and tutor to one of his sons, he obtained by that interest a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham; in 1771, the deanery of Canterbury; in 1776, the bishopric of Bangor; and in 1783, he was raised to the metropolitan see. Died, 1804.

MOORE, Sir JOHN, a distinguished military commander, was the eldest son of the preceding, and born at Glasgow, in 1761. Being destined for the military profession, he was educated chiefly on the continent; and whilst his father was abroad with the duke of Hamilton, he entered the army, at the age of fifteen, as ensign in the 51st regiment of foot; of which, in 1790, he became lieutenant-colonel, and served with his corps in Corsica, where he was wounded in storming the Moxello fort at the siege of Calvi. In 1796 he went out as brigadier-general to the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, who appointed him to the government of St. Lucia, in the capture of which he had a principal share. On his return home, in 1797, he was employed in Ireland during the rebellion, and was raised to the rank of major-general. In 1799 he went on the expedition to Holland, where he did all that military prudence could accomplish to repair the mistakes of an incompetent commander, and where he was again wounded severely. He soon afterwards went to Egypt, and at the battle of Alexandria received two more wounds. For his skill and valour in that campaign he received the order of the Bath. He was then dispatched on a mission, both military and diplomatic, to the court of Sweden, in which he conducted himself with equal firmness and dexterity. In 1808 he was appointed to command an army in Spain, where, after a skilful and arduous retreat before a very superior force, he fell by a cannon-ball, under the walls of Corunna, January 16, 1809. His death excited a great sensation throughout the country. The house of commons ordered a monument to be erected for him in St. Paul's cathedral; and Glasgow, his native city, also erected one to his memory.

MOORE, Sir LORENZO, a major-general in the British army, entered the service in 1787, as an ensign in the 64th foot, and in 1791 was appointed lieutenant in the 61st foot. He afterwards served at St. Lucia during most of the operations under Sir Ralph Abercromby. On returning to England, in 1797, he obtained a company in the 84th foot, and in the following year was appointed brigade-major to Sir John Moore, with whom he served in Ireland. In 1799 he served with his regiment at the Cape of Good Hope, and remained in that colony till its evacuation by the British in 1803. In 1805 he became major in the 35th foot, and, proceeding to Sicily, was at the reduction of Zante, Cephalonia, &c. In 1809 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment; in 1819 he was promoted to the rank of a colonel in the army; and in 1830 he attained that of major-general. He was at Dresden at the time of his death, March, 1837, and his funeral was attended by the Saxon commander-in-chief.

MOORSOM, Sir ROBERT, K.C.B., an English admiral, was born near Whitby, Yorkshire, in 1760; entered the royal navy as a midshipman at the age of 17, under Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, in the Courageous, which ship bore part in the battle off Ushant, the relief of Gibraltar, and other important services. In 1790 he was made a post captain; and when the war broke out in 1795, he was appointed to the Niger frigate, and sent to ascertain the enemy's force at Brest, which he satisfactorily accomplished. In 1804 he was appointed to the Majestic, 74, and joined Admiral Russell off the Texel. In 1805 he had the command of the Revenge, 74, and was attached to the Channel fleet under Admiral Cornwallis; by whom he was sent, in Sir R. Calder's squadron, to reinforce Lord Collingwood, off Cadiz, where they were soon joined by Nelson, and the memorable battle of Trafalgar followed. In this decisive victory Captain Moorsom bore a most distinguished part, having for two hours engaged a Spanish three-decker, the Prince of Asturias, 112 guns, on one side, and a French 74 on the other, while three more of the enemy's ships partially supported them. In 1806 he resigned the command of the Revenge, and was made private-secretary to Lord Mulgrave, first lord of the admiralty; and on his lordship becoming master-general of the ordnance, captain Moorsom was appointed to the office of surveyor-general of that department, and became M.P. for Queenborough. Rising by regular steps, he attained, in 1830, the full rank of admiral; and it is no more than justice to observe, that both in his naval and official character he maintained a straightforward policy, and showed an equal degree of scientific skill and manly firmness. Died, 1835.

MORALES, AMBROSE, a learned Spanish Dominican, was born at Cordova, in 1513; became historiographer to Philip II. king of Spain; and died in 1580. He was the author of several works on the History and Antiquities of Spain; but his extreme credulity greatly deteriorates the value of his writings.

MOST BULLIES ARE COWARDS: DEAL WITH THEM BOLDLY; FOR IF YOU SHOW THE LEAST SIGN OF SUBMISSION, THEIR INSOLENCY IS INTOLERABLE.

AS THE MEMBERS OF THE BODY, UNITED, MAINTAIN LIFE: SO THE CITIZENS OF A COMMONWEALTH, BY THEIR CONDUCT, MAINTAIN IT.

IMAGINARY WRONGS, AND IMAGINARY WANTS, DESTROY THE PEACE OF SOCIETY.

HONOUR WILL BIND A JUST MAN, AS SECURELY AS A HALTER WILL BIND A VILLAIN.

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MORAND, PETER DE, a poet and dramatist; born, at Arles, 1701; died, 1757.

MORANT, PHILIP, an antiquary and divine, was born in the island of Jersey, and educated at Pembroke college, Oxford. He edited several works, and wrote a "History of Colchester;" "The History of Essex," &c. Born, 1700; died, 1770.

MORATIN, NICOLAS FERNANDEZ DE, a celebrated Spanish dramatic poet; born at Madrid, in 1737; died, 1780. He was well acquainted with the old Castilian chronicles, and made excellent use of them in his lyric poems and plays; but though successful in some degree as a writer, he found it necessary to resume legal practice or the support of his family, and became a distinguished advocate at Madrid. He wrote three tragedies; a comedy; a didactic poem, entitled "Diana, or the Art of Hunting;" and various other works.

MORATIN, LEANDRO FERNANDEZ DE, son of the preceding, was born about 1760, and is considered superior to his father as a dramatic poet. He was patronized by the minister Godoy, who enabled him to visit the principal theatres of England, France, and Italy, at the royal expense; and on his return home, appointed him to the situation of principal secretary to the government. Under the government of Joseph Buonaparte he was made royal librarian; but he was subsequently obliged to quit Spain; and died at Paris, in 1828. He took Moliere as his model; and among his dramatic efforts are the comedies of "El Cafe;" "El Baron;" &c. He also wrote the "Leccion Poetica;" various satirical pieces, translations from Moliere and Shakespeare, and was engaged, at the time of his death, in writing the history of the Spanish drama, from the earliest period.

MORDAUNT, CHARLES, earl of Peterborough, was born about 1658, and succeeded his father, John, lord Mordaunt, in 1675. He entered into the navy, and distinguished himself at Tangier when it was besieged by the Moors. In 1697, on the death of his uncle, he succeeded to the earldom of Peterborough; was employed as commander of the English army in Spain; and, having greatly distinguished himself by his courage and activity, was subsequently appointed generalissimo of the imperial forces. Died, 1735.

MORE, SIR FRANCIS, an eminent lawyer, was born at East Ilsley, in Berkshire, in 1558; was educated at St. John's college, Oxford; on leaving which he entered at the Middle Temple, where he became very eminent in his profession; and died in 1621.

MORE, ANTONIO, a celebrated portrait painter, born at Utrecht, in 1519. He was very successful in his portraits, of which he painted several in England, in the reign of queen Mary II. on whose death he accompanied Philip II. to Spain, where he lived on terms of great intimacy with that monarch for some time; but presuming too much on his familiarity, he incurred the displeasure of the king, and quitted the country. He then entered into the service of the duke of Alva, by whom he was made

receiver-general of the revenues of West Flanders. Thus patronized, he was able to live in a style of magnificence during the remainder of his life. Died, 1575.

MORE, HENRY, an eminent divine of the church of England, was born at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, in 1614; was educated at Eton, and Christ's college, Cambridge; and while at the latter, profoundly studied the most celebrated systems of philosophy, and finally settled into a decided preference for that of Plato. In 1640 he published "Psycho-Zeia or, the Life of the Soul," a philosophical poem, which he republished, with other pieces, in 1647. He refused the highest ecclesiastical preferments; and died, universally beloved, in 1687. That he was a man of great genius and vast erudition there can be no doubt; but his opinions were singular, and deeply tinged with enthusiasm. The most admired of his works are his "Enchiridium Ethicum," and "Divine Dialogues."

MORE, SIR THOMAS, chancellor of England, was the son of Sir John More, judge of the king's bench, and born in London, in 1480. He was educated at Christchurch, then Canterbury college, Oxford; and, in 1499, became a student of Lincoln's Inn. At the age of twenty-one he obtained a seat in parliament, where he opposed a subsidy demanded by Henry VII. with such force that it was refused by the house. At the accession of Henry VIII. he was called to the bar, and in 1508 he was made Judge of the sheriff's court, and a justice of peace. In 1518 he published his "Utopia," a political romance; and about this time the friendship began between him and Erasmus, which lasted through life. By the interest of Wolsey he obtained the honour of knighthood, and a place in the privy council. In 1520 he was made treasurer of the exchequer; and in 1523 chosen speaker of the house of commons, where he resisted a motion for an oppressive subsidy, which gave great offence to his former friend, the cardinal. In 1530 he succeeded Wolsey as lord chancellor; and by his indefatigable application in that office, there was in a short time not a cause left undetermined. He resigned the seals, because he could not conscientiously lend his support to the measures of Henry respecting his divorce of queen Catharine; and he was eventually committed to the Tower for refusing the oath of supremacy. After an imprisonment of twelve months, he was brought to his trial in the court of king's bench, where, notwithstanding his eloquent defence, he was found guilty of treason, and sentenced to be beheaded. His behaviour, in the interval, corresponded with the uniform tenor of his life; and, on July 6, 1535, he ascended the scaffold, with his characteristic pleasantry, saying to the lieutenant of the Tower, "I pray you, see me safe up; and as for my coming down, you may let me shift for myself." In the same spirit, when he laid his head on the block, he told the executioner to wait till he had removed his beard, "For that," said he, "hath committed no treason." Thus fell this illustrious Englishman, whose integrity and disinterestedness were on a par with his learning, and who wanted only a

AS THE TRUE GENTLEMAN WILL APPEAR, EVEN IN RAGS, SO WILL TRUE GENIUS SHINE, EVEN THROUGH THE COARSEST STYLE.

THE PRAISE OF THE ENVIOUS IS FAR LESS CREDITABLE THAN THEIR CENSURE.

[MOR]

A New Universal Biography.

[MOR]

WHERE DILIGENCE OPENS THE DOOR OF THE UNDERSTANDING, AND IMPARTIALITY KEEPS IT, TRUTH IS SURE TO FIND A HEARTY WELCOME.

more tolerant spirit to make him a perfect character.

MORE, HANNAH, an eminent moral writer, was born at Stapleton, in Gloucestershire, in 1744. She was one of the five daughters of a village schoolmaster, whose means were not sufficient to give his children many of the advantages of education; but this deficiency was supplied by their own talents and perseverance. The literary abilities of Hannah early attracted notice, and a subscription was formed for establishing her and her sisters in a school of their own. Her first literary production, The "Search after Happiness," a pastoral drama, was written when she was only eighteen years of age, though not published till 1775. By the encouragement of Garrick, she tried her strength in tragic composition, and wrote "The Indiscreet Captive," a tragedy, which was printed in 1764. Her tragedy of "Percy," the most popular of her dramatic compositions, was brought out in 1778, and ran fourteen nights successively; and her last tragedy, "The Fatal Falsehood," was produced in 1779. Shortly after, her opinions of public theatres underwent a change, and she has stated that she did not consider the stage, in its present state, as "becoming the appearance or countenance of a Christian." Early in life she attracted general notice by a brilliant display of literary talent, and was honoured by the intimate acquaintance of Johnson and Burke, of Reynolds and Garrick, and of many other eminent individuals, who equally appreciated her amiable qualities, and her superior intellect. But she quitted, in the prime of her days, the bright circle of fashion and literature, and, retiring into the neighbourhood of Bristol, devoted herself to a life of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of various works, having for their object the religious improvement of mankind. Her first prose publication was "Thoughts on the Manners of the Great;" this was followed by her "Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World." In 1795 she commenced, at Bath, in monthly numbers, "The Cheap Repository," a series of admirable tales for the common people, one of which is the well-known "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." The success of this seasonable publication was extraordinary; and it is said that the sale reached the number of 1,000,000 copies. She subsequently produced her "Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education;" "Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess;" "Celebs in Search of a Wife;" "Practical Piety;" "Christian Morals;" an "Essay on the Character and Writings of St Paul;" and "Moral Sketches of the Prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic, with Reflections on Prayer." The collection of her works comprises 11 volumes, 8vo. She died at Clifton, in September, 1833, aged 89, having realized upwards of 30,000*l.* by her writings, and leaving in charitable bequests about 10,000*l.*

MOREAU, JAMES NICHOLAS, a French advocate, and historiographer of France, was born at St. Florentine, in 1717. He was employed in collecting and arranging

all the charters, edicts, &c., of the French legislature; and was the author of "Memoire pour servir à l'histoire des Cacaonac;" "Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de notre Temps," 2 vols.; "Devoirs d'un Prince;" and "Principes de morale politique et du droit public, ou Discours sur l'Histoire de France," 21 vols. 8vo. It was the maxim of Moreau, that everything should be done for the people—nothing by them.

MOREAU, JEAN MICHEL, an eminent designer and engraver, was born at Paris, 1741. He was a man of extensive information on works of art, and his industry was truly surprising. In 1700 he was commissioned to prepare all the drawings required for the public festivities and those of the court; and he commenced his duties with the sketches for the celebration of the nuptials of the dauphin and the other royal princes. In 1775, he published engravings, executed by himself, of his drawings for the coronation of Louis XVI., and was made member of the academy of painting, and draughtsman of the royal cabinet. Besides what he completed as royal draughtsman, the number of drawings which he executed for engravings amounts to 2400; while, as an engraver also, his labour was prodigious. He prepared 160 plates for the History of France; 80 for the New Testament; 60 for Gesner's works; upwards of 100 for editions of Voltaire and Moliere; and an immense number more for the illustration of the standard works of ancient and modern authors. Died, 1814.

MOREAU, JEAN VICTOR, one of the most celebrated generals of the French republic, was born at Morlaix, in 1763. Though destined for the law, he abruptly left his studies, and enlisted in a regiment, before he had attained his eighteenth year; but his father would not allow him to indulge his passion for a military life, and procured his discharge. The revolution, however, enabled him to gratify his wishes; and he became commander of the first battalion of volunteers, raised in the department of Morbihan, at the head of which he joined the army of the north. Having greatly distinguished himself at the head of his battalion, Pichegru, under whom he served, did all he could to befriend him; and, in 1794, being made general of division he was intrusted with a separate force, to act in Flanders, where he took many towns. He was soon after named commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, and began that course of arduous operations which terminated in the celebrated retreat from the extremity of Germany to the French frontier, in the face of a superior force, by which his skill as a consummate tactician was so much exalted. Meantime, the republic being torn with intestine dissensions, he, for a time, retired from active service; but his talents as a general again brought him forward; and Buonaparte, having returned from Egypt, and being now first consul, intrusted him with the command of the armies of the Danube and the Rhine, which, in 1800, was productive of the decisive victory of Hohenlinden. Having, some time subsequent to this brilliant cam-

IF YOU PURCHASE ON CREDIT, YOU NOT ONLY PAY FOR THE CREDIT, BUT YOU ALSO PAY A SHARE UP WHAT THE TRADESMAN LOSES BY OTHERS.

aign, been implicated with Pichegru, Georges, and other royalists, in a plot against the consular government, he was brought to trial, with fifty-four other persons, declared guilty, upon slight evidence, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. This was, however, commuted to a sort of voluntary banishment; and he accordingly retired to North America, where he bought an estate near Morrisville, on the Delaware. He there resided some years in the enjoyment of ease and tranquillity, until listening to the invitation of the allies, and more especially of Russia, he embarked for Europe in July, 1813. At Prague he found the emperors of Austria and Russia, with the king of Prussia, all of whom received him with great cordiality; and he was induced to aid in the direction of the allied armies against his countrymen. Soon after his arrival, while conversing with the emperor Alexander on horseback, in the battle before Dresden, a cannon ball fractured his right knee and leg. Amputation was immediately performed; but the wound proved mortal; and he died on the 1st of September, 1813. Moreau was brave, generous, and humane; possessing rare merits as a soldier, and highly esteemed by those who served under him, for the affability and simplicity of his manners. It was thought, and probably with truth, that he was looked upon with a jealous eye by Buonaparte, whose fear of finding in Moreau a successful rival, led to his expatriation.

MORELL, THOMAS, an eminent critic and lexicographer, was born at Eton, in 1703. He published valuable editions of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, and Hedericus's Greek Lexicon, and was the author of "Annotations on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding." He edited the plays of Euripides and Æschylus; translated the Epistles of Seneca; assisted Horarth in writing his Analysis of Beauty; and selected the passages of Scripture for Landell's Oratorios. Died, 1784.

MORELLET, ANDREW, a French writer, born at Lyons, in 1729; was a doctor of the orbonne; lived in habits of friendship with the most eminent of his countrymen; wrote many political brochures during the revolution; and died in 1819. He published 'Literary and Philosophical Miscellanies of the Eighteenth Century,' and his 'Memoirs on the Eighteenth Century,' appeared after his death.

MORERI, LOUIS, a French ecclesiastic, and the first author of the "Biographical Dictionary," which bears his name, was born in Provence, in 1643; was educated among the Jesuits at Aix; became almoner to the bishop of Apt; and died in 1680. The voluminous compilation which Moreri commenced, owed its origin to the prelate before-mentioned: when it was first published by Moreri, it consisted of one folio volume; but the additions made to it by subsequent writers have extended it to ten.

MORES, EDWARD ROWE, an English antiquary, was born, in 1730, at Tunstall, in Kent. He published an ancient fragment, entitled, "Nomina et Insignia Gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edwardo

primo Rege Militantibus," &c. In 1732, he was chosen a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and he projected the Equitable Society for insurance on lives and survivorship by annuities. He was the author of the "History and Antiquities of Tunstall, in Kent," &c. Died, 1778.

MORETO Y CABANA, DON AUGUSTIN, an eminent Spanish dramatic poet of the 17th century, who after writing two hundred plays, became an ecclesiastic. He was cotemporary with Calderon, and was patronized by Philip IV. He may fairly be called the Spanish Moliere; many of his comedies still keeping possession of the stage, from their racy humour, striking incidents, and characteristic language of the *dramatis personæ*.

MORGAGNI, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent physician and anatomist, was born at Forlì, in Romagna, in 1682; studied under Valsalva, at Bologna; and, in 1711, became professor of medicine at Padua. In 1715, he was appointed to the first anatomical professorship, in which situation he continued till his death, in 1771. His works form five volumes folio, and are held in high estimation.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, an eminent Welsh prelate, who had a principal concern in the translation of the Bible into Welsh, printed first in 1588. He died in 1604.

MORGAN, SIR HENRY, a celebrated commander of bucaniers in the 17th century, was the son of a Welsh farmer. He took Porto Bello and Panama from the Spaniards, and for several years continued to enrich himself and his followers, by the success of his marauding expeditions against that nation. Having amassed a large fortune, he settled at Jamaica, of which island he was appointed governor by Charles II., and knighted.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, a distinguished mathematician, was a native of Glamorganshire. His father was a surgeon, which profession he intended his son should follow; but his uncle, Dr. H. Price, of Hackney, by whom he was educated, perceiving his strong inclination for the study of the mathematical sciences, persuaded his father to relinquish his original purpose. He obtained the office of actuary to the Equitable Assurance Company, London; and remained connected with that institution fifty-six years. He was the author of "The Doctrine of Annuities and Assurances of Lives," "A Review of Dr. Crawford's Theory of Heat;" together with various treatises connected with the financial prosperity of Great Britain. Died, 1833.

MORGHEN, RAYMOND, a celebrated engraver, born at Naples, in 1758. He was invited to Florence in 1782, to engrave the master-pieces of the Florentine gallery; and the reputation he acquired by his labours there, induced the grand duke to employ him in engraving Leonardo da Vinci's noble composition of the Last Supper, which is painted on the wall of the refectory in the Dominicans' convent, at Milan. In 1803 he was chosen an associate of the French Institute; and in 1812, he was invited to Paris by Napoleon, who treated him with the most flattering kindness.

IN LAW THERE ARE TWO CERTAINTIES AS WELL AS A "GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY"—THE CERTAINTY OF EXPENSE AND OF DELAY.

[MOR]

A New Universal Biography.

[MOR]

His works are numerous, and include some of the most remarkable productions of the great masters.

MORHOFF, DANIEL GEORGE, a learned German author, born at Wismar, in Mecklenburg, in 1639; was educated at Stettin and Rostock; came to England, and resided for a time at Oxford. On his return he was chosen professor of poetry at Rostock, where he published his "*Lexus in Ciceroniam Adrianum, carmen juvenile et iudicium*," which was followed by his "*Dissertatio de entusiasmo et furoris poetico*." In 1663, he accepted the professorship of poetry and eloquence at Kiel. In 1670, he again visited England, and contracted an intimacy with Mr. Boyle, some of whose works he translated into Latin. In 1673, he was made professor of history at Kiel; in 1680, librarian of the university; and died in 1691. His principal work is entitled "*Polyhistor, sive de Notitia Auctorum et Rerum Commentarii*."

MORICE, SIR WILLIAM, an English gentleman, memorable for the share which he had in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. He was the kinsman of general Monk, who procured him the place of secretary of state, which he resigned in 1668, and died in 1676.

MORIN, JOHN BAPTIST, a French physician, born at Villefranche, in 1583; became regius professor of mathematics at the university of Paris; and died in 1656. He was the author of "*Astrologia Gallica*," a work which cost him thirty years' labour, and was published after his death at the Hague.

MORIN, JOHN, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Blois, in 1591; entered the congregation of the Oratory; and wrote many theological works. Died, 1669.

MORIN, LOUIS, a physician and botanist, born at Mous, in 1635. After practising, with reputation, many years at Paris, he was appointed physician to the Hotel Dieu, and associate botanist to the academy. Died, 1714.

MORIN, STEPHEN, a French protestant divine, born in 1625, at Caen, in which city he settled as pastor of a congregation, and remained there till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, when he retired to Leyden. He was afterwards appointed professor of oriental languages, at Amsterdam; and died in 1700. His works are chiefly of a philological character, explanatory of the origin, &c., of the primitive languages.

MORISON, ROBERT, an eminent English physician, and professor of botany at Oxford, was born at Aberdeen, in 1620. He studied at the university of his native place till interrupted by the civil wars, in which he displayed great zeal and courage in behalf of the royal cause. After this he went to France, where he took his doctor's degree, and was appointed director of the royal garden at Blois. In 1660, he returned to England, and was nominated physician to Charles II., and regius professor of botany, at Oxford. In 1660, he published his "*Prædium Botanicum*;" in 1680, a portion of his "*Historia Plantarum*," appeared; but his death, in 1683, prevented

him from finishing it, and the second volume was published by Bobart.

MORITZ, CHARLES PHILIP, a German writer, was born at Hameln, in 1757. He travelled in England, Switzerland, and Italy; wrote many works, the chief of which are his "*Travels*," "*The Antiquities of Rome*;" the novels of "*Anthony Reiser* and "*Andrew Hartknopf*;" and various grammatical treatises. Died, 1793.

MORLAND, SIR SAMUEL, a statesman and an able mechanist, was a native of Berkshire, and born in 1625. He was employed in some diplomatic missions by Cromwell; and afterwards rendered considerable service to Charles II., for which, at the Restoration, he was made a baronet. Among his inventions are reckoned the speaking-trumpet, the fire-engine, the capstan, and the steam-engine; but of some of these, it is presumed, he was rather the improver than the original discoverer. He expended a considerable fortune in the prosecution of his favourite speculations, and like many other projectors, was a benefactor to the public to the detriment of his private concerns. Died, about 1696.

MORLAND, GEORGE, an eminent painter of rustic scenery and low life, was born in London, in 1764. He was instructed by his father, who employed him constantly in making drawings for sale. By this means, he acquired a wonderful facility of invention and rapidity of execution. He had also great skill as a faithful copier of nature, and in the early part of his career confined himself to the delineation of picturesque landscape; but, having contracted irregular habits, and a partiality for the bottle and low company, he forsook the woods and fields for the alehouse; and stage-coachmen, postillions, and drovers drinking, became the favourite subjects of his pencil. Some of his best pieces exhibit farm-yards and stables, with dogs, horses, pigs, and cattle; or scenes at the door of the village alehouse, designed with all the truth and feeling which communicate a charm to the meanest objects, and proclaim the genius of the artist. Many were painted in sponging-houses, to clear him from arrest, or in public-houses, to discharge his reckoning. In one of the former description he died, in 1804, aged 40, a melancholy example of irregular and debasing habits. His wife survived him only two days.

MORLEY, GEORGE, an eminent English prelate, was born in London, in 1597. Charles I. gave him a canonry of Christchurch; but, being deprived of it by the parliament, he left England, and remained abroad till the Restoration, when he was made dean of Christchurch, and, in 1666, consecrated bishop of Worcester. He was next appointed dean of the chapel-royal, and, in 1662, translated to Winchester, to which see he was a great benefactor. He also founded five scholarships in Pembroke college, and gave large sums to various charitable uses. Died, 1684.

MORLEY, THOMAS, an eminent English musician in the reign of Elizabeth. He was distinguished both as a performer and a composer; and among his works are can-

AS HOLLOW VESSELS MAKE THE GREATEST SOUND, SO DO THE NOISE OF A BABBLER PROCLAIM AN EMPTY HEAD.

SOME ARE SO FOND OF NOTORIETY, THAT THEY WOULD RATHER BE NOTED FOR FOLLY THAN NOT NOISED AT ALL.

onets, madrigals, ballets, and church music. His chief work is entitled, "A plain and easy Introduction to Practical Music." Died, about 1604.

MORNAY, PHILIP DE, sieur du Plessis (orlay, a celebrated French statesman and writer, was born at Buhl, Normandy, in 1549. He was a protestant, and after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's, he left the country, and travelled in many parts of the continent, visiting England also, where he was received by Elizabeth with distinguished marks of favour. In 1578, he entered into the service of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., whom for thirty years he served as the cabinet and the field with the utmost zeal and activity. After Henry had reconciled himself to the church of Rome, De Mornay sent in his resignation, and, retiring from a public sphere, devoted the remainder of his life to literary pursuits, advocating with his pen the cause which he had defended with his sword. His first work, a "Treatise on the Church," appeared in 1578, and was followed the succeeding year by another, entitled, "The ruth of Christianity." But his most celebrated one was a "Treatise on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper," in which he opposed the doctrine of transubstantiation. So great was his learning, and such was his influence over the Huguenots, that he acquired from them the appellation of the protestant Pope; while his constancy and unblemished character obtained the respect even of his opponents. Died, 1623.

MOROSINI, ANDREA, senator of Venice; born, 1558; died, 1618. He rose to be one of the council of ten, and, in 1598, was appointed historian to the republic, on which he undertook a continuation of Paruta's history of Venice.

MOROSINI, FRANCESCO, a gallant soldier, who, as governor of Candia, about the middle of the 17th century, defended that island, with 30,000 men, against a Turkish force of four times that amount; it was ultimately compelled to surrender. He subsequently, as commander of the Venetian fleet, attacked that of the Turks near the Dardanelles, and totally defeated it. In 1688 he was elected doge of Venice; and died in 1694.

MORRISON, the Rev. ROBERT, D.D. is ancestors were Scottish husbandmen; his father, quitting Perthshire and the plough, became a mechanic and a man of substance in Northumberland, where Robert, the youngest of seven children, was born, in 1782. He was bred to last-making; his father, who was also an elder of the Scotch church. But Robert had a propensity for high classical attainments. He obtained the rudiments of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages from the local teacher he attended; and was, at length, sent by the London Missionary Society to China, (having previously studied the language of that country), where he arrived in 1807. In the course of a year or two he had prepared a grammar and dictionary of the Chinese language for the press, besides a Chinese version of the New Testament, which were afterwards printed. He was appointed by the East India Company as

their correspondent and interpreter; but never lost sight of the chief object of his toil, namely, to extend and establish the tenets of the Christian doctrine. In 1817, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the university of Glasgow; and in the same year he accompanied Lord Amherst in his embassy to Peking. He afterwards projected an Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca, of which he was a liberal patron, until his death, which took place at Macao, in 1834. In him was lost to the world the greatest Chinese scholar Europe ever produced, and one of the most zealous of Christian labourers.

MORTIER, Marshal, Duke of Treviso, born in 1768, was the son of a merchant, who represented the *tiers état* of Cambresis at the states-general in 1789. Quitting the mercantile profession, for which he had been designed, he entered the army in 1791, with the rank of captain; and having distinguished himself on various occasions, he was rapidly promoted, and entrusted with the command of the advance-guard, in which situation he was eminently successful, and gained the favour of his superiors. Buonaparte had so high an opinion of his skill and enterprise, that he appointed him to the command of the first army sent against Hanover, in 1803, which soon ended in its occupation by the French. In 1804 he was raised to the rank of a marshal, and decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. In the campaigns of 1805 and 1806, General Mortier headed one of the divisions of the grand army, commanded in chief by Napoleon in person; and during this period he displayed feats of military enterprise and intrepidity which rendered him dear to the troops of the nation. On one occasion, when at the head of only 4000 men, he fell in with the main body of the Russian army under Kutusov, and being compelled to fight or surrender, by his superior tactics and valour he resisted them till the arrival of sufficient reinforcements came to his relief. In 1808 he was raised to the imperial dukedom of Treviso, receiving 4000*l.* per annum out of the crown domains of Hanover; and soon after the invasion of Spain, he took the command of the French armies there. He subsequently accompanied Napoleon in his expedition to Russia; and to him was entrusted the hazardous undertaking of blowing up the Kremlin at Moscow. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he gave in his adhesion, and lived as a private individual in Paris till 1816, when he was appointed to the command of the fifteenth military division, situated at Rouen. He was afterwards elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he sat till 1819, when he was raised to the peerage. In 1834 Louis Philippe prevailed on him to accept office on the resignation of Marshal Soult, but having neither taste nor the requisite ability for the arena of politics, he soon after resigned. Being among the staff that accompanied the king and princes to the review at Paris, on the 28th of July, 1835, it was the fate of this brave officer to be one of the victims of the assassin Fieschi, whose "infernal machine," sparing the king and princes, for whom it was espe-

SETTLING THE AFFAIRS OF MANKIND ACCORDING TO OUR OWN CONCEIT, IS, AT THE LEAST, A WORK OF SUPEREROGATION.

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A New Universal Biography.

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MOTHE LE VAYER, FRANCIS DE LA, a French philosopher and ingenious writer, was born at Paris, in 1588; relinquished the law for literary pursuits; and in 1639 was admitted a member of the French academy. In 1647 he was appointed preceptor to the duke of Anjou; and he also obtained the titles of historiographer of France, and counsellor of state. He died in 1672. His works, in which there is much acuteness and learning, though mingled with scepticism, form 14 volumes.

MOTHERWELL, WILLIAM, a poet, was born at Glasgow, in 1798; and when a youth he obtained a situation in the sheriff clerk's office at Paisley, where he continued till within a few years of his death. In 1827 he published a very interesting and valuable collection of ballads, entitled "Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern;" and he was afterwards successively editor of the Paisley Magazine, Paisley Advertiser, and the Glasgow Courier. In 1833 was published a collected edition of his own poems, some of which possess a pathos and an intensity of feeling not often surpassed. He was busily engaged in other literary labours, when his career was suddenly arrested by a fit of apoplexy, Nov. 1, 1835.

MOTTE, ANTHONY HOUDART DE LA, a French poet, was born at Paris, in 1672. He was bred to the law, but deserted it for dramatic composition. In 1710 he obtained admission into the academy, at which time he was nearly blind; and many years before his death he lost his sight entirely. He produced several tragedies and comedies, some of which were very successful, particularly that entitled "Inez de Castro." In 1714 he published a translation of the Iliad, although entirely ignorant of the original language. He also published a volume of "Fables," besides some pastoral eclogues, hymns, &c.; but his prose was much superior to his verse. Died, 1731.

MOTTEUX, PIERRE ANTOINE, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1660; settled in England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and embarking his property in trade, opened a East India warehouse in Leadenhall-street, London, and also obtained a situation in the post-office. He wrote nearly twenty dramatic pieces, and translated "Don Quixote," and "Rabelais." Died, 1718.

MOTTLEY, JOHN, a dramatic writer, as the son of colonel Mottley, who followed James II. to France, and was killed at the battle of Turin, in 1706. His son, as born in 1692, and received his education at St. Martin's library school; after which he obtained a place in the excise-office, but as obliged to resign it in 1720. He then had recourse to his pen for support, and wrote five dramatic pieces; also the "Life of the Czar Peter the Great," 3 vols.; and "The History of Catharine of Russia," 2 vols.; but the work of his which obtained the greatest popularity, is the well-known collection of fæerie, called "Joe Miller's Jest," of which we have spoken under the notice of its assumed author. died, 1750.

MOUFET, or MUFFET, THOMAS, a

physician and naturalist, was born in London, and educated at Cambridge, after which he travelled through several parts of Europe; took the degree of M.D. while abroad; and, on his return, settled in London, where he practised with great reputation. He accompanied lord Willoughby on an embassy to Denmark; was with the earl of Essex when he encamped in Normandy; and died about 1604. His works are, "De jure et præstantia Chemicorum Medicamentorum;" "Epistolæ quinque Medicinales;" "Nosomantica Hippocratica;" "Health's Improvement, or Rules for preparing Food;" "Insectorum, sive minimorum Animalium Theatrum."

MOULIN, CHARLES DU, an eminent Jurist, was born at Paris, in 1500. He was educated for the legal profession, and admitted an advocate in the parliament of Paris; but, owing to an impediment in his speech, he gave up pleading for chamber-practice, and devoted much of his time to the composition of legal works. He embraced the Protestant religion, and in 1552 attacked the authority of the pope, which compelled him to seek an asylum in Germany. On his return to France he suffered imprisonment, at the instigation of the Jesuits, and could not recover his liberty without pledging himself to print nothing till he had obtained the royal permission. He afterwards reconciled himself to the Catholic faith; and died in 1566.

MOULIN, PETER DU, a Protestant divine, was born at Beclun, in the Vexin, in 1568. He studied first at Sedan, and next at Cambridge, from which university he removed to a professorship of philosophy at Leyden, where he also taught Greek; but in 1599 he returned to France, and became minister at Charenton. On the assassination of Henry IV., Du Moulin charged the guilt of that detestable deed upon the Jesuits, which produced a violent controversy between him and some of that society; and, in 1615, he visited England on the invitation of James I., who gave him a prebend in Canterbury cathedral. He did not continue long in England; but after refusing the divinity professorship at Leyden, he finally settled at Sedan, of which place he became the pastor, filling at the same time the theological chair there. Among his writings are, "A History of Monachism;" a treatise "On the recent Origin of Popery," &c. Died, 1638.—**PETER DU MOULIN**, his son, was born in 1600, at Paris, and graduated at Leyden; but coming afterwards to England, obtained, like his father, a prebend at Canterbury, and was one of the chaplains to king Charles II. He was the author of "The Peace of the Soul;" "Clamor Regis Sanguinis," which being anonymous, was attributed, by Milton, to Alexander More; and "A Defence of the Protestant Church."—**LOUIS DU MOULIN**, his brother, became a violent independent, and wrote "Parænesis ad iudicatos Imperii," dedicated to Oliver Cromwell; and "Patronus Bonæ Fidei," a fierce invective against the church of England. Died, 1683.

MOUNIER, JOHN JOSEPH, a distinguished member of the states-general in 1789, was born at Grenoble, in 1738; was brought up

THE WORLD WILL READILY ACKNOWLEDGE THOSE, WHO, BY A STEADY ADHERENCE TO THEIR DUTY, DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES.

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to the legal profession; and was successively advocate of the parliament of Grenoble and Judge-royal. While he was a member of the national assembly he exerted all his talents and influence to promote the establishment in France of a limited monarchy; but finding his efforts vain, he retired first to his native place, and afterwards removed to Geneva; where he published "*Recherches sur les Causes qui ont empêché les Français de devenir Libres.*" He subsequently visited England, but resided chiefly in Switzerland, Italy, or Germany, till 1801, when he returned to France. In 1804 he was nominated a counsellor of state; and died in 1806.

MOUNTFORT, WILLIAM, an English actor and dramatic writer, was born in Staffordshire, in 1639. He was an excellent comic performer; and being in the flower of his age, and one of the handsomest men on the boards, the parts of the lovers were usually allotted to him. In one of these he had captivated the affections of Mrs. Bracegirdle, an actress much admired for her personal charms. This lady had rejected the addresses of a captain Hill, who, in company with lord Mohun, waylaid Mountfort, one night, in the winter of 1692, as he was returning from the theatre to his lodgings, in Norfolk-street, Strand; and, before he could draw his sword, ran him through the body, and killed him on the spot. Hill made his escape to the continent, and lord Mohun was tried by his peers for the murder, but for want of sufficient evidence, was acquitted. This nobleman was himself eventually killed by the duke of Hamilton, in a duel fought in Hyde-park. Mountfort was the author of five plays, and was in the zenith of his reputation at the time of his death.

MOURAD BEY, a famous Mameluke chief, was a native of Circassia. After the destruction of Ali Bey, in 1773, he obtained the government of Cairo in conjunction with Ibrahim Bey; which, notwithstanding some severe contests with Ismael Bey and the Turkish government, who tried to dispossess them, they contrived to keep. When Buonaparte invaded Egypt, Mourad opposed the French with great vigour, but he was at length obliged to retreat to Upper Egypt. He subsequently entered into a treaty with general Kleber, and accepted the title of prince of Assouan and Jirgeh, under the protection of France. He died of the plague, in 1801.

MOURADGEA D'OHSSON, IGNATIUS, an Armenian by descent, was born at Constantinople, in 1740. At the age of twenty-four he understood most of the Oriental languages; and from having been secretary and first interpreter to the Swedish embassy, was eventually appointed minister of Sweden to the Porte. Died, 1807. He was the author of two valuable works, "*A General View of the Ottoman Empire;*" and an "*Historical View of the East.*"

MOURGUES, MICHAEL, a French Jesuit, and a man of profound erudition, was born at Auvergne, in 1643; became professor royal of mathematics and rhetoric in the academy of Toulouse; and died there in 1713. Among his best works are, "*A Pa-*

rallel between Christian Morality and that of the Ancient Philosophers," "*An Explanation of the Theology of the Pythagoreans;*" "*New Elements of Geometry;*" and a "*Treatise on French Poetry.*"

MOXON, JOSEPH, hydrographer to Charles II. and a mathematical writer, was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1627, and died in London, about 1700. He published several scientific books, taught the mathematics, and carried on the trade of a globe and map-manufacturer.

MOYLE, WALTER, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Cornwall, in 1672; studied at Oxford and the Temple; and died at his seat in Cornwall, in 1731. His works, consisting of an "*Essay on the Miracle of the Thundering Legion;*" an "*Essay on the Lacedemonian Government;*" another on the "*Roman Constitution;*" and "*Letters;*" were printed after his death, with a Biographical Memoir, in 3 vols.

MOZART, JOHN CHRYSOSTOM WOLFGANG AMADEUS, one of the most eminent musical composers that ever lived, was the son of Leopold Mozart, sub-chapel-master of Salzburg, and himself a respectable musician. He was born in 1756; and the precocity of his musical talent was so extraordinary, that it must be our apology for entering at more length than usual into the history of his early years. His father could not fail to observe his genius and love for the science, and he took every advantage of it, so that before the child was four years old he could play small pieces on the harpsichord with correctness and taste. In his fifth year he wrote a concerto for the harpsichord, perfectly according to the rules of the art, but which was so difficult that only the most practised performer could have played it. In his sixth year, young Mozart had made such progress, that his father was induced to take him and his sister Maria Anna, who was also a musical genius, to Munich and Vienna, where the little artists were introduced to the emperor's court, and the unequalled execution of the boy excited universal surprise, particularly as he seemed anxious only to please connoisseurs. In 1763, when young Mozart was seven years old, the family made a journey beyond the borders of Germany, which spread his fame universally. In November of the same year, they arrived in Paris, where they remained six months, and were overwhelmed with attention and applause. Here he published his first sonatas for the harpsichord. In 1764, the family proceeded to England, and performed at court, the son playing on the king's organ with great success. At a public concert, symphonies of his composition only were performed. Here, as well as in Paris, compositions of Bach, Handel, &c., were laid before him, all of which, though exceedingly difficult, he executed with the greatest truth at first sight. During his stay in England, he composed six sonatas, which were published in London, and which he dedicated to the queen. After this he returned to Holland, and assisted at the installation of the stadtholder. The family next visited Paris, and after having been twice at Versailles, proceeded, by way of Lyons, through Switzerland to Munich,

FORTUNE IS MORE JUST IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF HER FAVOURS THAN MANY PEOPLE WILL ALLOW.

PROMISES FAITHFULLY KEPT, AND BILLS DULY PAID, BRING SOLID WEALTH AND STABILITY IN TRADE.

here the elector gave young Mozart a name, on which he composed in his presence, without piano or violin, wrote down the music, and, to the astonishment of all present, executed, after having finished it. In 1766, they returned to Salzburg, where they remained till 1768, and then made a second journey to Vienna. The brother and sister performed in presence of the emperor Joseph, who commissioned young Mozart to write the music for a comic opera, "La finta Semplice." It was applauded by the Emperor, the master of the chapel, and Metastasio, but was not performed. At the consecration of the orphan's church, he composed the mass, the offertorium, and a concert for trumpets, and led the solemn performance—a boy of twelve years old—in presence of the imperial court. In 1769, Mozart, who had been made master of the concerts at the court at Salzburg, commenced a journey to Italy, in company with his father. They arrived at Rome during Passion-week, and on the Wednesday evening Mozart went to the Sistine chapel, to hear the celebrated "Miserere," a composition, of which it had been prohibited to give or take a copy, on pain of excommunication. Aware of this prohibition, he listened so attentively, that on his return home he noted down the whole piece. On leaving Rome the pope created him knight of the golden spur. At Bologna he was elected member and master of the chapel of the philharmonic academy; on which occasion an anthem for four voices was given him to compose, and this he accomplished in half an hour. A previous engagement now called him to Milan, where he arrived in October, 1770, and there composed, in his fourteenth year, his serious opera of "Mitridate," which had a run of upwards of twenty nights in succession. When Mozart returned to Salzburg, in 1771, he found a letter, in which he was commissioned, in the name of the empress Maria Theresa, to compose the grand theatrical serenata "Ascanio in Alba," for the celebration of the nuptials of the archduke Ferdinand. He undertook this commission, and, on August, returned to Milan for some months, where, during the festivities of his marriage, Mozart's serenata, and an opera composed by Hasse, were performed alternately. In 1775, he went again to Vienna, and, engaging in the service of the emperor, he satisfied the great expectations which were raised by his early genius, and became the Raphael of musicians, among the works of his which have remained in the German stage, and will always be the delight of every tasteful nation, are "Idomeneo," the "Nozze di Figaro," the "Zaïre," the "Clemenza di Tito," and, above all, the splendid "Don Giovanni." The music of this opera was the triumph of dramatic composition; and though its great merits were not appreciated on its first performance, he lived to see justice done to it. He was now in his thirty-sixth year, and in a state of great physical debility. The composition of his sublime "Requiem," the decline of his bodily powers, and under great mental excitement, hastened his dissolution; he was seized with repeated fainting fits, brought on by his extreme assiduity

in writing, in one of which he expired, Dec. 5, 1791.

MUDGE JOHN, an English physician, and an excellent mechanic, was the son of Mr. Zachary Mudge, vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, and well known by a volume of excellent Sermons, and an ingenious essay for a new version of the Psalms. Dr. John Mudge settled as a physician at Plymouth, where he wrote a Treatise "On the Catarrhus Cough." He improved the construction of reflecting telescopes, and died in 1793. —His brother THOMAS, born in 1715, was an excellent watchmaker, and made great improvements in chronometers, for which he received a parliamentary reward. Died, 1794. —WILLIAM MUDGE, a nephew of the last mentioned, was born in 1762, at Plymouth; rose to the rank of major-general in the army; and died in 1820. He superintended the execution of the grand trigonometrical survey of England and Wales, and wrote an account of the operations.

MULLER, JOHN, called Regiomontanus, from Mons Regius, or Königsberg, where he was born in 1436. He made so great a progress in learning, that he was admitted into the academy at Leipzig, long before the usual age. Thence he removed to Vienna, where he studied the mathematics under Purbach, whom he assisted in his observations. At the desire of cardinal Basilian, Regiomontanus and his master went to Rome, to complete the Latin version of Ptolemy's Almagest; but while there, Purbach died, and the whole task devolved upon his associate. After a long stay in Italy, he went to Buda; but on the breaking out of the war with the Turks he removed to Nuremberg, where he built an observatory, and founded a printing-office. He died in 1476, at Rome, whither he had been called by Sixtus IV., to assist in reforming the calendar; having been previously raised, for his services, to the archbishopric of Ratisbon. He wrote various astronomical works, and constructed some curious automata.

MULLER, GERARD FREDERIC, a German traveller, was born in 1700, at Herforden, in Westphalia; was educated at Leipzig; and went to reside at St. Petersburg, where he taught Latin, geography, and history. In 1730, he was chosen professor of history, and the year following he visited London, where he was elected a member of the royal society. On his return to Russia, he accompanied Gmelin and De L'Isle in a tour through Siberia, which occupied them ten years. In 1747 Muller occupied the place of historiographer of Russia; in 1754, he was made secretary of the academy of sciences; and, in 1766, keeper of the archives. He died in 1783. His principal work is "A Collection of Russian Histories," in 9 vols.

MULLER, JOHN VON, an eminent Swiss historian, was born in 1752, at Schaffhausen, and studied at Göttingen. In 1780 he published the first part of his "History of the Swiss Confederation;" and shortly after he went to Berlin, where he printed "Historical Essays." His other principal work was a "Course of Universal History;" but he was also the author of several others,

MEN OF SMALL CAPACITIES PUT INTO HIGH PLACES, RESEMBLE LITTLE STATUES SET UPON LARGE PILARS.

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which were published collectively at Tübingen, in 27 vols. Muller was successively professor of Greek at Schaffhausen, and of history at Cassel, counsellor of the imperial chancery, secretary of state for the ephemeral kingdom of Westphalia, and director-general of public instruction. Died, 1809.

MULLER, Louis, a celebrated Prussian engineer. He served in the seven years' war, under Frederic; rose to the rank of major; and died in 1804, aged 70. He was the author of a "View of the Wars of Frederic the Great," and other works relating to the military art.

MUMMIUS, Lucius, a Roman consul, who, for his victories over the Achæans, was called Achaicus. He was afterwards disgraced, and exiled to Delos, where he died.

MUNCER, or MUNTZER, a fanatic, who, in the early part of the sixteenth century, rendered himself for awhile extremely formidable in Germany, where he preached equality and the community of property, and collected 40,000 followers, who committed many enormities. He was at length defeated by the landgrave of Hesse, with the loss of 7000 of his deluded followers, and being chased to Franchhausen, was taken prisoner, and executed at Mühlhausen, in 1526.

MUNCHHAUSEN, JEROME CHARLES FREDERIC VON, was a German officer in the Russian service, who served in several campaigns against the Turks. He was a passionate lover of horses and hounds; of which and of his adventures among the Turks, he told the most extravagant stories; till his fancy so completely got the better of his memory, that he really believed his most extravagant fictions, and felt very much offended if any doubt was expressed on the subject. Having become acquainted with Burger at Pyrmont, and related these waking dreams to him, the poet published them in 1787, with his own improvements, under the title of "Wunderbare Abenteuer und Reisen des Herrn Von Munchhausen." The wit and humour of the work gave it great success, and it was translated into several foreign languages. Died, 1797.

MUNDAY, ANTHONY, a dramatic poet of the sixteenth century. He was the author of the City Pageants; enlarged Stowe's Survey of London; and died in 1633.

MUNDEN, JOSEPH SHEPHERD, a celebrated comic actor, who, from 1790 to 1813, delighted the laughter-loving audiences of Covent-garden with his inimitable representations; but from 1813 to 1824, when he retired from the stage, his services were transferred to Drury-lane. His humour was exuberant and racy; and though often verging by touches of true pathos, as readily as he could stir it into mirth by the exquisite drollery of his ever-varying countenance. Born, 1758; died, 1832.

MUNDINUS, or MONDINO, a physician, was born at Milan. He became professor of medicine at Bologna, and was the first among the moderns who dissected human bodies. He was the author of a work entitled "Anatomia omnium humani Corporis Interiorum membrorum." Died, 1318.

MUNNICH, BURCHARD CHRISTOPHER,

count, a military officer, was born in Oldenburg, in 1683. After distinguishing himself in the German wars, he entered into the Russian service, and rose to the rank of marshal; but in 1741 the empress Elizabeth condemned him to perpetual exile in Siberia. He was, however, recalled from banishment on the accession of Peter III., and, on his arrival at court, made his appearance before the emperor in the sheep-skin dress which he had worn during his captivity. Died, 1767.

MUNOZ, JOHN BAPTIST, a Spanish historian, was born in 1745, at Musero, near Valencia. He was appointed cosmographer of the Indies, and undertook, by order of the king, a history of America, of which he lived to publish only one volume. His other works are, "De recto Philosophia recentis in Theologia usu, Dissertatio," "De Scriptorum gentium Lectione," "Institutiones Philosophicae," &c.

MUNSTER, SEBASTIAN, a German divine, was born at Ingelheim, in 1489; entered into the order of Cordeliers; but left them to join Luther. He then settled at Basil, where he succeeded Pelicanus in the Hebrew professorship. He published a Latin version of the Bible, from the Hebrew, with notes; "Universal Cosmography;" a Treatise on Dialling; a Latin Translation of Josephus; and several mathematical works. Died, 1552.

MURAT, JOACHIM, one of the most intrepid of the French marshals, and who was placed on the throne of Naples by Buonaparte, was the son of an innkeeper at Cahors, where he was born in 1771. He was intended for the church; but, escaping from the college of Toulouse, he enlisted as a chasseur, but was shortly after dismissed for insubordination. On the formation of the national guard he entered that corps; and displaying an active zeal for revolutionary principles, he was soon advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The overthrow of the terrorists checked his progress for a time, but the executive directory made him a chief of brigade; and in 1796 he accompanied Buonaparte to Italy as his aid-de-camp. Here he distinguished himself as a cavalry officer, by his intrepid courage, and was employed by his chief as a diplomatist at Turin and at Genoa. He followed the same general to Egypt, where he decided the victory over the Turks at Aboukir, and returned with Buonaparte as general of division. In 1800 he married Marie Caroline, the youngest sister of his patron, who was then first consul; and, in 1804, he was made marshal, grand admiral, and prince of the French empire. His services in the campaign of 1805, against Austria, during which he entered Vienna at the head of the army, were rewarded with the grand duchy of Berg. He continued to follow up the victories of his master, with such distinction, that, in 1808, Napoleon placed him on the throne of Naples, with the title of king Joachim. After reigning peaceably four years, he was called to accompany Napoleon to Russia, as commander of all his cavalry; and after the defeat of Smolensko, he imitated the example of his leader, and left the army for Naples. Once more he fought with

BY PRUDENCE WE MAY SECURE FRIENDS; BY INDUSTRY WE MAY BE ABLE TO DO WITHOUT THEIR ASSISTANCE.

IF THERE BE ANY EXCUSE FOR HASTE, IT CAN ONLY BE WHEN WE ARE IN HASTE TO PERFORM A GOOD ACTION.

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Napoleon, in the fatal campaign of Germany; but, after the battle of Lelpsic, he withdrew, and, finding that the throne of his patron began to totter, actually concluded an alliance against him. In 1815, however, he again took up arms, and formed a plan to make himself master of Italy as far as the Po, at the very time that Austria and the allies, upon his repeated assurances that he would remain true to them, had determined to recognise him as king of Naples. It was too late. Austria, therefore, took the field against him, and he was soon driven as a fugitive into France. After the overthrow of Napoleon, he escaped, in the midst of continual dangers, to Corsica, from which he sailed with a few adherents, to recover his lost throne. A gale, off the coast of Calabria, dispersed his vessels, but Murat determined to go on shore. He was seized, and carried in chains to Pizzo, brought before a court-martial, and condemned to be shot. This sentence was executed Oct. the 13th, 1815, when Murat met his fate with undaunted courage. He was remarkable for elegance of person; but, though spirited and active, had few mental qualifications, and fell a victim to the most unpardonable rashness.

MURATORI, LOTIS ANTHONY, an eminent Italian historian and antiquary, was born in 1672, at Vignola, in the Modenese territories; was made keeper of the Ambrosian library at Milan, and, subsequently, librarian and archivist to the duke of Modena. His literary productions are numerous and valuable, but his fame chiefly depends on the vast erudition he has shown in editing the works of others. His great historical collection, entitled "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores, ab ære Christianæ," 29 vols. folio; "Antiquitates Italianæ, medii ævi," 6 vols. folio; "Anecdota Latina," 4 vols. 4to.; "Anecdota Græca," 4 vols. 4to.; "Annali d'Italia," 18 vols. 8vo.; with many others, attest the magnitude of his literary labours. Died, 1750.

MURET, or MURETUS, MARK ANTHONY, a learned French grammarian of the 16th century, who after teaching languages and publicly lecturing at the principal towns in France and Italy, entered the society of Jesuits. His works, consisting of orations, poems, sacred hymns, &c. are written with purity and elegance.

MURILLO, BARTOLOMEO ESTEVEN, one of the greatest of the Spanish painters, was born, in 1618, near Seville. He acquired the rudiments of art from his uncle Juan del Castillo; and being encouraged to visit Madrid, he acquired the countenance and patronage of the celebrated painter Velasquez, then in the height of his reputation. He afterwards returned to Seville, and not only earned a handsome competency by his labours, but also an imperishable fame. While painting the admired picture of St. Catharine, in the church of the Capuchins at Cadiz, he fell from the scaffold, and died in consequence of the injuries he received, in 1685.

MURPHY, ARTHUR, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born at Cork, in 1737, and educated at St. Omer's. At the age of eighteen he returned to Ireland, and was placed under a merchant, who was his

relation. But not liking that profession he came to London, and tried his dramatic powers in the farce of "The Apprentice," which was soon followed by that of "The Upholsterer;" and, having a great inclination to the stage, he made an effort in the character of Othello, but without success. He then produced the "Orphan of China," a tragedy, which was well received. He also wrote a weekly paper, called the "Gray's Inn Journal;" and two others, in defence of government, entitled the "Test" and the "Auditor." In these, however, he failed; and some ludicrous mistakes, into which he was insidiously led by his antagonists, exposed him to ridicule. Having studied the law, he was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn, but never had much practice. His plays of the "Grecian Daughter;" "All in the wrong;" "The Way to Keep Him;" and the "Citizen," had great success, and produced the author wealth and fame. Mr. Murphy also acquired considerable reputation by his "Essay on the Life and Genius of Dr. Johnson," published in 1792; as well as by his translations of Tacitus and Sallust, and the "Life of Garrick." He was zealous in defence of the government measures; and during his latter years he obtained the appointment of a commissioner of bankrupts, and a pension of 200*l.* per annum. He died in 1805, aged 77.

MURPHY, JAMES CAVANAH, an eminent architect, antiquary, and traveller, was a native of Ireland. He published his "Travels in Portugal, in 1789 and 1790;" "Antiquities of the Arabians in Spain;" and "Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Views of Batalha, in Portugal." Died, 1816.

MURR, CHRISTOPHER THEOPHILUS VON, the author of various works on bibliography, literary history, and antiquities; was born at Nuremberg, in 1735; and died in 1811.

MURRAY, WILLIAM VAUS, a distinguished American diplomatist, was born in Maryland, about 1762. He studied the law in England; practised it in his native country; and became a senator of the United States. As minister at the Hague he succeeded in preserving harmony between the American and Batavian republics; and the reconciliation between the United States and France, was effected chiefly through his agency as envoy extraordinary to the French republic. Died, 1803.

MURRAY, JAMES, an American by birth, whose real name was Lillibridge, was a partisan officer in the service of the East India Company. He entered the service of Holkar, the famous Mahratta chief, about the year 1790, and soon became noted for his bravery, military skill, and the good offices he performed to certain British officers, who had been taken prisoners, and who but for his humane interference would have been put to the sword. When the war broke out between the British government and Scindia, in which Holkar assisted the latter, Murray joined the British general, Lord Lake, with a body of 7,000 cavalry. The marquis of Wellesley at that period had issued a proclamation recalling all British

TO ACQUIRE A FEW LANGUAGES, IS THE TASK OF A FEW YEARS, BUT TO BE ELOQUENT IN ONE, IS THE LABOUR OF A LIFE.

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subjects from the service of the native princes, but this order could not extend to Murray, as being an American. He was treated by the British commander with great consideration, and was employed in many dangerous and important services, still retaining the command of the cavalry which he had brought with him. At the siege of Bhurtpore, where the British army lost nearly 10,000 men, in four attempts to take the fort by storm, he was in continual action, and attained the character of being the best partisan officer in the army. Died, 1807.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER, a self-taught linguist, was born in 1775, at Kitterick, in the Highlands of Scotland, and his father being a shepherd, he also was employed, at the age of ten, to assist as a shepherd's boy. By extraordinary application he made himself master of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages; and when, in 1794, the fame of his acquirements gained him admission to the university of Edinburgh, he made a rapid progress also in the Eastern dialects. In 1806 he became assistant to Dr. Muirhead, the minister of the parish of Urr, and soon afterwards he succeeded him in the pastoral charge; but in 1812 he was called from thence, to fill the chair of Oriental languages at Edinburgh, and at the same time received the degree of D.D. This honourable appointment, however, he did not long enjoy; his death, by a consumption, taking place in 1813. He left a "History of the European Languages," which was printed, with his life prefixed, in 2 vols.

MURRAY, JOHN, an eminent physician, was a native of Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh, where he rose to eminence as a lecturer in natural philosophy, chemistry, the materia medica, and pharmacy. He was the author of "Elements of Chemistry," 2 vols.; "Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy," 2 vols.; "A System of Chemistry," 4 vols.; and a "System of Materia Medica, and Pharmacy," 2 vols. Died, 1820.

MURRAY, CHARLES, a theatrical performer and dramatic writer, was born in 1754, at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire. He was the son of Sir John Murray of Broughton, who acted as secretary to the Pretender in 1745; was brought up as a surgeon in the naval service, which he quitted for the stage; performed at the chief provincial towns in England; made his debut at Covent garden in 1796, as Shylock; and ultimately became manager of the theatre at Edinburgh, where he spent the latter part of his life. He was the author of "The New Maid of the Oaks," and "The Experiment." Died, 1821.

MURRAY, LINDLEY, a grammarian, and moral writer, was born in 1745, of Quaker parents, at Swarara, near Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. He was originally destined for the mercantile profession; but having been severely chastised for a breach of domestic discipline, he privately left his father, who was then residing at New York, and, taking up his abode in a seminary at Burlington, New Jersey, he there contracted a love of books and study. He afterwards studied the law, and practised

as a barrister; but in course of time he quitted the bar for the counting-house, and by mercantile pursuits realized a competency. He then purchased a country-seat on the banks of the river Beilve, about three miles from New York; but a severe sickness subjected him to a general debility of the muscles, for the cure of which he was induced to go, with his family, to England; and he eventually settled at Holdgate, near York. The local attachments which he there formed, and his bodily infirmities, detained him for the rest of his life; but though the debilitated state of his frame deprived him of all exercise, with the exception of occasional airings in his carriage, his mind continued in full vigour, and the tedium of a protracted confinement was much alleviated by the composition of several instructive works of considerable value and utility. They consist of an "English Grammar;" "English Exercises," and "Key;" the "English Reader," with an "Introduction" and "Sequel" to the same; two French selections, "Le Lecteur Francois;" and "Introduction au Lecteur Francois;" "The English Spelling-book;" "The Power of Religion on the Mind;" and "The Duty and Benefit of Reading the Scriptures." These publications were all lucrative, and deservedly so; and it is no small satisfaction to know, that his private life was as amiable as his labours in the cause of education and morals were successful. He died in 1836, aged 85.

MURRAY, JAMES PATRICK, a major-general in the British army, was the son of James Murray, governor of Minorca, who so nobly defended Fort St. Philip, and who, in 1782, scorned the bribe of a foreign peerage and a million of money, offered by the Duc de Crillon, to betray his trust. His mother was conveyed from the island, during the siege, to Leghorn, where she was delivered of the subject of this notice. After the capitulation of Malta, his father returned to England with his family, where he died in 1794, leaving James Patrick, his only son, heir to his estate, and also to his military ardour. At the age of fourteen young Murray obtained an ensigncy in the 44th, and pursued his military career, until he was appointed aid-de-camp to generalis Don and Pulteney. In the campaign in Holland, in 1799, he was wounded, though but slightly; and in the same year he purchased the command of a company in the 9th foot. In 1802 he was returned to parliament for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. He soon after attained the rank of major, served in the peninsular war, and at the passage of the Douro his right arm was shattered by a musket-ball. Subsequently, he received gradual promotion, until, in 1830, he became a major-general and a companion of the bath. He died in 1834, while stationed at Athlone.

MUSA, ANTONIUS, physician to the emperor Augustus, said to have been the first who prescribed the use of the cold bath; and lived about 20 B.C.

MUSEUS, a philosopher and poet of antiquity, who is said to have been the son of Orpheus, and president of the Eleusinian

TRUE POLITENESS IS A STRANGER TO AFFECTATION, AND PLAIN-DEALING CLAIMS NO KINDRED WITH RUDENESS.

THE MOMENTS OF MIRTH BECOME HOURS OF FOLLY, UNLESS THEY ARE REGULATED BY THE DIAL OF REASON.

ysteries at Athens. He versified the oracles, and wrote a poem on the sphere. A linear Athens was called by his name. He is to be distinguished from Musæus, a grammarian, who wrote a poem, called "The Loves of Hero and Leander."

MUSÆUS, JOHN CHARLES AUGUSTUS, an eminent German writer, born at Jena, in 1735, was professor at the gymnasium of Jena, and author of "Physiognomical riddles;" "Popular Tales of the Germans," &c. Died, 1787.

MUSCULUS, WOLFGANG, one of the early reformers, born at Dieuze, in Lorraine, in 1497. He was originally a Benedictine monk; and on embracing the doctrines of Luther, he was obliged to fly to Strasbourg, from which city he removed to Augsburg; and afterwards went to Berne, where he was appointed professor of divinity. His commentaries on the Scriptures are valuable; besides which he published several translations from the Greek, particularly of the ecclesiastical historians. Died, 1563.

MUSGRAVE, Sir RICHARD, Bart., an Irish historian, was born about 1758. He was a member of parliament, and collector of the excise for Dublin. In 1801 he published "Memoirs of the Rebellions in Ireland," &c., a work which gave great offence to the Roman Catholics, on account of the glowing picture exhibited in it of the atrocities committed by the Insurgents in 1798. Sir Richard died in 1818.

MUSGRAVE, WILLIAM, a physician and antiquary, was born at Charlton, in Somersetshire, in 1657, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. He became a fellow of the royal college of physicians, and also of the royal society; in which last learned body he acted as secretary. In 1691 he settled at Exeter, and there died in 1721. Besides some Latin tracts on the gout, he published four volumes of dissertations on Roman and British antiquities.—His grandson, Dr. SAMUEL MUSGRAVE, was also a physician at Exeter, where he died in 1782. He rendered himself notorious in 1763, by charging the ministers with having been bribed to settle a peace advantageous to France. As a scholar he is known by an edition of Euripides, vols. 8vo.; and two dissertations on the Grecian Mythology, and the Olympiads.

MUSHET, ROBERT, an ingenious and active officer belonging to the royal mint, who died in 1828. His statements and suggestions respecting the currency and mint regulations, and the financial state of the country generally, were deduced from a patient investigation of the subject, and displayed great ability.

MUSS, CHARLES, an ingenious painter of enamel, whose "Holy Family" after the manner of Raphael, is said to be the largest piece of enamel ever painted. Died, 1824.

MUSSATO, ALBERTIN, an historian and poet, was born at Padua, in 1261. He rose from a state of indigence to public employments in his native city; but notwithstanding his services, he became an object of popular fury; and in 1314 an attempt was made to murder him. The ringleaders in his conspiracy were put to death; but

Mussato was afterwards banished to Chioggia, where he died in 1330. In his exile he wrote "Historia Augusta Henrici VII. Imp."

MUSSCHENBROEK, PETER VAN, a celebrated Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician, was born at Leyden, in 1692. He applied himself chiefly to natural philosophy; held professorships at various places, and was a member of the Royal Society, and the French Academy of Sciences. His "Course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy" is a valuable work, and has been translated into English by Colson, in 2 vols. Musschenbroek was also the author of "Tentamina Experimentorum;" "Institutiones Physicæ;" and "Compendium Physicæ Experimentalis." Died, 1761.

MUTIANO, GIROLAMO, an Italian painter, born at Brescia. He was a great favourite with Pope Gregory XIII., who employed him to paint a picture of St. Paul the hermit, and another of St. Anthony, for the church of St. Peter. Sixtus V. also held him in esteem, and entrusted to him the designs for the bas-reliefs of the column of Trajan. At the instance of this artist, pope Gregory founded the academy of St. Luke, which Sixtus confirmed by a brief; and Mutiano gave two houses to the institution. Died, 1590.

MUTIUS, CÆLIUS, first named Codrus, and afterwards Scævola, an illustrious Roman, who distinguished himself in the war against Porsenna. When that prince besieged Rome, Mutius entered his camp, to assassinate him, and, by mistake, stabbed one of his attendants. Being seized and brought before Porsenna, he said that he was one of three hundred who had engaged, by oath, to slay him, and added, "This hand, which has missed its purpose, ought to suffer." On saying this he thrust it into the coals which were burning upon the altar, and suffered it to be consumed. Porsenna, struck with his intrepidity, made peace with the Romans. The name of Scævola, or left-handed, was given as a mark of distinction to Mutius and his family.

MUTIS, JOSEPH CELESTINO, a celebrated naturalist, was born at Cadiz, in 1731. In 1760 he accompanied the marquis Delia Vega to New Grenada, and spent nearly half a century in South America, contributing greatly to the spreading of science and the arts of civilization in that country. On his return to Europe he was appointed keeper of the royal garden at Madrid. He was the first botanist who distinguished the various species of cinchona. Died, 1808.

MYCONIUS, FREDERIC, a German divine, originally a Franciscan monk, was born at Lichtenfels, in Franconia, in 1491. When Luther declared against indulgences, Myconius opposed him, but soon changed his sentiments, and became a missionary for the propagation of the principles of the reformation. In 1538 he accompanied the chancellor of Weimar in an embassy to England; and while here, held a disputation with some bishops and other divines. On his return, he was employed to reform the churches of Thuringia; but he protested strongly against the alienation of the eccle-

WHERE WE SEEK CHARITY WITHOUT ORIENTATION, WE MAY EXPECT TO SEE RELIGION WITHOUT BIOGRAPHY.

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eclesiastical and monastic revenues to secular purposes. Died, 1545.

MYCONIUS, OSWALD, OF GRIMSHAUSER, a reformer, born at Lucerne, in Switzerland, in 1498. He studied at Basle, under Erasmus and Glareanus, after which he became successively master of the schools of St. Theodore and St. Peter. He next removed to Zurich, where he held the office of regent of the college three years; after which he returned to Basle, obtained the head pastorage of the church, and was chosen professor of theology. He wrote several commentaries on the Scripture, a Latin version of the Catechism of Ecolampadius, and a Narrative of the Life and Death of Zuinglius. Died, 1552.

MYLNE, ROBERT, an architect of considerable eminence, was born at Edinburgh, in 1784. While studying at Rome, he gained the chief architectural prize at the academy of St. Luke; of which academy, as well as those of Florence and Bologna, he was a member. Mr. Mylne was the builder of Blackfriars' bridge, which was commenced in 1760, and completed in 1770. It was the

first work of the kind executed in England, in which arches approaching to the form of an ellipse were substituted for semicircles. He also obtained the appointment of surveyor of St. Paul's cathedral, and was employed to erect many private edifices in various parts of the kingdom. Died, 1811.

MYRON, a celebrated Greek sculptor, whose works are highly praised by the Greek and Latin poets, was a native of Eleutheris, and is supposed to have flourished about 430. B.C.

MYSON, one of the seven men of Greece. Anacharsis the Scythian having inquired of Apollo, who was the wisest man in Greece, was answered, "He who is now ploughing his fields." This was Myson.

MYTENS, ARNOLD, a painter, was born at Brussels, in 1541. He painted several capital pictures for churches in Italy; and died in 1602.

MYTENS, MARTIN, a Swedish painter, was born at Stockholm, in 1695. He fixed his residence at Vienna, and was greatly esteemed by the emperor Charles VI. Died, 1755.

N.

NABIS, a tyrant of Sparta, who commenced his reign about the year 203 B.C. He was surrounded by an armed guard, had a number of secret spies in his service, put to death or banished every suspected person, and indulged in the exercise of every species of cruelty. He contrived an instrument of torture in the form of a beautiful woman, whose rich dress concealed a number of iron spikes in her bosom and arms. When any one, therefore, opposed his demands, he would say, "If I have not talents enough to prevail with you, perhaps my Apega may persuade you." The automaton statue then appeared; which Nabis taking by the hand, led up to the person, who, being embraced by it, was thus tortured into compliance. He plundered Messenia and Argos, and would have continued to extend his dominion still wider over Peloponnesus, had not the Romans, in alliance with the Achæans, declared war against him. He pursued the war with inveterate enmity, and was for a time successful; but he was at length defeated by Philopomen, at the head of the army of the Achæan league, and was killed while attempting to escape. B.C. 194.

NABONASSAR, the first king of the Chaldeans or Babylonians. He is celebrated by the famous epoch which bears his name, and which commenced in the year 747 B.C.

NABOPOLASSAR, king of Babylon. He united with Astyages against Syria, which country they conquered, and having divided it between them, founded two kingdoms, that of the Medes under Astyages, and that of the Chaldeans under Nabopolassar. B.C. 626.

NÆVIUS, CNEIUS, a celebrated Latin poet, who wrote several comedies, one of which was so displeasing to Metellus, the consul, that he expelled him from Rome. He was born in Campania, and died at Utica, B.C. 203.

NÆVIUS, a famous augur in the reign of Tarquin, of whom it is related, that, in order to convince the king and the Romans of his supernatural power, he cut a flint with a razor, and thus turned the ridicule of the populace into admiration. Cicero, however, who had himself been an augur, treats this miraculous event as a mere fiction.

NAHL, JOHANN AUGUST, an eminent Prussian sculptor, born at Berlin, in 1710. He executed the admirable colossal statue of the landgrave Frederic, which stands in Frederic's-square. In 1755 he was created professor in the academy of arts at Cassel, and died there in 1781.

NAIN, PETER LE, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Paris, in 1640. He first became a canon regular, and in 1667 entered into priest's orders; but the year following he retired to the abbey of La Trappe. He was the author of several works relative to the monastic orders, &c., and died in 1712.

NAIRONI, ANTHONY FAUSTUS, a learned Maronite, born at Mount Libanus, in 1631; became professor of the Chaldean and Syriac languages in the college of Sapientia at Rome; and died in 1711.

NALDI, SEBASTIANO, a celebrated Italian buffo singer, who came to London early in the present century, and obtained great eclat. He was accidentally killed at Paris,

THOSE WHO LEARN HABITS OF FRUGALITY IN EARLY LIFE, HAVE SELDOM MUCH OCCASION TO PRACISE IT IN OLD AGE.

DEFLECTION IS A TWO-EDGED SWORD. IT WOUNDS THE CHARACTER, WHILE IT DESTROYS THE FRAGRANCE OF MANKIND.

1819, by the explosion of an apparatus which had been invented for cooking by steam.

NALSON, JOHN, an English divine, was born in 1638, and after having gone through the usual course of a university education at Cambridge, obtained the living of Dodington, and a prebend in Ely cathedral. He was the author of "An impartial Collection of the Affairs of State, from the Scotch Rebellion to the Murder of Charles the First." He also wrote an account of the trial of that monarch; and died in 1686.

NALSON, VALENTINE, an English divine, born at Malton, in Yorkshire, in 1411; was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; became a prebendary of Yorkminster; wrote a volume of Sermons; and died in 1724.

NANCEL, NICHOLAS DE, so called from the village of that name near Solsons, was born in 1530. He taught Latin and Greek at Paris, and Douay; after which he studied medicine, and became physician to the princess Eleanor of Bourbon. He was the author of "Stichologia Græca Latinaque formanda et reformanda;" "De immortalitate Animi," &c.

NANGIS, WILLIAM DE, a French historian of the 14th century, was a Benedictine monk in the abbey of St. Denis. He wrote the Lives of St. Louis and Philip le Hardi; together with two chronicles of France.

NANI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a Venetian historian, was born in 1616. He distinguished himself as ambassador to the French court, where he obtained succours for the republic to carry on the war against Turkey. He was afterwards employed in other missions of importance, for which he was made proctor of St. Mark, and captain-general of the marine. He was the author of "Istoria della Repubblica Veneta;" and as historiographer and keeper of the archives of the republic. Died, 1678.

NANEK, or NANUK, was a native of Hindostan, and the founder of the sect of Sikhs in India, which has now grown into a powerful nation. He was born at Talvandi, in Lahore, in 1469; propagated his doctrines with great success; and died in 1539.

NANNI, PETER, or NANNIUS, a critic and philologist, was born at Alkmaar, in Holland, in 1500, and died in 1557. He was professor of the learned languages at Louvain, and was regarded as a good critic and Latin poet.

NANNINI, AGNOLO, a celebrated author, born at Florence, in 1493. He entered the order of Valombrosa, became abbot of S. Salvador di Vajano, and wrote several works of a lively and satirical character, which are admired for their purity of style.

NAPIER, or NEPER, JOHN, laird of Merchiston, in Scotland, a celebrated mathematician, was born in 1550, and educated at the university of St. Andrews. After having travelled in France, Italy, and Germany, he returned to his native country, where he wholly devoted himself to the study of mathematics and theology. Being much attached to astronomy and spherical geometry, he wished to find out a short

method of calculating triangles, sines, tangents, &c.; and to the exertions arising out of this desire is to be attributed his admirable invention of logarithms, first made public in 1614, and which alone has immortalized his name. The Napier "bones, or rods," for multiplying and dividing, were invented by him. He also made several improvements in spherical trigonometry, and was regarded by the celebrated Kepler as one of the greatest men of the age. Died, 1617.

NAPIER, WILLIAM JOHN, lord, a British naval officer, was born at Kinsale, in 1757. He entered the service at the age of sixteen, and was a midshipman on board the *Defiance* at the battle of Trafalgar. Having distinguished himself upon several occasions, he was, in 1809, advanced to the rank of lieutenant, and to that of post-captain five years afterwards. In 1815, at the age of twenty-nine, owing to the peace, he retired from active service, and entered the university of Edinburgh. He afterwards turned his attention to agricultural pursuits with success. In 1823, his father dying, he succeeded to the peerage; and in the ensuing year was recalled to his naval duties, and took the command of the *Diamond*, bound for the South American station, from which, in the course of two or three years, she returned, when lord Napier again retired to his native land. In 1833 he received a commission from the king, appointing him superintendent of the trade and interests of the British nation in China, and he arrived at Macao, in July, 1834. Here, however, the object of his voyage was frustrated by the governor of Canton, who appeared anxious that his lordship should not reach that place until notice should have been sent to the court of Peking, and the answer of the emperor be made known upon the subject. Lord Napier was not inclined to delay the superintendence of those interests which he had been appointed to protect, and, getting into his boat on the 24th of July, sailed up the Canton river, and arrived at the factory (Canton) on the next morning. The orders and edicts of the governor, that his lordship should return to Macao, were replied to by the latter in terms of positive refusal; commercial transactions between the British and Chinese merchants were prohibited by the governor; and his lordship sent the *Imogene* and *Andromache* frigates up the Boyne river—which were fired at by the forts, and which, in return, battered the forts about the ears of the Chinese soldiers. This occurred on the 7th of September; but, owing to calms, the ships were obliged to come to an anchor for several days. On the 14th of the same month, lord Napier became seriously indisposed; and, that the interests of the British merchants might not be injured by a farther suspension of their arrangements, the men-of-war were ordered to "move out of the river," and he returned to Macao, where, on the 11th of October, 1834, he expired.

NANTEUIL, ROBERT, an eminent French engraver, was born at Rheims, in 1630. His merit obtained him the place of designer and cabinet engraver to Louis XIV., with a pension. Died, 1678.

BREVITY IS GOOD, BUT IN PURSUIT OF IT AN AUTHOR SHOULD MOST DILIGENTLY AVOID OBSCURITY.

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NANTIGNI, LOUIS CHAZOT DE, a celebrated French genealogist, whose genealogical and chronological tables are regarded as valuable productions. Born, 1692; died, 1755.

NARBONNE LARA, LOUIS, count, born at Parma, in 1755. He was minister of war under Louis XVI.; lieutenant-general of France in the third year of the revolution; and finally, one of Napoleon's aid-de-camps during the Imperial government. He attempted to defend the constitutional monarchy; and, after the 10th August, 1792, which decided the king's fate, was outlawed by the triumphant party of "the Mountain." He was saved, partly by the exertions of Madame de Staël, and partly of Dr. Bollman (who subsequently withdrew Lafayette from a similar search of the ultra Jacobins), and retired to England first, and afterwards to Switzerland. Invested with military rank by Napoleon, who greatly esteemed him, he accompanied him in most of his wars with Austria, and was in the fatal Russian campaign, in 1812. In 1813 he was ambassador to Vienna, and died at the end of that year.

NARDI, JACOPO, an eminent Italian historian, was born of an ancient and noble family at Florence, in 1476. Having distinguished himself by his opposition to the Medici, he was imprisoned and exiled; and he retired to Venice, where he passed the rest of his life in the cultivation of literature. He wrote a "History of Florence;" the "Life of Malespini," &c.; and acquired much reputation by an elegant translation of Livy. Died, about 1555.

NARDINI, PISTRO, one of the first violinists of his time, was born at Leghorn, in 1725; studied under Tartini; and, in 1770, went to Florence, as first violinist in the chapel of the grand duke of Tuscany. Died, 1796.

NARES, JAMES, Mus. Doc., was born at Stauwell, in Middlesex, in 1718. He was one of the children in the royal chapel, and studied under Dr. Pepusch, after which he became organist of York cathedral. In 1753 he succeeded Dr. Green, as organist and composer to the king; and was created doctor of music at Cambridge. In 1757 he was appointed master of the choristers of his majesty's chapel. Dr. Nares published, besides his compositions of sacred music, which are marked by great genius and a thorough knowledge of the science, several books of instructions, and a royal pastoral on his majesty's nuptials. Died, 1783.

NARES, ROBERT, a learned critic and theologian, was the son of the preceding, and received his education at Westminster school, and Christchurch college, Oxford. After entering into holy orders he was presented to the rectory of Sharnford, in Leicestershire; he was also chosen preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and obtained the office of assistant-librarian at the British Museum. He was afterwards a prebendary of Lincoln; and at the time of his death, in 1829, he was archdeacon of Stafford, canon of Lichfield, and rector of Allhallows, London. Dr. Nares, in conjunction with Mr. Brice, established and conducted the "British

Critic," a high church literary review; and among his separate works are, "Elements of Orthodoxy;" "A Glossary of Words, Phrases, &c., in the Works of English Authors of the age of Queen Elizabeth;" "A Chronological View of the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church," &c.

NARNI, JEROM MAUTIN DE, a famous Capuchin preacher, who flourished in Italy in the 17th century. After displaying his talents to great advantage in various cities, he was called to Rome, and appointed to preach before the pope and cardinals; on which occasion he struck such terror into his hearers by showing the sinfulness of a neglect of duty, that no less than thirty bishops posted the next day to their dioceses. The effects of his oratory upon the people were no less extraordinary, and many went from the church crying for mercy as they walked along the streets. Narni, however, saw so little real fruit produced by his eloquence, that he resolved to give over the profession, and retired to his cell, where he employed himself in writing the history of his order.

NARSES, a celebrated Persian eunuch, who entered into the service of the emperor Justinian at the court of Constantinople; rose by his merit to the highest dignities of the state; and distinguished himself by military exploits. After vanquishing Totila the Goth, he captured Rome; rescued Italy from the Ostrogoths and other barbarians; was appointed governor of the country, and ruled it fifteen years; but was at length deposed; and died in 567.

NARVAEZ, PAMPHILA DE, a native of Valladolid, in Spain, who went to America soon after its discovery, and was appointed commander of the expedition sent against Cortez by Diego de Velasquez, governor of Cuba. He sailed, in 1528, with four hundred men, intending to establish a colony in Florida; discovered the bay of Pensacola; and, having marched into the country, was never heard of more.

NARUSZEWICZ, ADAM STANISLAUS, an eminent historian and poet of Poland, who, from having made an excellent translation of the works of the great Roman historian, obtained the appellation of the Polish Tacitus; but his fame chiefly rests on his elaborate "History of Poland," which he left unfinished at his death, in 1796.

NASH, THOMAS, a satirist and dramatic writer, was born at Lowestoft, in Suffolk, about 1664; educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; and settled in London, where he died in 1691. He wrote three dramatic pieces; but was chiefly distinguished by the virulence and scurrility of his pamphlets against Gabriel Harvey, and the puritan Penry, who assumed the title of Marston Marprelate. His principal performance is "Pierce Penniless," published in 1696.

NASH, TREADWAY RUSSEL, an English divine and antiquary, was educated at Worcester college, Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. in 1758. He was a man of fortune, and died at his seat in Worcestershire, in 1811, aged 57. Dr. Nash published "Collections for a History of Wor-

IF WE WOULD TRAVEL BY A SAFE ROAD TO HAPPINESS, WE MUST BE CONTENT TO PAY THE TURNPIKE.

PRIVATE FRIENDSHIPS SHOULD NEVER BE BROKEN OFF BY THE FAIRY WICKINGS OF PARTISAN POLITICS.

stershire," 2 vols. folio; a splendid edition of Hudibras, 3 vols. 4to.; and some others in the Archæologia.

NASH, RICHARD, commonly called *Beau Nash*, the once celebrated arbiter of fashion at Bath, was born in 1674, at Swansea, in Glamorganshire. He was originally intended for the law, but entered the army, which, however, he soon quitted, and took chambers in the Temple. Here he devoted himself entirely to pleasure and fashion; and when King William visited the Inn, he was chosen master of the pageant with which it was customary to welcome the monarch. So pleased was William with the entertainment, that he offered him the honour of knighthood, which Nash, on account of his arduous circumstances, refused. In 1704, he was appointed master of the ceremonies at Bath, an office for which he was admirably qualified by an elegant taste and uncommon vivacity. He immediately instituted a set of regulations as remarkable for their strictness as for their judicious adaptation to the wants and society of the place; and as he drew the whole beau monde to Bath, he was justly regarded as a public benefactor there. While in the plenitude of his power and popularity, Nash lived in the most splendid style, supporting his expenses by a long run of success at the gaming table. His dress was covered with expensive lace, and he wore a large white cocked hat. The chariot in which he rode was drawn by six gray horses, and attended by a long retinue of servants, some on horse, others on foot, while his progress through the streets was made known by a band of French horns and other instruments. His common title was the *King of Bath*; and his reign continued, with undiminished splendour, for more than fifty years. His health then began to decline, and his resources grew less plentiful. As the change in his spirits and circumstances became more evident, his former acquaintances gradually forsook him, and he died, in comparative indigence and solitude, in 1761. His remains, however, were honoured with a splendid funeral, at the expense of the city; and an appropriate epitaph, written by Dr. Harington, is placed over his tomb in the abbey church.

NASH, JOHN, a celebrated architect, of whose talents a great diversity of opinion exists, and upon whose works an immense deal of envious criticism has been wasted, was one of the architects of the Board of Works, and amassed a large fortune by the extensive speculations in which he engaged for the improvement of the metropolis. Whatever defects there may be in certain buildings, or whether such defects are chargeable to him or to the respective architects under whose special directions they were built, it is not our business to enquire; but whoever views the stately edifices of his creation, and can recollect the wretched hovels and dens of infamy which formed the narrow streets and filthy alleys that have given place to a succession of elegant academes, must feel grateful that an opportunity was given to a man possessing the requisite taste and judgment for accomplishing an undertaking so truly desirable.

Regent-street, Waterloo-place, the Regent's and St. James's Parks, and nearly all the important changes which have taken place in the architecture of London (westward), the aggregate effect of which is really grand and imposing, are due to the mental exertion and indefatigable labour of Mr. Nash. He also built the royal palace at Pimlico, the Haymarket theatre, All Soul's church, &c. &c. He died, aged 82, at his seat, East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight, May, 1835.

NASMYTH, JAMES, a divine, was born at Norwich, in 1740, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge. He took the degree of D.D. in 1797; and his last preferment was the rectory of Leverington, in the Isle of Ely, where he died in 1808. Dr. Nasmyth published "A Catalogue of Bene't college Library;" an edition of the "Liberaries of Simon and William of Worcester," &c.; a new edition of Tanner's "Notitia Monastica," &c.

NASMYTH, PETER, an eminent landscape painter, was born at Edinburgh, in 1756. At the age of twenty he removed to London, where his talents soon attracted notice, and procured him the appellation of the English Hobbema. His works are deservedly in high repute, and there are few collections of importance, in England, but what contain some of them. Died, 1831.

NATHAN, ISAAC, or MORDECAI, a learned Jewish rabbi, who, about the middle of the fifteenth century, published the first Concordance of the Old Testament in the original tongue. This work, with considerable additions, has been several times reprinted; but little or nothing is known of the personal history of its original author.

NATTIER, JOHN MARK, a French artist, was born at Paris, in 1685, and died in 1766. Louis XIV. appointed him to a professorship in the academy of painting. Another artist of this name went to Peterborough, where he died in 1763. He was an engraver of intaglios; and published a treatise on gems.

NAUBERT, Mad. BENEDICTE, a celebrated German romance-writer, author of "Herman D'Unna;" "Elizabeth de Toggenburg;" "Walthea de Montbarry;" "Thekla;" "Conradin of Swabia;" "Villega;" and "Agaria."

NAUDE' or NAUDEUS, GABRIEL, a French physician and man of letters, was born at Paris, in 1600; studied medicine at Padua; and after a considerable stay in Italy, returned to Paris, and became librarian to cardinal Richelieu, on whose death he entered into the service of Mazarin; but when that minister was banished, Naudé went to Sweden as librarian to queen Christina. He was the author of "Bibliographia Politica;" "An Apology for the Great Men who have been accused of Magic;" "On Liberal Studies," &c. Died, 1653.

NAUDE', PHILIP, a mathematician, was born at Metz, in 1644. Being a protestant he retired to Berlin on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and there became mathematical tutor to the court. He was also chosen a member of the academy in that

PUBLIC OPINION, THOUGH OFTEN JUST, YET FREQUENTLY FLOATS ON THE WAVES OF IGNORANCE.

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city, where he died in 1729. He published a work on geometry, and some religious pieces.—His son, who succeeded him in his professorship, was a member of the royal societies of Berlin and London; and died in 1745.

NAUDET, THOMAS CHARLES, a French landscape painter, born, at Paris, in 1774; died, 1810. He left a collection of near three thousand designs, comprehending the most beautiful views, and the finest monuments of ancient and modern times on the continent.

NAUMANN, JOHN GOTTLIEB, or AMADEUS, an eminent German musical composer, was born, in 1741, of very poor parents, at a small village near Dresden; but his talents for music being soon apparent, he was taken to Italy by a Swedish amateur, and finally obtained admission into the number of Tartini's pupils at Padua. He afterwards went to Naples, where his taste for theatrical music was awakened; and having remained in Italy eight years, returned to Dresden, and was appointed composer of sacred music to the elector of Saxony. He subsequently made two journeys to Italy, where he composed several operas, which were performed with brilliant success; and he was eventually made chapel-master. For some time before his death he devoted himself almost entirely to the composition of sacred music; some very valuable pieces of which are preserved in the archives of the chapel at Dresden. Among his operas are, "La Clemenza di Tito," "Tutto per Amore;" "Armida," "Amphion;" "Gustavus Vasa;" "Orpheus;" and "Acis and Galatea." Besides these are several oratorios, sonatas, songs, &c. Died, 1801.

NAUNTON, SIR ROBERT, an English statesman, was born at Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. After having been employed on some diplomatic concerns in Scotland and France, he returned to the university, and in 1601 was elected public orator, in which capacity he attracted the notice of James I., who made him master of the requests, surveyor of the court of wards, and secretary of state. His "Fragments Regalia" contains many curious particulars of the court of queen Elizabeth.

NAVAGERO or NAUGERIUS, ANDREA, an Italian poet, orator, and statesman, was born at Venice, in 1483. He embraced the military life, after which he was employed as an ambassador, and in that situation died at Blois, in 1529. His Latin poems were remarkable for their purity, and have been several times printed.

NAVARETE, JUAN FERNANDEZ, a Spanish painter, surnamed El Mudo, from his being deaf and dumb, was born in 1362. He was appointed painter to the king; and his best pieces are preserved in the Escorial. From his fine style of colouring, he obtained the name of the Spanish Titian; but he was so fond of introducing into his pictures a dog, a cat, or a partridge, that scarcely any of his sacred subjects even are without them. Died, 1579.

NAVARETTA, FERNANDEZ, a Spanish missionary, who went to China in 1646, and was expelled at the time when the persecu-

tion there took place. He was afterward consecrated bishop of St. Domingo, and died in 1689. He was the author of an excellent account of the political and religious condition of the Chinese.

NAYLER, JAMES, an enthusiast of the 17th century, was born in 1616, at Ardestrey, in York-shire. He served eight years in the parliamentary army, and on his return home, in 1651, became converted to Quakerism by the preaching of George Fox, though at a future period, in consequence of his extravagant conduct, the more formal body of Quakers were led to disown him. Misled by imaginary inspiration, he soon distinguished himself among those of kindred sentiments, both in London and other places, until, in 1656, he was committed to Exeter goal, for propagating his opinions. On his release from imprisonment, he repaired to Bristol, where his followers formed a procession, and led him into that city in a manner which they intended to resemble the entrance of Christ into Jerusalem. He was declared guilty of blasphemy by parliament, and barbarously sentenced to a double whipping at different times, branding, boring of the tongue with a hot iron, and imprisonment and hard labour during pleasure. This sentence, though illegal, was fully inflicted upon the unhappy man, who, when the delirium of fanaticism was over, humbly acknowledged and lamented the delusion under which he had laboured; and died in 1660.

NEAL, DANIEL, an eminent dissenting divine, was born in London, in 1678, and was educated at the university of Utrecht. On his return he began to officiate as a preacher, and, in 1708, succeeded Dr. Singleton as minister of a congregation in Aldersgate-street, in which connexion he continued for six-and-thirty years. Although assiduous as a minister, he found leisure for literary labours, and published among other works, a "History of the Puritans," 4 vols.; and a "History of New England," 2 vols. Died, 1743.

NEARCHUS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, who was employed in conducting his fleet from India by the ocean to the Persian gulf. Fragments of a narrative by this early voyager are extant, and form a curious and valuable record.

NECHAM, or NEQUAM, ALEXANDER, an English monk, of the order of St. Augustine, who was educated in the abbey of St. Alban's. He completed his studies at Paris, and died about of Cirencester, in 1217. His principal work is a Latin poem, "De Laude Sapientie Divine."

NECKER, NOEL JOSEPH, a native of the Netherlands, who became botanist and historiographer to the elector palatine. He wrote "Elementa Botanica;" and other works relating to his favourite science. Died, 1793.

NECKER, JAMES, a celebrated statesman, noted as the minister of finance in Louis XVI., was the son of Charles Frederick Necker, professor of civil law at Geneva, and born there in 1732. At the age of fifteen, he was placed in a banking-house at Paris, after which he became partner with Thiessou, on whose death he established a

LIFE IS A CAMPAIGN WHERE NO MAN'S KNAPSACK IS ONE JOT THE LIGHTER, BECAUSE HIS COMRADE BEARS ONE TOO.

REWARD THE VIRTUE OF THE COUNTRYMAN IN ORDER TO HIDE THE COUNTRYMAN FROM THE COUNTRYMAN AND THE COUNTRYMAN FROM THE COUNTRYMAN.

house of his own, in conjunction with his brother and two others. Having distinguished himself by his treatise, entitled "Sur la Legislation et le Commerce des Grains," and acquired great reputation as a financier; he was, in 1776, appointed director, and soon after, comptroller-general of the royal treasury. Being refused admission into the council on the score of his religion, as he was a Calvinist, he threatened to resign his official situation. He was in consequence removed, and ordered to retire to his country-seat. After this, he went to Switzerland, where he purchased the barony of Copet, and published his work, "Administration des Finances de la France," 3 vols. 8vo., of which 50,000 copies were sold in a few days. He was recalled in 1788, as comptroller-general, when his convictions led him to support the convocation of the states-general, which was the wish of the nation. He was also in favour of the double representation of the third estate, and may be considered as a spark which kindled the pile of democratic feeling. When the government determined to take measures against the increasing troubles, Necker, who opposed the adoption of those measures, was dismissed, and ordered to leave the kingdom within twenty-four hours. No sooner was his removal known than all Paris was in a ferment. The storming of the Bastille followed, and the symptoms of popular violence became so alarming, that the king found himself compelled to recall the banished minister. Necker's return to Paris resembled a triumphal procession; yet, such is the uncertain tenure of popularity, that he soon became as much an object of antipathy to the people, as he had been of their idolatry, and in 1790 he left France for ever. He died at Copet, in Switzerland, in 1804.

NECKER, SUBAWNA, wife of the preceding, and whose maiden name was Churchod, was the daughter of a clergyman in the canton of Berne, and in her youth was the object of the attachment of Gibbon the historian. She received an excellent education, nor was her heart less carefully cultivated than her mind; and on her husband's elevation, she made use of his influence and fortune only for purposes of benevolence. She erected an hospital in the neighbourhood of Paris, at her own expense, and devoted to it her personal care. She wrote "Reflections on Divorce," and other works. Died, 1794.

NEEDHAM, MARCHMONT, an active partisan and political writer, was born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, in 1620, and educated at All Souls' college, Oxford. During the civil war he distinguished himself by his political writings, first against the parliament, and afterwards against the king; so that at the restoration he obtained his pardon with difficulty. He conducted periodical journals, somewhat in the manner of newspapers, the titles of which were, "Mercurius Britannicus;" "Mercurius Pragmaticus;" and "Mercurius Politicus;" and when politics no longer afforded him employment, he practised as a physician. Died, 1678.

NEEDHAM, JOHN TUBERVILLE, a Ro-

man catholic divine, was born in London, in 1713, and educated at Douay, where he entered into orders. He died rector of the academy of sciences at Brussels, in 1781. Mr. Needham wrote observations inserted in Buffon's Natural History; also, "New Enquiries upon Microscopical Discoveries," and the Generation of Organized Bodies;" "Enquiries concerning Nature and Religion," &c.

NEER, ARNOLD VANDER, an eminent artist, was born at Amsterdam, in 1619. He excelled in painting coast scenery, fishermen's huts, and in his beautiful delineation of moonlight. Died, 1683.—His son, EOLON HENDRICK, was an historical and portrait painter. Born, 1643; died, 1703.

NEEFS, PETER, the elder, a painter of architectural subjects, was born at Antwerp, in 1570, and died in 1651. He studied under Henry Stenwyck, and his favourite subjects were views of the interior of churches, convents, palaces, &c.—His son, known as Young Neefs, followed the same branch of art as his father, but was inferior to him.

NEELE, HENRY, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1798, was the son of an engraver in the Strand, and was educated for the profession of an attorney, which he practised with reputation in the metropolis till his death. He was a young man of amiable disposition and inoffensive manners, and had a decided taste for literary pursuits; but his intense application to study produced a fit of insanity, and he put a period to his existence, February 7, 1828. He was the author of "Poems;" "Dramatic Scenes;" "The Romance of History," 3 vols.; and "Literary Remains," published after his decease.

NELSON, ROBERT, a pious and learned writer, was born in London, in 1656; and received his education at St. Paul's school, and at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1682 he married lady Lucy, who concealed from him the circumstance of her being a zealous Roman catholic, but which did not lessen their affection for each other. He was strongly attached to James II., and he continued to communicate with the non-jurors till the death of bishop Lloyd, when he returned to the established church. He lived on terms of intimacy with archbishop Tillotson; and was the zealous promoter of all works of charity, having the ability as well as the disposition to give what true benevolence prompted. He was the author of many popular works; among which are, "The Practice of True Devotion;" "A Companion to the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England;" "The Whole Duty of a Christian;" "The Great Duty of Frequenting the Christian Sacrifice," &c. Died, 1714.

NELSON, HORATIO, viscount, duke of BRONTE, &c., a gallant British admiral, was the fourth son of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, and born there Sept. 29, 1758. He was educated first at Norwich, and next at North Walsham; but in his twelfth year, he became a midshipman under his uncle, Captain Suckling, of the Raisonable. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies in a

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IT IS EASY ENOUGH TO PLEASE THE MOB, BUT AN ARDUOUS TASK TO IMPROVE AND BENEFIT THEM.

merchant ship, and on his return was admitted on board the *Carcass*, one of the vessels sent on an expedition to the North Pole, under the orders of Captain Phipps. He went next to the East Indies. In 1777 he obtained the rank of lieutenant, and in 1779 that of post-captain, when he was appointed to the command of the *Hinchinbrooke*, in which ship he sailed to the West Indies, where he distinguished himself in an enterprise on the Spanish main. After the peace of 1763, he commanded the *Borras* frigate, stationed for the protection of trade at the Leeward Islands, and while there he married Mrs. Nesbit, the widow of a physician. At the commencement of the war with France he was nominated to the *Agamemnon* of 64 guns, on board of which he sailed to the Mediterranean, and was at the taking possession of Toulon. He was also present at the siege of Bastia, where he served at the batteries with a body of seamen; as he afterwards did at Calvi: and while employed before that place he lost an eye. While on that station his daring intrepidity and unceasing activity were such, that his name was dreaded throughout the Mediterranean. He was with admiral Hotham in the action with the French fleet, March 15, 1795; and the same year he took the island of Elba. In 1796 he was appointed commodore on board *La Minerve*, in which frigate he captured *La Sabine*, a forty gun ship. Soon after this he desecrated the Spanish fleet, and steered with the intelligence to Sir John Jervis, off St. Vincent. He had scarcely communicated the news, and shifted his flag on board the *Captain* of 74 guns, when the enemy were in sight. A close action ensued, which terminated in a complete victory on the side of the British, who were inferior in numbers. On this occasion Commodore Nelson attacked the *Santissima Trinidad* of 136 guns; he afterwards boarded and took the *San Nicolas* of 80 guns, from whence he proceeded in the same manner to the *San Josef* of 112 guns; both of which surrendered to him. For his share in this glorious victory, the commodore was honoured with the order of the Bath; and having soon afterwards hoisted his flag as rear admiral of the blue, he was appointed to command the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. He there made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to bombard the city, heading his men himself. The next exploit in which he was engaged was an attempt to take possession of Teneriffe, which design also failed, and Nelson lost his right arm by a cannon-shot, and ceased with life by the devotion of his stepson, Captain Nesbit, who carried him off on his back to a boat, after lying senseless and exhausted for several hours upon the ground. In 1798, he rejoined earl St. Vincent, who sent him up the Mediterranean, to watch the progress of the armament of Buonaparte and his army to Egypt. Notwithstanding the strictest vigilance, this fleet found means to escape, but was followed by Nelson, and, after various disappointments, traced to the bay of Aboukir. Here he commenced an immediate attack, and by a manœuvre of equal boldness and

ability, sailed between the enemy and the land, though exposed to a double fire. The result was a victory so glorious and decisive, that all the French vessels, with the exception of two men of war and two frigates, were taken or destroyed. This achievement was rewarded with the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile, and an additional pension of 2,000*l.*, besides the estate and dukedom of Bronte in Sicily, and high honours conferred by the Turkish sultan. Soon after this he sailed for Sicily, and from thence to Naples, where he quelled a rebellion and restored the king. Having performed these and other important services, lord Nelson returned to England, and was received with enthusiastic joy.—And here we are reluctantly compelled to record the fact, that during the admiral's stay at Naples he permitted lady Hamilton, the wife of the English ambassador, to exercise a most pernicious influence over him; that he lived publicly with her after the death of her husband; and, as a natural consequence, that it produced a separation between him and lady Nelson on his return.—But to resume our narrative of his naval glories.—A confederacy of the northern powers having alarmed the government, he was employed to dissolve it. A fleet was fitted out in 1801, the command of which was given to admiral Sir Hyde Parker, assisted by lord Nelson. On their arrival off the Catigat, and being refused a passage, lord Nelson offered his services for conducting the attack on the Danish force which was stationed to oppose an entrance. This being accepted, he shifted his flag to the *Elephant*, and passed the Sound with little loss. On the 2d of April the action commenced at ten o'clock, and after a sharp conflict seventeen sail of the Danes were sunk, burnt, or taken. A negotiation was then entered into between his lordship and the crown prince; in consequence of which the admiral went ashore, and an armistice was settled. He next obtained from the Swedish government an order for taking off the embargo on English ships in the Baltic. Having accomplished these great objects, he returned to England, and was created a viscount. In August, 1801, he bombarded the enemy's flotilla of gun boats at Boulogne, but without any material effect. A treaty suddenly taking place, his lordship retired to his seat at Merton in Surrey; but hostilities recommencing, he sailed for the Mediterranean, and in March, 1803, took the command of that station on board the *Victory*. Notwithstanding all his vigilance, the French fleet escaped from Toulon, and was joined by that of Cadiz; of which being apprised, he pursued them to the West Indies with a far inferior force. The combined squadrons, however, struck with terror, returned without effecting anything; and after a partial action with Sir Robert Calder, off Ferrol, re-entered Cadiz. Admiral Nelson returned to England, but soon set sail to join his fleet off Cadiz. The French under admiral Villeneuve, and the Spaniards under Gravina, ventured out with a number of troops on board, October 19, 1805, and on the 21st, about noon, the action began off Cape Trafalgar. Lord Nelson or-

HE THAT HAS MADE TIME HIS ENEMY, WILL HAVE BUT LITTLE TO HOPE FROM HIS FRIENDS.

ered his ship, the Victory, to be carried alongside his old antagonist, the Santissima Trinidad, where he was exposed to a severe fire of musketry; and not having the precaution to cover his coat, which was decorated with his star and other badges of distinction, he became an object for the admens placed purposely in the tops of the bucentaur, which lay on his quarter. In the middle of the engagement, a musket-ball struck him on the left shoulder, and passing through the spine, lodged in the muscles of his back. He lived just long enough to be acquainted with the number of ships that had been captured, and his last words were, "I have done my duty, I praise God for it!" The mighty spirit of Nelson was epitomized in the signal which he hoisted on commencing this action—"England expects that every man will do his duty!"—a sentence that not only testified the pure Spartan love of country which animated his own breast, but proved the philosophical act which inspired him to strike upon the strongest chord that could vibrate in every surrounding bosom. His remains were brought to this country, and buried with unprecedented honours in St. Paul's cathedral, where a suitable monument has been erected to his memory.

[Although we have trespassed beyond our accustomed limits in giving the life of England's greatest naval hero, we are tempted to add a description of this unparalleled combat, from a contemporary work, the more especially as the last moments of the dying Nelson are therein graphically narrated.]

The allied fleet formed their line of battle on the larboard tack, the wind being south-west. Trafalgar lay to leeward, and the bay of Cadiz was open for escape. The ships were drawn up in a double line in close order, the intervals of the first line being filled by the ships in the second, with room to fire between. This combined the advantage of a dense, unassailable column, with a sufficient interval to obviate the danger of contact among the ships. Nelson bore down also in a double line, himself leading the left of fourteen ships to the Victory, and Collingwood in the Royal Sovereign, the right line of thirteen ships. His object was to break the line of the enemy in two points, separating and overpowering them in sections inferior to his own. Above all, he directed his captains to remember that his object was a close and decisive action; and that if his signals were not seen, no captain could go wrong in placing himself quickly and closely alongside an enemy. The wind was light, and the British fleet, under a crowd of sail, bore gallantly before it, rising and falling gracefully upon the long swell that rolled towards the bay of Cadiz. Nor was the array of the allies less noble and imposing, as they firmly awaited the approach of their enemies, drawn up in their double line, and with the sun shining full upon their white sails and frowning broadsides. The scene—the purpose—were full of sublimity; and to Nelson, who, independent of his thirst of glory, fancied that in destroying Frenchmen, he was about to serve humanity, this moment must have been the proudest of his life. As he gazed upon his

anticipated prize, he asked captain Blackwood what he would esteem a victory. The answer was, that considering the noble manner in which battle was offered, the capture of fourteen sail would be a brilliant result. "I shall not," said he, "be satisfied with less than twenty." Presently Blackwood took leave, to return to his own ship, and expressed the hope soon to congratulate the accomplishment of his wish. Nelson pressed his hand affectionately, and said—God bless you, Blackwood! I shall never see you again." And now from the mast-head of the Victory was unfurled that eloquent signal—"England expects every man to do his duty!" In consequence of the second column being steered more off the wind, at a less acute angle with the enemy's line, Collingwood came much sooner into contact with it, broke through it astern of the Santa Anna, firing raking broadsides on either hand as he passed, and engaging the Spaniard to leeward, at the muzzles of his gun. At the same time three or four gathered together round, pouring their broadsides into the Royal Sovereign. "See," cried Nelson, "how that noble fellow, Collingwood, carries his ship into action!" And Collingwood, on his side, appreciating the feelings of his chief, was just then saying to the captain, notwithstanding the uproar and carnage, "Rotherham, what would Nelson give to be here?" Meantime Nelson was bearing down, exposed to a raking fire from all the ships upon his lee, without being able to return a broadside. His secretary was killed beside him; directly after, a double-headed shot struck a party of marines drawn up upon the poop near him, killing eight of them; and in another minute a shot passed the admiral and captain Hardy. Each for an instant believed the other killed. At length the Victory having ran between two of the enemy's ships, opened both her broadsides with tremendous effect. Soon after, she ran on board the Redoubtable, which ship was closely engaged by the British Temeraire; and, another enemy having fallen on board of the Temeraire, the whole four lay desperately grappled, broadside to broadside. Whilst to the left, the Victory received and answered the fire of the Bucentaur and Santissima Trinidad, on the right she depressed her guns so as not to send the shot through into the Temeraire. The Redoubtable let down her lower deck ports, for fear of being boarded through them, but kept up a fire from the lower batteries, and from small-armed men stationed in the tops. From a generous, though mistaken, Quixotic sense of humanity, Nelson made no use of small arms in the tops, either to clear the enemy's decks and pick off officers, or to silence the fire of their topmen. To this fault he owed his death; for after he had twice ordered the fire upon the Redoubtable to cease, because she seemed to have struck, a hail, fired from her mizen-top, which was quite close to the poop of the Victory, struck his epaulette and entered his back. He fell with his face on the deck. Hardy turned round as some men were raising him.—"They have done for me at last, Hardy," said he. As they car-

WHAT ARE LUXURIES, COMPARED WITH HEALTH? A DIAMOND CORONET NEVER CURED THE HEAD-ACH, OR A GOLDEN SLIPPER THE GOUT.

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ried him down the ladder, he remarked that the tiller ropes had been shot away, and ordered them to be replaced. Then with his handkerchief he covered his features and decorations, desirous now to conceal from his crew, lest they should be disheartened, what he had been unwilling to hide from his enemy. Soon after he reached the cockpit, his wound was discovered to be mortal; he felt it himself, and insisted that the surgeon should leave him, to attend those whom he yet might save. He was in great pain, and intensely anxious to know how the battle went. "Will no one bring Hardy to me?" asked he. "He must be killed! he is surely dead." At length Hardy came, and the two friends shook hands in silence. After a pause, the dying man faintly uttered, "Well, Hardy, how goes the day?" "Very well; ten ships have already struck." Finding that all was well, and that no British ship had yielded, he turned to speak of himself. "I am a dead man, Hardy! I am going fast! It will soon be all over with me!" Hardy hoped that there was yet a chance of recovery. "Oh, no, it is impossible! I feel something rising in my breast that tells me. The surgeon asked him if he suffered much! He answered, so much, that he wished himself dead. "And yet," he added, thinking, perhaps, of the new honours that awaited him, "one would like to live a little longer." Captain Hardy, having been again on deck, returned in an hour to his dying friend. He could not tell, in the confusion, the exact number of the allies that had surrendered; but there were at least fifteen; for the other ships had followed their admiral into action, breaking the enemy's line, and engaging closely to leeward, in the same gallant style as the Victory and Sovereign. Nelson answered, "That is well;—but I bargained for twenty." And his wish was prophetic; he had not miscalculated the superiority of his followers; twenty actually surrendered. Having ordered the fleet to be anchored, he again spoke of himself.—"Don't throw me overboard.— Kiss me, Hardy." Hardy knelt down, and obeyed in silence. "Now I am satisfied.— Thank God, I have done my duty."—Hardy kissed him again, received his blessing, and then took leave of him for ever.

NELSON, the Right Hon. and Rev. WILLIAM, D.D., &c., succeeded to the titles and honours enjoyed by his brother, the Hero of Trafalgar. His death occurred on the 28th of February, 1835, in the 78th year of his age. The titles, &c. descended to Thomas Bolton, of Wells, Norfolk, who was the son of Thomas Bolton, and Susanah (eldest child of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, father of the admiral); but he dying, in his 50th year, in the November following, they descended to his son Horatio, born in 1823, and who is great nephew in the female line to the naval hero.

NELSON, SAMUEL, born in 1750, was one of the most ardent of the "Irish patriots" in 1790; and edited the "Northern Star," which produced great effects. On the rebellion being put down in 1796, he was thrown into prison, where he remained, till set at liberty by French interference, at

the treaty of Aulens, in 1802. He then retired to America, where it is understood he died of the plague.

NENESIUS, a Greek philosopher in the fourth century, who embraced the Christian religion, and was made bishop of Emesa, in Phœnicia, of which place he was a native. He wrote a treatise entitled "De Natura Hominis," in which he asserts the doctrine of pre-existence.

NENNIUS, a British historian, and abbot of Bangor in the seventh century, who, when the monks of his house were massacred, fled for refuge to Chester. His work is entitled "Historia Brittonum," and is among the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum.

NEPOS, CORNELIUS, a Latin historian in the reign of Julius Cæsar and Augustus, whose patronage he enjoyed. Of all his works, we have only his lives of illustrious Greek and Roman generals.

NERI, ST. PHILIP DE, founder of the congregation of the Oratory in Italy, was born in 1515, of a noble family at Florence, and died at Rome in 1595. His order obtained its name from the place of its original establishment, which was an oratory of St. Jerome's church at Rome.

NERO, LUCIUS DOMITIUS, called after his adoption CLAUDIUS DRUSUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of Calus Domitius, and of Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus. He was adopted by Claudius, A. D. 50, and four years after succeeded him on the throne. At the commencement of his reign his conduct excited great hopes in the Romans; he appeared just, liberal, affable, polished, complaisant, and kind; but this was a mask which hid the most depraved mind that ever disgraced a human being. He caused his mother to be assassinated; and vindicated the unnatural act to the senate on a pretence that Agrippina had plotted against him. He also commenced a dreadful persecution of the Christians; and he is even charged with having caused Rome to be set on fire in several places, and during the conflagration to have beheld the scene from a high tower, where he amused himself by singing to his lyre. This atrocity has, however, been denied; and it is needless to swell the catalogue of his crimes by inserting any one of doubtful authority. His cruelties, extravagance, and debauchery, at length roused the public resentment. Piso formed a conspiracy against the tyrant, but it was discovered and defeated. That of Galba, however, proved more successful; and Nero being abandoned by his flatterers, put an end to his existence, A. D. 68.

NERVA, MARCUS COCCURIUS, a Roman emperor, who succeeded Domitian, A. D. 96, at the age of 70; and died after a reign of two years, during which his virtues did honour to the throne.

NESTORIUS, a celebrated patriarch of Constantinople, from whom originated the sect of Nestorians, was born in Syria, in the fifth century. On entering into the priesthood he became so popular for his eloquence, that Theodosius nominated him, in 429, to the archbishopric of Constantinople; in which station he displayed great

AFFLICTIONS ARE THE MEDICINE OF THE MIND; IF THEY ARE NOT TOO SEVERE, LET IT SUFFICE THAT THEY ARE WHOLESOME.

THE TEMPLE OF HAPPINESS STANDS IN A MURKLE VALE, BUT THE TOWER OF GRATITUDE IS BUILT UPON A SLIPPERY precipice.

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cal against the Arians and Novatians. He at length fell under censure himself for asserting that the Virgin Mary is not the mother of God; for which he was condemned in the council of Ephesus, deposed of his see, and banished. He died in 439; but his followers continue to be numerous in the East, and are organized under a patriarch.

NETSCHER, GASPAR, a celebrated painter, was born at Heidelberg, in 1639. Being left destitute by his father, he was taken under the protection of a physician at Arnhem, who, perceiving his genius, placed him with an artist named Terburg. His subjects are conversation-pieces and portraits; the velvet and satin draperies are exquisitely managed, and the whole finished with neatness and brilliancy. He died in 1684.—His sons, THEODORE and CONSTANTINE, were both good portrait painters. The first died in 1732, and his brother in 1722.

NETTLEBLADT, CHRISTIAN, baron de, an eminent Swedish lawyer, and author of several works, chiefly relating to the state of science and literature in his native country. Born, 1696; died, 1776.

NETTLEBLADT, DANIEL, a celebrated German jurist, born at Rostock, in 1719. He was professor of the law of nature at Halle; became a member of the privy council in 1765, and subsequently director of the university. He was the author of many learned and valuable works; among which are "*Systema elementare universæ jurisprudentiæ naturalis*," and "*Initia historiæ litterariæ jurisdiæ universalis*." Died, 1791.

NEUHOF, THEODORE STEPHEN, baron, the son of a Westphalian noble, was born at Metz, about 1680. While a student at Cologne, he unfortunately killed a young man of rank in a duel, and fled to the Hague. But through the mediation of the Spanish minister, he received a lieutenantcy in the Spanish regiment of cavalry, destined to march against the Moors, in Africa, and, on account of his good behaviour, was promoted to a captaincy. When the Corsicans, after several unsuccessful attempts to free themselves from the oppressions of Genoa, resolved, in 1735, to form a government of their own, Neuhoof was crowned king, had silver and copper coins struck, and established an order of knighthood, under the name of the Order of Deliverance. Theodore, however, could not maintain himself against the Genoese and a Corsican opposition. He fled to England. Here his Dutch creditors pursued him, and being arrested, he became a prisoner in the King's Bench for some years. His liberation was at length, however, effected, through the instrumentality of Horace Walpole; but he died soon after, in 1753.

NEUMANN, GASPAR, an eminent German chemist of the 18th century. After pursuing his studies with ardour, and travelling for improvement through England, France, and Italy, he was nominated professor of chemistry at the royal college of Berlin, and afterwards honoured by the king of Prussia with the title of alic councillor. His works, which at the time were

important, have been translated into English. Died, 1737.

NEVILLE or NEVYLE, ALEXANDER, an English writer, was born in Kent, in 1544. He took his degree of master of arts at Cambridge; after which he became secretary to archbishop Parker and his successor, Grindal. He died in 1614. He paraphrased the "*Œdipus*" of Seneca, and wrote, in Latin, a narrative of the insurrection under Kett, to which he added an account of Norwich. He published the Cambridge verses on the death of Sir Philip Sidney, &c.—His brother, THOMAS NEVILE, became dean of Canterbury, and died in 1615.

NEVILLE or NEVILLE, HENRY, a republican writer, was born, in Berkshire, in 1620, and educated at Merton-college, Oxford. In the Rebellion he took the side of parliament, and was elected a member of the council of state; but on the usurpation of Cromwell he gave up his seat. He died in 1694. He published Machiavel's works, and a piece entitled "*Plato Redivivus*, or a Dialogue concerning Government."

NEWCOMBE, WILLIAM, archbishop of Armagh, a learned and exemplary prelate, was born, in 1792, at Barton-le-Clay, in Bedfordshire. He completed his studies at Pembroke college, Oxford; was successively bishop of Dromore, Ossory, and Waterford; was raised to the archbishopric of Armagh, in 1795; and died in 1800. His principal works are, "*A Harmony of the Gospels*;" "*An Historical View of the English Biblical Translations*;" and "*Attempts towards an Improved Version of Ezekiel and the Minor Prophets*."

NEWCOMEN, THOMAS, a locksmith at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, who towards the close of the 17th century, engaged in scientific researches, and to whom belongs the merit of the first great improvement in steam-engines, by forming a vacuum under the piston, after it had been raised by the expansive force of the elastic vapour, and thus bringing into action the atmospheric pressure.

NEWCOMEN, MATHREW, an eminent non-conformist divine of the 17th century, noted as having been one of the authors of the attack on episcopacy, entitled "*Sinectymnus*," from the initials of the names of its contributors. Died 1766.

NEWDIGATE, Sir ROGER, bart., a munificent patron of learning, was born at Arbury, in Warwickshire, in 1719. He was first placed in Westminster-school, whence he removed to Oxford, as a gentleman commoner of University college. He represented the University in parliament for many years, was a liberal benefactor to it, and bequeathed the sum of 1000*l.* to furnish an annual prize for the best copy of English verses connected with the fine arts, to be written by an under-graduate. Died 1780.

NEWLAND, JOHN, abbot of the monastery of St. Augustine, at Bristol, in the 15th century, was a man of distinguished abilities, and was frequently employed in a diplomatic character by Henry VIII. Died, 1515.

NEWLAND, PETER, an eminent Dutch mathematician, born in 1731. He was suc-

SHORT AS LIFE IS, SOME FIND IT LONG ENOUGH TO OUTLIVE THEIR CHARACTERS, THEIR CONSTITUTIONS, AND THEIR ESTATES.

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cessively professor of mathematics and philosophy at Utrecht and Amsterdam, and was appointed by the Batavian government one of the commissioners of longitude. He wrote several works on astronomy, mathematics, and political economy; and died in 1794.

NEWPORT, Sir JOHN, for many years M.P. for Waterford, was born in that city, in 1762, and sent at an early age to Eton, where he contracted a sincere friendship with Lord Grenville, in consequence of which, when the latter became minister in 1806, he obtained the appointment of chancellor of the exchequer for Ireland; but he lost the appointment on his friend and patron going out of power after the death of Fox. From Eton, Sir John Newport went to Trinity college, Dublin, where he took his degrees. In 1785 he was called to the bar; in the following year he was elected recorder of Waterford; and was returned, as a member of the united parliament, for that city, in 1803. His member was better versed in Irish affairs than Sir J. Newport: his zeal, integrity, and indefatigable perseverance, were equalled only by his tact and great practical knowledge. He uniformly spoke and voted with the Whig administration of Earl Grey; but having seen the Reform Bill carried, he retired from public life in 1832, declaring, in an address to the electors of Waterford, that having lived to see that measure effected, he should leave to younger and more active men the important duties that every honest and zealous member of parliament would have to perform.

NEWTON, THOMAS, a schoolmaster and physician, was born at Butley, in Cheshire; studied at Trinity college, Oxford, and Queen's college, Cambridge; became master of Macclesfield school, where he also practised physic; but, having entered into orders, in 1583 he obtained the living of Little Ilford, in Essex. His principal works are, a "History of the Saracens;" "An Elegiac Poem on the Death of Queen Elizabeth;" and "The Herbal to the Bible, translated from Lemnius."

NEWTON, Sir ISAAC, the most distinguished philosopher, mathematician, and astronomer of modern times, was born at Woolsthorpe, in Lincolnshire, on Christmas-day, 1642. Losing his father in his childhood, the care of him devolved on his mother, who gave him an excellent education. In 1664 he was sent to Grantam school, and at the age of eighteen removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he had the learned Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Isaac Barrow for his tutor. After going through Euclid's Elements, he proceeded to the study of Descartes's Geometry, with Oughtred's Clavius, and Kepler's Optics, in all of which he made marginal notes as he went along. It was in this early course that he invented the method of series and fluxions, which he afterwards brought to perfection, though his claim to the discovery was unjustly contested by Leibnitz. At the age of twenty-two, Mr. Newton took his degree of bachelor of arts, and about the same time he applied to the grinding of optic glasses for telescopes; and having procured a

glass prism in order to try the phenomena of colours lately discovered by Grimaldi, the result of his observations was his new theory of light and colours. It was not long after this, that he made his grand discovery of the laws of gravitation, to which his attention was first turned by his seeing an apple fall from a tree; but it was not till 1687 that the important principle which forms the foundation of the Newtonian philosophy was first published under the title of "Philosophiæ Naturalis principia Mathematica." On his return to the university, in 1667, he was chosen fellow of his college, and took his degree of master of arts. Two years afterwards he succeeded Dr. Barrow in the mathematical professorship, on which occasion he read a course of optical lectures in Latin. He had not finished them in 1671, when he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, to which learned body he communicated his theory of light and colours, which was followed by his account of a new telescope invented by him, and other interesting papers. When the privileges of the university of Cambridge were attacked by James II., Mr. Newton was appointed to appear as one of her delegates in the high commission court, where he pleaded with so much strength, that the king thought proper to stop his proceedings. He was next chosen a member of the convention parliament, in which he sat till it was dissolved. In 1696 he was made warden of the mint, and afterwards master of that office; which place he discharged with the greatest honour till his death. On his last promotion he nominated Mr. Whiston to fill his chair at Cambridge, with all the profits of the place, and resigned it entirely to him in 1703. During the same year he was chosen president of the Royal Society, in which station he continued twenty-five years. He was also a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, having been chosen in 1689. In 1704 he published his treatise on "The Reflections, Refractions, Inflections, and Colours of Light;" but the whole merit of this extraordinary work has not been fully appreciated till lately. In 1705 he received the honour of knighthood from queen Anne; and he died March 20, 1727. On the 28th his body lay in state in the Jerusalem chamber, from whence it was conveyed to Westminster abbey, the pall being borne by the lord chancellor, two dukes, and three earls. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory; and his statue, by Koubiliac, has been placed in Trinity college. He enjoyed his faculties to the close of his long life. His temper also was remarkably even, and he might almost be said to have carried patience too far; particularly in suffering other men to run away with the merit of his discoveries. This would have been the case in regard to the invention of fluxions, if some of his friends had not interposed, and asserted the claim of their illustrious countryman. Sir Isaac was not only a philosopher, but a Christian, and spent much of his time in elucidating the Sacred Scriptures; nor could any thing discompose his mind so much as light and irreverent expressions on the subject of religion. When

RELIGION IS THE FOUNDATION OF SOCIETY; LET THAT BE SHAKEN BY CONTEMPT, AND THE WHOLE FABRIC TOTTERS TO THE GROUND.

NEVER ANTEDATE YOUR MISFORTUNES; FOR THE APPREHENSION OF EVIL IS OFTEN MORE DIFFICULT TO BEAR THAN THE EVIL ITSELF.

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is friends expressed their admiration of his discoveries, he said, "To myself I seem to have been as a child playing on the sea-shore, while the immense ocean of truth lay unexplored before me." The following is Pope's well-known epitaph on his prince of philosophers:—

Isaacus Newton hic jacet,
Quem immortalæ cæli, natura,
Tempus ostendunt,
Mortalem hoc marmor fatetur.

Nature and all her works lay hid in night; God said, Let Newton be,—and all was light.

NEWTON, THOMAS, an eminent English prelate, was born at Lichfield, in 1704. After finishing his education at Westminster, he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; and in 1744 he was presented to the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, Chancery-side. In 1749 he published an edition of "Milton's Paradise Lost, with Notes, and the Life of the Author;" which was followed by the "Paradise Regained," in a similar form. But his literary reputation rests chiefly on his "Dissertations on the Prophecies," which he completed in 1758. He was made a prebendary of Westminster in 1757, and soon after precentor of York; both which preferments he resigned in 1761, on his promotion to the see of Bristol. In 1768 he was made dean of St. Paul's; and died in 1782.

NEWTON, RICHARD, an eminent divine, was born in Buckinghamshire, about 1676. He was educated at Westminster-school, and Christ-church, Oxford; became principal of Hart-hall, in 1710, and took his degree of D.D.; obtained a canonry of Christ-church, in 1752; and died the year following. Dr. Newton, at a great expense, erected Hart-hall into a college in 1740. His works are, "University Education;" "Pluralities Indefensible;" "Sermons," &c.

NEWTON, JOHN, an episcopal clergyman of Calvinistic principles, was born in London, in 1725. He did not enjoy the advantages of a regular education, having been bred to the sea under his father, who was master of a merchant vessel. Afterwards he sailed in the Guinea trade, and led a very irregular life for some years; but at last he grew both serious and studious. By indefatigable diligence he attained a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages; and in 1764 was ordained on the curacy of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, where he became intimately acquainted with Cowper, the poet, conjointly with whom he produced the "Olney Hymns." In 1779 Mr. Newton obtained the rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, which he held till his death, in 1807. He was the author of several works, among which may be numbered a "Review of Ecclesiastical History;" "Cardiphonia, or the Utterance of the Heart;" "The Messiah, a series of Discourses," &c. forming altogether 6 volumes 8vo.

NEWTON, GILBERT STUART, a painter of considerable merit, was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1794; visited Italy, about 1820; and on his return to England, entered himself a student of the Royal Academy. He confined himself chiefly to small pictures, and illustrated many subjects in the

"Annals" and other elegant publications, in a highly creditable manner. His female figures are strikingly expressive of innocence as well as beauty. Died, 1835.

NEY, MICHAEL, duke of Elchingen, and prince of Moskwa, a peer and marshal of France, and one of its greatest military heroes, was born at Sarre-Louis, in 1769. His early years were devoted to the study of the law, but disliking the confinement, he entered the army, as a private hussar, in 1787. His intrepid courage rendered him a distinguished object in the first years of the revolutionary war, when serving with the army of the Rhine, and in 1796 he rose to the rank of brigadier-general. On his marriage with Mlle. Anguie, the friend of Hortense de Beauharnois, Napoleon presented him with a magnificent Egyptian sabre, and named him his envoy and minister plenipotentiary to the Helvetic republic; but in 1803 he was recalled to take the command of the army intended to make a descent upon England. In the following year, when Napoleon received the title of Emperor, he saw the necessity of restoring titles and decorations. Ney was then created a marshal, and also received other distinctions of merit, whilst he was with one accord denominated by the army, "the bravest of the brave." After a succession of victories, during which Ney never relaxed in his course of unceasing exertion and personal fatigue, he obtained the additional title of prince of Moskwa; and in June, 1814, he was invested with the dignity of a peer of France. He retired to his seat in the country, from which he was recalled in March, 1815, by information that Napoleon had quitted Elba. Hitherto one motive alone, the love of country, impelled his every action; personal or family interest had never appeared throughout his conduct; he would have considered a bare attempt at deception degrading. He thought the return of Napoleon would prove injurious to France, and maintained that the mischief ought to be prevented. On taking leave of Louis XVIII. he therefore made many protestations of his zeal and fidelity to the king, and expressed his determination to stay the progress of the invader. Arrived at Besancon, the marshal found the whole country hastening to meet the returning emperor; at Lyons the dukes d'Angoulême and d'Orléans acknowledged the fruitlessness of resistance; the troops which he commanded shared the delirium; and Ney himself yielded his opinion, and went over with his army to his former friend and master. He again fought under his banner, at the battle of Waterloo, where he had five horses killed under him, and his cloak was perforated with balls. After the conclusion of that eventful day, and the second abdication of Napoleon, Ney was advised to quit France; for which money and every facility of escape were afforded him. He refused them all, and retired to the residence of a near relative; but he was soon arrested, brought to trial, and his colleagues and companions in arms having declared themselves incompetent to form a court martial whereby to judge him, the affair was carried to the court of peers, by whom he was condemned; though the duke of Wellington nobly affirmed that it was in

THE WORLD IS A DRAMA, IN WHICH THE BEST ACTORS ARE THOSE THAT REPRESENT THEIR PARTS MOST NATURALLY.

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defiance of the true construction of the article of amnesty made at the capitulation of Paris. Every avenue to the royal presence was purposely closed against his unhappy wife, who anxiously sought his pardon; and Ney suffered with firmness, declaring with his last breath that he had never acted treacherously to his country. He was shot, Dec. 7, 1815.

NICEPHORUS, CALLISTUS, a native of Constantinople, was an ecclesiastical historian, of the 14th century; author of a "History of the Church," and other works of a similar description.

NICEPHORUS, GREGORIAS, a Byzantine historian, who flourished in the 14th century. He was a great favourite of Andronicus Palaeologus the elder, who made him librarian of the Constantinopolitan church, and employed him as his ambassador to the prince of Servia.

NICERON, JOHN PETER, an eminent biographer, was born at Paris, in 1685. He entered into the religious order of the Barnabites, and became a celebrated preacher. He was also successively professor of philosophy and theology, and librarian to his society. Died, 1738. His principal work is entitled, "Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters, with an Account of their Works," 44 vols.

NICETAS, DAVID, a Greek historian of the 9th century, who wrote the Life of St. Ignatius.—ACUMINATES NICETAS, another Greek historian, died at Nice, in 1206. He wrote Annals from 1118 to 1205.—A third, surnamed SERMON, was bishop of Heraclea, in the 11th century; and was the author of "Panegyrics on St. Gregory Nazianzen;" "Commentaries on the Scriptures;" and other works.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAM, an English divine of great learning and piety, was born at Donnington, Bucks, in 1664, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, after which he became fellow of Merton college, and took his degree of D.D. in 1695; at which time he was rector of Selsey, in Sussex. He died about 1712. Dr. Nicholls published several valuable works: the principal of which were, "A Conference with a Theist;" "A Defence of the Church of England;" and "A Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer."

NICHOLLS, FRANK, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent English physician, was born in London, in 1699. He was educated at Westminster school, whence he removed to Christchurch, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and became reader of anatomy. On leaving the university he settled in London, and in 1743 married a daughter of Dr. Mead. He succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as physician to George II., an account of whose death he published in the Philosophical Transactions. Died, 1779. His works are, "De Anima Medica;" "De Mortu Cordis et Sanguinis, &c.;" and a tract against man-midwifery.

NICHOLS, JOHN, an antiquary and miscellaneous writer, who for nearly half a century conducted the Gentleman's Magazine, was born, at Islington, in 1744. Having received a liberal education, he became apprentice, at an early age, to Bowyer,

the learned printer, and was subsequently admitted into partnership with his master, on whose death he succeeded to the management of one of the first typographical establishments in London. Among his numerous publications are, "The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire;" "Anecdotes of Bowyer;" "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century;" 9 vols.; "Illustrations of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century," 6 vols. His personal exertions as well as his pen were frequently used to promote charitable purposes, and he had sometimes the gratification of being able to assist the indigent sons of genius in his office of registrar of the Literary Fund. Died, 1828.

NICHOLSON, WILLIAM, an eminent writer on chemistry and natural philosophy, was born in London, in 1758, and went to India at an early age, in the maritime service. In 1778 he became agent, on the continent, for Mr. Wedgwood, and afterwards settled in the metropolis as a mathematical teacher. He published an "Introduction to Natural Philosophy;" a "Dictionary of Chemistry;" a "Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts," which was continued for several years; and various valuable compilations. He also took out patents for several inventions; but he was singularly unfortunate in his speculations, and died in indigent circumstances, in 1815.

NICIAS, an Athenian commander, who by his merit rose to the highest offices in his country. He was put to death by the Syracusans, B.C. 413.

NICOLA, CHRISTOPHER FREDERIC, a German author and bookseller, of some note in the history of German literature, was born at Berlin, in 1733, and died there in 1811. After studying at the university of Frankfurt, to which city he was first sent, in order to learn the book trade, he returned to Berlin, and wrote his "Letters on the Present State of Belles Lettres," in 1756. With the aid of other literati, he produced his "Letters on Modern Literature;" and in 1763 executed his plan of the "General German Library," a work which was continued forty years, though he ceased to edit it at the end of the 107th volume, in 1792. Among his other numerous works are, "The Life and Opinions of Sebaldus Nothanger;" a "Tour in Germany and Switzerland;" a "Characteristic Anecdotes of Frederic II.," &c. His criticisms were often severe, and not always just; hence he was frequently involved in disputes with his literary brethren, by some of whom he was treated very unceremoniously. Died, 1811.

NICOLAUS, DAMASCENUS, a native of Damascus, in Syria, who lived in the time of Augustus. He wrote "A Universal History;" "Memoirs of Augustus," &c.

NICOLE, FRANCIS, a mathematician, was born at Paris, in 1663. He distinguished himself by detecting the falsehood of a pretended quadrature of the circle, and thereby gained a prize of three thousand livres, which he gave to the hospital of Lyons. Died, 1758.

NICOLE, PETER, an eminent French divine and moralist, was born at Chartres, in

HE THAT CONSTANTLY MAKES HEAD AGAINST THE ASSAULTS OF FORTUNE, IS SURE TO COME OFF VICTORIOUS AT LAST.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE MANY IRONS IN THE FIRE MUST BE VERY CAREFUL, OR THEY WILL SURELY BURN THEIR FINGERS.

25. He became a member of the society of Port Royal, where he taught youth with great reputation, and assisted Arnauld in many of his works. In his latter years he espoused the cause of Bossuet against the Jansenists, and was engaged in other controversies. His principal works are, "Moral Essays," 23 vols.; "The Perpetuity of the Faith;" and a "Treatise on the Unity of the Church." Died, 1695.

NICOLÒ, DEL ABBATE, an eminent painter, was born at Modena, in 1512. He obtained his surname from being patronized by Primaticcio, abbot of St. Martin, who took him to France in 1552, and employed him in several works. The style of Nicolo approached to that of Julio Romano, and of Parmesan.

NICOLÒ, properly NICOLÒ ISOUARD, one of the most favourite theatrical composers of France, was born at Malta, in 1777. At Naples he completed his study of composition, under the famous Guglielmi. When the French evacuated Italy, general Dubois took him to Paris as his private secretary. Here he formed himself on the compositions of Monsigny and Grétry, and produced the popular opera of "Cendrillon," in 1810. In light dramatical composition, he is distinguished for the ease and sweetness of his melodies, the fertility of his imagination, and the happy combination of the modern Italian school with the French. He died at Paris, in 1818.

NICOLSON, WILLIAM, a learned English prelate, was born at Orton, in Cumberland, in 1653; was educated at Queen's College, Oxford; became, successively, bishop of Carlisle, Derry, and archbishop of Cashel; but died suddenly a few days after he was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity, in 1727. He published "The English, Scotch, and Irish Historical Library," the "Leges Marchiarum, or Border Laws," and several other works. He also distinguished himself by the zeal and ability with which he entered into the Bangorian controversies.

NICON, a Russian prelate, was born in 1613. He led a retired life, some years, in an island of the White Sea, where he instituted an order of Anchorites; but was called from thence, and made first archbishop of Novogorod, and afterwards patriarch of Russia. He was, however, deprived of that office in 1658, and died in 1681.

NICOT, JOHN, a French statesman, who being sent by Francis I. ambassador to Portugal, brought from thence the tobacco plant, which out of compliment to him received its Latin name of Nicotiana. He was the author of a "French and Latin Dictionary;" "Traité de la Marine," &c. Born, 1530; died, 1600.

NIEBUHR, CARSTEN, a celebrated traveller, was born at Ludensworth, in Hanover, in 1733. At the age of twenty-two he went to Hamburg for the purpose of studying geometry, after which he devoted several years to the study of the mathematics at Göttingen. Count Bernstorff, the Danish minister, having determined to send a scientific expedition for the purpose of exploring Arabia, Niebuhr went as geographer on it, in March, 1761, and, after touching at

Constantinople, proceeded to Egypt. Here they remained a year, and reached Yemen, their point of destination, in 1762. In September, 1763, he sailed for Bombay, and, in December, 1764, set out on his return overland, through Persia and Turkey. He arrived at Copenhagen, in November, 1767, and laid the fruits of his researches before the world, in his "Description of Arabia," and his "Travels in Arabia," both of which have been translated into English and other languages. He was the only one that returned from the mission; was liberally rewarded by the Danish monarch; and died in 1815.

NIEBUHR, BERTHOLD GEORGE, the celebrated historian of Rome, was a son of the preceding, and was born at Copenhagen, in 1776. When nineteen years old, he went to the university of Edinburgh, in order to study the natural sciences, remained there one year and a half, and then travelled over England, to obtain a knowledge of its institutions. In 1806, he entered the Prussian service; was made privy-councillor of state, and a temporary officer in the department of finances. In 1810, when the university of Berlin was established, his friends persuaded him to deliver his first lectures on Roman history; which were received with such interest by the hearers, and so much commended by eminent men, that he published, in 1811 and 1812, two volumes of his "Roman History." This he afterwards remodelled and enlarged; and though it tends to inculcate a great degree of scepticism with regard to many hitherto received facts, throws more light on the genuine annals of Rome than any of his predecessors. Died, 1831.

NIELD, JAMES, a man who, like the philanthropist Howard, devoted a great part of his life to the amelioration of human wretchedness, was born at Knutsford, in Cheshire, in 1744; and, coming to London as an apprentice to a goldsmith, afterwards realized a good fortune in that business. In 1773, by his exertions, a society was formed in the metropolis, having for its object the relief and discharge of persons confined for small debts. Of this benevolent institution Mr. Nield was unanimously chosen treasurer, and he continued to discharge that office through life, much to the advantage of the charity, and with great trouble to himself. He travelled not as most do, for pleasure or profit, but to gauge the depths of human misery, and to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men. It was his constant practice in his prison excursions, as he called them, during thirty years, to wait upon the magistrates in cities and boroughs, and respectfully to represent what he saw amiss in their gaols. By these means, he was the instrument of producing many substantial improvements, and of diffusing a kindred spirit of beneficence far and wide; so that it would be difficult to estimate the extent of his services in the humane cause to which he cheerfully and perseveringly devoted his time and fortune. He died, universally lamented, in 1814.

NIEMEYER, AUGUSTUS HERMANN, a German theologian and miscellaneous writer, was born at Halle, in 1754, and died

SOCIETY, LIKE A SHADED SILE, MUST BE VIEWED IN ALL SITUATIONS, OR ITS COLOURS WILL DECEIVE US.

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there in 1828. He first began to give instructions in the university of Halle in 1777; was appointed professor of theology in 1780; and continued to receive various appointments till 1808, when he was made a member of the estates of the kingdom of Westphalia, chancellor, and rector of the university. In 1813 the university was abolished by Napoleon; but when the Prussian government restored it he was reappointed. He produced a great number of works, particularly on the subject of education, the bare titles of which would occupy a very considerable space; besides others on theology, ethics, history, &c. Died, 1828.

NIEREMBERG, JOHN EUSEBIUS, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit, and a distinguished writer. He was born at Madrid, in 1590; took the habit of St. Ignatius; paid great attention to the study of natural history; and was appointed professor at Madrid, where he remained fourteen years. His works are both numerous and important. Died, 1658.

NIEUHOFF, JOHN DE, a Dutch voyager of the 17th century, who wrote a curious account of his embassy from the Dutch East India company to the emperor of China.

NIEUPORT, C. F. A. F. le PRUD'HOMME D'HAILLY, viscount de, a French diplomatist, was born at Paris, in 1746. He was early in life admitted into the order of Malta; and after having served in the Austrian army, and in the Maltese expeditions, became chargé d'affaires at the court of the Netherlands; and eventually received from the prince of Orange the title of chamberlain, and the decoration of the Belgic legion. He was the author of "Mélanges des Mathématiques," &c. &c. Died, 1827.

NIEUWENTYT, BERNARD, an eminent Dutch philosopher and mathematician, was born at Westraedyck, in North Holland, in 1634, and died in 1730. His works are, "Considerations on the Analysis of Quantities infinitely small;" "Considerations on the Principles of the Differential Calculus;" "Contemplations on the Universe;" this has been translated into English, under the title of the "Religious Philosopher," in 3 vols. 8vo.

NIGHTINGALE, JOSEPH, a dissenting minister of very considerable talent, was born, in 1773, at Chowbent, in Lancashire; settled in London, and became an author; left the Methodist connexion for Unitarianism; and died in 1824. Among his writings are, "A Portraiture of Catholicism;" "A Portraiture of Methodism;" several volumes of the "Beauties of England and Wales;" "English Topography;" and "Sermons."

NIGHTINGALL, Sir MILES, K.C.B., &c., began his military career in 1787, and proceeded to India, where he was employed under Sir W. Meadows, and in the campaigns of 1791 and 1792. In 1798 he sailed for St. Domingo; and having executed a commission to Toussaint, the black chief, he returned to England, and afterwards bore a principal part in the continental war. In 1812 he once more visited Bengal;

but in 1820 he fixed his residence in England, and was several years a member of parliament for the borough of Eye, in Suffolk. He died in 1829.

NISBET, JOSHUA, a captain in the royal navy, was step-son to Lord Nelson, under whom he served in many engagements, and whose patronage obtained him some advantages, until he offended his lordship by remonstrating with him on his attachment to lady Hamilton. Died, 1830.

NIGIDIUS FIGULUS, POBLIUS, a Roman author and senator, and friend of Cicero, whom he assisted in defeating the conspiracy of Catiline. He revived the Pythagorean philosophy; was banished for his attachment to Pompey; and died B.C. 45.

NIVERNOS, LOUIS JULIUS MANCINI MAZARINI, duke de, was born at Paris, in 1716. He was, successively, ambassador at Rome, Berlin, and London, in which latter city he negotiated the peace of 1763. On his return to France he produced several poetical imitations of Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, Ovid, Ariosto, and Milton. He also wrote "Letters on the Use of the Mind;" "Dialogues of the Dead;" "Reflections on the Genius of Horace, Boileau, and Rousseau;" "Fables in Verse;" "Dramas," &c. He was imprisoned by the republicans in 1793; and died in 1796.

NIPHUS, AUGUSTINE, a learned Italian, was born at Sessa, in Naples, in 1473. He became professor of philosophy, first at Padua, and afterwards at Pisa, where his reputation was so great, that Leo X. made him count palatine. He wrote "Commentaries on Aristotle and Averroes," 14 vols. folio; "De Intellectu et Demonibus;" "A Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul;" and other works. Died, 1537.

NIVELLE DE LA CHAUSSEE, PETER CLAUDE, a French dramatist, was born at Paris, in 1692, and died in 1754. He was the first who introduced sentimental comedy on the French stage.

NIZAM AL MULK, an enlightened Persian, who, in the 11th century, rose from obscurity to be vizier to the sultan Alp Arslan. He was an able statesman, a consummate general; but, above all, a zealous patron of learning; having founded and endowed the once famous college of Bagdad, and numerous other seminaries of education; while his palace was always open to men of genius, many of whom he pensioned. He was also distinguished as the historian of his own times. At the age of ninety he met his death from the hand of an assassin, while reading a petition which his treacherous foe had just presented to him.

NIZAMI, or NIDHAMI, a celebrated Persian poet; author of some esteemed poems, among which is "The Loves of Leila and Mejnoun." Died, 1160.

NOAILLES, LOUIS ANTOINE DE, a cardinal and archbishop of Paris, was the son of the duke of Noailles, and born in 1661. He studied at the Sorbonne; and in 1691 obtained the archbishopric of Paris, where he distinguished himself by his zeal against the Quietists and Jansenists; for which, in 1700, he was created a cardinal. He 1715

THE STUDY OF THE MATHEMATICS, LIKE THE NILE, BEGINS IN MINUTENESS, BUT ENDS IN MAGNIFICENCE.

OUR BEST VIRTUES NEVER GLOW SO BRIGHTLY AS WHEN OUR PASSIONS ARE EXCITED IN THE CAUSE.

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he opposed the bull Unigenitus; but afterwards made his submission to the pope. Died, 1729.

NOAILLES, ADRIAN MAURICE, duke of, was president of the council of France during the minority of Louis XV.; but was exiled through the influence of cardinal Dubois, whose elevation he had opposed. On the death of that intriguing priest, however, he was reinstated in his former offices; obtained a marshal's staff, and displayed great skill as a commander during the Austrian war of succession. In 1743, by the unreasonable impetuosity of his nephew, the count of Grammont, he lost the battle of Dettingen, and, by this means, the fruits of the wise measures by which he brought the British army to the verge of ruin. When his age no longer permitted him to fight at the head of armies, he entered the ministry, and gave proof of his statesmanlike talents, though he was by no means free from the faults which stained the characters of the generality of courtiers in that age. His two sons were, in 1775, made marshals of France.

NOAILLES, LOUIS, viscount, born in 1753, was one of the noblesse, who, on the 13th of July, 1789, resolved to divest themselves of their exclusive privileges, and sit with the tiers état. After the dissolution of the constituent assembly he went into the army, and was killed in 1794, while withdrawing from St. Domingo, in an action with an English frigate off Cuba.—His son, **ALEXIS**, count of Noailles, has figured both in the army and the cabinet. The princes of the house of Bourbon sent him on important missions to the different continental courts, after which he repaired to the residence of Louis, at Hartwell, in England. He accompanied the allied army to France; was afterwards the plenipotentiary of Louis XVIII. to the congress of Vienna; and has since held office as a minister.

NOBLE, MARK, an industrious writer on history and biography, was a clergyman of the church of England, and presented to the rectory of Barning, in Kent, in 1784, at which place he died in 1827. He was the author of "Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell," 2 vols.; "Memoirs of the Illustrious House of Medici, with Genealogical Tables;" "The Lives of the English Regicides," 2 vols.; a "History of the College of Arms; and a supplementary continuation of 'Granger's Biographical History of England,'" 3 vols. He also wrote several papers in the *Archæologia*, and was F.S.A. Lond. et Edin.

NOEIDEN, GEORGE HENRY, a learned German writer, who for many years resided in England, was born in 1770, at Göttingen, where he received his education. Being introduced to the late Sir William Milner, in 1793, he attended his son to Eton in the capacity of private tutor. Here he obtained the friendship of Jacob Bryant, Herschell, &c. till the education of his young pupil being completed, he accompanied a younger son of the same family to Göttingen, where he wrote a dissertation "De Porphyry Scholliis in Homerum." After visiting the courts of Brunswick and Berlin, they returned to Eton, and in 1800

Noehden published his admirable "German and English Grammar." He was an excellent numismatologist, and some years before his death obtained the chief situation in that department of the British Museum. He died in 1826, leaving unfinished his "Essay on the Northwick Coins," an "Introduction to Numismatology," &c.

NOEL DE LA MORINIERE, SIMON BARTHOLOMEW JOSEPH, a French traveller and naturalist, was born at Dieppe, in 1765. He was inspector-general of fisheries, and a member of the scientific academies of Petersburg, Turin, New York, &c.; was the author of some scientific works; and died on his return from a voyage to Cape North, in 1822.

NOLAN, MICHAEL, an eminent lawyer, a native of Ireland, who after distinguishing himself at the English bar, obtained the office of chief justice of the Brecon circuit, in Wales. He published "Reports of Cases relating to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace," and other practical law books; and was particularly conversant with the poor laws, tithe laws, &c. Died, 1827.

NOLLEKENS, JOSEPH FRANCIS, was a native of Antwerp, who settled in London, where he obtained considerable reputation as a painter, and died in 1748. His style resembled that of Watteau, whom he closely imitated.

NOLLEKENS, JOSEPH, son of the preceding, was a celebrated sculptor, and born in London, in 1737. He was placed under Scheemakers, the sculptor, on leaving whom he went to Italy, and studied there some time under Ciavetti. While at Rome, he gained a gold medal from the academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture; and on his return to England in 1770, he became a royal academician, executed many works of great beauty, and was so extensively employed, particularly on busts, that he realized a fortune of 200,000*l*. Nollekens was chiefly distinguished by his careful and accurate imitation of nature, and by the absence of a peculiarity of manner. He was a great favourite with George III., and possessed many peculiarities of character, of which his inordinate love of money was not the least. Died, 1823.

NOLLET, JOHN ANTOINE, a French natural philosopher, was born in 1770, at Pimbré, near Noyon. He was lecturer on experimental philosophy to the duke of Savoy, and afterwards to the royal family in his native country; he also held the professorship of physics in the college of Navarre at Paris; and was a member of the Royal Society and other learned bodies. He wrote "Leçons du Physique Experimentale," 6 vols.; besides some works on electricity, and other scientific subjects. Died, 1770.

NONNUS, a Greek poet, was a native of Panopolis, in Egypt, in the 5th century. He wrote an account of his embassy to Ethiopia and among the Saracens; also a work entitled, "Dionysiaca," and a paraphrase in Greek verse, on the gospel of St. John.

NOODT, GERARD, a famous civilian,

THOSE PERSONS WHO ARE THE MOST PLAUSIBLE IN PROFESSION, ARE GENERALLY THE MOST PLAIN IN PRINCIPLE.

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was born in 1647, at Nimeguen, where he was chosen professor of law in 1671. He afterwards settled at Leyden, of which university he became rector; and died in 1725. He published a collection of his works in 1713; which are wholly on subjects of jurisprudence, and are esteemed of high authority.

NORDEN, FREDERICK LOUIS, an eminent Danish traveller, was born at Gluckstadt, in Holstein, in 1708. He was a volunteer in the English fleet under Sir John Norris in the Mediterranean; and was subsequently sent by the king of Denmark to Egypt, to make drawings and observations of the ancient monuments of that country. These he executed with great fidelity, and his "Travels in Egypt and Nubia," with plates, were splendidly printed in 2 volumes folio. Being elected a member of the Royal Society of London, he presented to that learned body his drawings of Ruins and Colossal Statues at Thebes, of which he also published a memoir. Died, 1742.

NORDEN, JOHN, an old English writer, who is conjectured by Wood to have been a native of Wilts. He received his education at Oxford, and wrote some strange books in divinity, with very whimsical titles, as, "The Sinful Man's Solace," "Antithesis, or Contrariety between the Wicked and Godly set forth in a pair of Gloves fit for every man to wear," &c. He was also the author of the "Surveyor's Dialogue;" "Labyrinth of Man's Life," a poem; "England, or a Guide for Travellers;" and Topographical Descriptions of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Cornwall. He was surveyor of the king's lands, and died about 1625.

NORDENFLEICHT, CHERERIO CHARLOTTE DE, a Swedish lady, who wrote an esteemed and elegant poem "On the Passage of the Belts," two straits in the Baltic; and "An Apology for Women." Died, 1793.

NORGATE, EDWARD, an English artist, was born at Cambridge, where his father was master of Bene't college. He was employed by the earl of Arundel to purchase pictures in Italy; but not being supplied with remittances, he was compelled to return without executing his commissions; and was afterwards made one of the clerks of the signet, and Windsor Herald. He died in 1650; and was considered one of the finest illuminators of his age.

NORIS, HENRY, a cardinal, was born at Verona, in 1591; quitted the Jesuits for the order of Augustines; and published the "History of Pelagianism." In 1700 he was appointed chief librarian of the Vatican; and died in 1704.

NORMANN EHRENFELS, CHARLES FREDERIC LEBRECHT, count de, a distinguished military officer, born at Stungard, in 1764. He entered the Austrian service at the age of eighteen; in 1800 he became a colonel; and in 1813 commanded the light cavalry of the guard of Napoleon during the campaign of Russia. After the battle of Leipzig he refused to serve against the French, and sought refuge in Saxony. On the insurrection taking place in Greece, in 1822, he embarked at Marseilles, with a number of German officers, and on arriving

at Greece, he was appointed by the government commandant of the fort of Navarino. After organizing a battalion of Philhellenes at Corinth, he joined Mavrocordato, had a share in the brilliant victory of Combotti, was severely wounded at Peta, and died during the same year, at Missolonghi.

NORRIS, Sir JOHN, a brave naval officer, who served his country nearly sixty years, commencing in 1688, and terminating, with his life, in 1749. The frequent accidents and misfortunes which befel the ships and squadrons under his command, and which could not be warded off by any human prudence or sagacity, procured him the appellation of "Foul-weather Jack;" yet in the duties of his profession no man could be more assiduous; and so well did he second the exertions of his friend Sir Cloudesley Shovel in the Mediterranean, that the queen knighted him, and otherwise handsomely rewarded him.

NORRIS, JOHN, an eminent divine and Platonist, was born in 1657, at Collingbourne Kingston, in Wiltshire; was educated at Winchester school, and at Exeter college, Oxford; and became rector of Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he died in 1711. He ranks as one of the most eminent of the English Platonists, and was a good man, though a visionary. Among his works are, "The Theory and Regulation of Love," "Reflections upon the Conduct of Human Life;" "Practical Discourses," 4 vols.; "An Essay towards the Theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World;" and "A Philosophical Discourse concerning the natural Immortality of the Soul."

NORRIS, JOHN, born in 1734, was a native of Norfolk; and having been educated at King's college, Cambridge, bequeathed to the university of which he had been a member property to the value of 1800*l.* per annum, for the endowment of a divinity professorship and a theological prize essay, both of which bear his name. He was a gentleman of good fortune, and the intimate friend of Porson. Died, 1777.

NORRIS, JAMES, (of Nonesuch House, Devizes), an eccentric miser, who, though possessing great wealth, lived the life of a secluded pauper, and died, without a friend to solace him in his last moments, January, 1835.

NORTH, Sir EDWARD, an eminent lawyer in the reigns of Henry VIII. and queen Mary, by the latter of whom he was created baron North, of Catlidge, in Cambridge-shire.

NORTH, DUDLEY, lord, great grandson of the preceding, was born in 1591, and succeeded to the title in 1600. In the civil war he espoused the cause of the parliament; and died in 1666.—His son, of the same name, wrote a "History of the Life of Edward Lord North," &c., and is classed by Walpole among the "Royal and Noble Authors." He left four sons, all of whom attained political or literary eminence; and are described in the next article.

NORTH, FRANCIS, baron Guildford, lord keeper of the great seal, under Charles II. and James II., was the eldest son of the last-mentioned lord Dudley North. After studying at the Middle Temple, and being

SUCH AS TYRANNIZE MOST WHEN THEY CAN COMMAND, ARE THE MOST SUBSERVIENT WHEN THEY MUST OBEY.

A GOOD SOUND EDUCATION IS THE GREAT LIFE PRESERVER IN THE STORMS AND TEMPTS OF OUR EXISTENCE.

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gularly called to the bar, he became solicitor-general in 1671, when he received the honour of knighthood; in 1673, he was made attorney-general; the next year, chief-justice of the common-pleas; and, in 1683, he was appointed lord-keeper, and raised to the peerage. He was the author of "A Philosophical Essay on Music," which has been highly praised as a scientific performance, and was the first of its kind. He died in 1685.—Sir DUDLEY NORTH, brother of the lord-keeper, engaged in commercial pursuits, and became an eminent Turkey merchant. He was afterwards one of the lords of the treasury in the reign of Charles II.; wrote "Observations on the Manners, Customs, and Jurisprudence of the Turks;" and died in 1691.—Dr. JOHN NORTH, was born in 1645, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he obtained a professorship of the Greek language, and was created D.D. He was a man of considerable erudition, and is said to have been a great admirer of the writings of Plato, a selection from which he published in Greek and Latin. Died, 1685.—JOHN NORTH, a lawyer and miscellaneous writer, was the youngest brother of the preceding; became attorney-general under James II.; and died in 1743. He wrote the lives of his three brothers; also "Examiner Inquiry into the Credit and Veracity of Jenner's History of England," a work, which though obviously written in defence of the Stuarts, abounds with curious information and anecdote.

NORTH, FREDERIC, earl of Guildford, better known as Lord North, was of the same family as the foregoing, and was born in 1732. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity college, Oxford. After having held several less important offices, he was, in 1767, appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and, in 1769, first lord of the treasury. His administration continued through the whole of the American war, a period of peculiar difficulty and danger, during which he was incessantly assailed by the opposition, and was often threatened with impeachment. In his resignation of office, however, in 1782, instead of instituting against him that impeachment which they had so long threatened, a coalition was formed between him and the Whigs; but this heterogeneous administration lasted only a few months, after which Lord North held no responsible station in the state. He was distinguished for urbanity of manners, and a turn for repartee. For several years previous to his death his lordship was afflicted with blindness. Died, 1792.

NORTH, GEORGE, an English antiquary and writer on numismatics, was born in London, in 1710; received his education at St. Paul's school, and Bene't college, Cambridge; became rector of Codrington, in Hertfordshire; and died in 1772.

NORTON, THOMAS, an English writer, of the 16th century, was a native of Bedfordshire. He was a zealous Calvinist, and wrote an "Epistle to the Queen's poor deprived Subjects of the North Country;" a Warning against the dangerous Practices of the Papists;" and other tracts against popery. He was also the author of twenty-

seven of the Psalms of David, in the version of Sternhold and Hopkins; and he assisted Thomas Sackville in his tragedy of "Ferrex and Porrex." Died, 1584.

NORTON, JOHN, a writer in the reign of Charles II. who published a curious book, called "The Scholar's Vade-mecum," in which he endeavoured to alter the orthography of the English language.

NORTHCOTE, JAMES, an eminent portrait and historical painter, was born in 1746, at Plymouth, where his father was a watchmaker. Having a taste for the fine arts, and being flattered by praises bestowed on his early productions, he pursued the practice of drawing and painting with so much assiduity, that Dr. Mudge, a physician of Plymouth, recommended him as a scholar to Sir Joshua Reynolds, with whom he remained five years; and on leaving that great artist he commenced business on his own account with great success as a portrait painter. Aspiring, however, to the loftier, though less lucrative department of historical painting, he visited Italy in 1777, and, remaining there three years, he returned to London with a vastly increased reputation. In 1787 he became a royal academician; and for a period of thirty years his productions formed a conspicuous part of the exhibitions at Somerset House. He studied deeply, was an acute observer of human nature, and possessed a sound judgment, a quick perception, and great conversational powers. He wrote "The Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds;" also "Fables," "Conversations," and "The Life of Titian;" in all of which he was assisted by Mr. Hazlitt. He amassed a large fortune by his profession, and his habits, like those of Nollet's, were too penurious to dissipate it. He died, aged 85, in 1831.

NORWOOD, RICHARD, an English geometer of the 17th century, was the first person who measured a degree of the meridian in England. This was executed in 1635, the operations being carried on between London and York. He wrote Treatises on Navigation, Trigonometry, and Fortification; but no particulars of his life are recorded.

NOSTRADAMUS, MICHAEL, a celebrated astrologer and empiric of the 16th century, was born in 1503, at St. Remy, in Provence. After graduating in physic at Montpellier, in 1529, he acquired the reputation of a skilful physician by successfully arresting the progress of a pestilential disease. But he aimed at the higher character of an astrologer and adept in the occult sciences, and published a volume of obscure metrical rhapsodies in 1555, under the title of "Prophetic Centuries." Though some persons regarded these with contempt, and the author as an impostor, there were not wanting persons of distinction who had faith in these prognostics; one of which bore so remarkable an allusion to the death of Henry II., that Nostradamus received many presents, and was appointed first physician to Charles IX., who came himself in person to Salon, where Nostradamus then resided, for the purpose of visiting him. Died, 1566.

NOTT, JOHN, M.D. an elegant poet and oriental scholar, was born at Worcester,

LET THE BUSINESS OF THE WORLD BE YOUR CONCERNMENT: BUT MAKE YOUR OWN BUSINESS THE CENTRE.

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TIME AND CIRCUMSTANCES AUTHORIZE FASHION, AND FASHION ENTERS EVERYTHING AROUND US.

in 1751. After studying surgery at Birmingham, he visited Paris for further instruction, and subsequently went out to China, as surgeon in an East Indiaman. In 1788 he graduated in medicine, and soon after attended the duchess of Devonshire to the continent, in quality of family physician; in 1793 he returned to England, and settled at Clifton, where he continued to reside till his death, in 1828. Among his numerous writings are, "Alonso, a poetic Tale;" "Poems from the Italian of Petrarch;" the "Cynthia" of Propertius; some elegant translations of the odes of Hafiz; an edition of "Catullus," with the Latin text rendered into English verse, and Classical notes, 2 vols.; "The Odes of Horace," 2 vols.; a translation of the "Basta" of Johannes Secundus; "Sappho, after a Greek Romance," &c. He also published some professional works; viz. "A Chemical Dissertation on the Springs of Pisa and Asciano;" "A Nosological Companion to the London Pharmacopœia," &c.

NOUE, FRANCIS DE LA, surnamed Bras de Fer, or the arm of Iron, a French soldier and a zealous Calvinist, was born in Brittany, in 1531. He took Orleans in 1567, and had a principal share in the battle of Jarnac in 1569. His left arm being amputated in consequence of a wound he received at the capture of Fontenoy, he had another constructed of iron, whence he derived his surname. In 1571 he surprised Valenciennes, and on his return the king gave him the command of the troops against Rochelle; but his indignation at the massacre of St. Bartholomew overcoming his fidelity, he used the forces for its defence. In 1578 he entered into the service of the States-general in the Low Countries, where he took the count Egmont prisoner; but he was taken himself in 1580, and did not gain his liberty till five years after. In the time of the league he rendered signal service to Henry IV., and was killed by a musket shot at the siege of Lamballe, in 1591.

NOUE, STANISLAUS LOUIS DE LA, count de Vair, was of the same family as the preceding, and born in 1729. He was slain in the action of Saxenhausen in 1760. Louis XV. said, on hearing of his death, that "he had lost the London of France."

NOVATIAN, or NOVATIANUS, a Greek philosopher, who embraced Christianity, and was admitted a member of the priesthood. He started the doctrine, that it was sinful to admit persons who had once elapsed to idolatry, to communion; a practice then universal in the church. This produced a schism, in which Novatian had many partisans, who called themselves Catharites (puritans) or Novatians, from their founder. This sect, after the council of Nice, fell into disrepute in the Western empire, though they continued to prevail for a much longer period in the East.

NOVERRE, JOHN GEORGE, a great master of the art of dancing, was born at Paris, in 1727. He was destined by his father, who was an adjutant in the army of Charles XII., for the military profession; but his taste led him to prefer the graceful movements of Terpsichore. In 1746 he composed for the comic opera his noted Chinese ballet, which made an extraordinary sensation; and

he acquired so much celebrity, that Garrick invited him to England, where his talents attracted great admiration. After adding to his fame, and receiving honours and rewards from several princes on the continent, he entered into the service of Marie Antoinette, queen of France, who appointed him chief ballet-master of the royal academy of music; but he suffered greatly at the revolution, and passed the latter years of his life in indifferent circumstances. In his "Lettres sur la Danse" he proposed a radical reformation of his art; and at the time of his death he was engaged on a Dictionary of the Art of Dancing, intending to rectify the errors of the Encyclopedia on the subject. Died, 1810.

NOVES, LAURA DE, the female who has been immortalized by the pen of Petrarch. She was born near Avignon, in 1307; married Hugh de Sade in 1325; and died in 1348.

NOWELL, ALEXANDER, an English divine, was born at Readhall, in Lancashire, about 1507. In 1551 he was installed prebendary of Westminster; and in the first parliament of queen Mary he was returned for Loo in Cornwall; but the election was declared void on account of his being a dignitary of the church. Soon after this he went to Strasburgh, where he remained till the accession of Elizabeth, when he returned; and in 1560 was made dean of St. Paul's. He was prolocutor of the convocation in which the articles of religion were settled; and he published his "Greater" and "Lesser" Catechisms, in Latin, the latter being an abridgment of the former. He is also supposed to have written the chief part of the Church Catechism. Besides founding a free grammar-school at Middleton, he endowed thirteen fellowships in Brasenose college. Died, 1602.—His brother, LAURENCE NOWELL, became dean of Lichfield, and died in 1576. He was particularly skilled in the Saxon language; of which he compiled a dictionary, still extant in the Bodleian library.

NOY, WILLIAM, a celebrated lawyer of the 17th century, who may be considered as one of the main authors of the civil war between Charles and his subjects, inasmuch as the fatal project of attempting to raise supplies, by what was called ship-money, is said to have been advised by him. He had originally laboured to abridge the royal prerogative; but, being made attorney-general, he suddenly veered about, and became its most strenuous supporter. Died, 1634. Among his works are, "A Treatise on the Grounds and Maxims of the Law of England;" "The Perfect Conveyancer;" and "The Complete Lawyer."

NUCK, ANTHONY, a skilful Dutch anatomist, who was professor of anatomy, and president of the college of surgeons, at Leyden, where he died in 1692. He was the discoverer of a new salivary duct, of the communication between the red veins and the lymphatics, and of a mode of making preparations of the lungs by inflation. His principal works are, "De Vasis aërosis Oculi;" "De Ductu Salivari novo;" and "Operationes et Experimenta Chirurgica."

NUGET, ROBERT CRAIG, earl, a native of Westmeath, in Ireland, was bred in the

A FOOL IS OFTEN AS INGENUOUS TO DEAL WITH AS A KNAVE: AND ALWAYS MORE INCONSIDERATE.

Roman Catholic faith, but quitted it for that of the established church; and then became a member of the English parliament. He was three times returned for Bristol. In 1707, he was created viscount Clare, and in 1776, earl Nugent. He was the author of a volume of poems, some of which possess considerable merit.

NUGENT, THOMAS, was a native of Ireland, but settled in London, where he produced numerous works. He was an LL.D. and F.S.A.; and occupied himself in writing and compiling a variety of publications, several of which possess much merit. Among them are, "A French and English Dictionary," which has been often reprinted; "Travels through Germany," 2 vols.; "Observations on Italy and its Inhabitants," 2 vols.; "The Tour of Europe," 4 vols.; "Condillac's Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge;" "Hemault's History of France," &c. Died, 1772.

NUGENT, CHRISTOPHER, F.R.S., a native of Ireland, was a physician, whose daughter was married to the celebrated Edmund Burke. He practised with much reputation as a physician in the metropolis, wrote "An Essay on Hydrophobia," and died in 1775.

NUGENT, Lieut.-colonel EDWARD, entered His Majesty's service, as a midshipman, in the Hawk sloop of war, when only thirteen years of age; but he soon left the navy for an ensign in the army of the East India Company. He first distinguished himself at the siege of Tannah, in 1774, where he was appointed to act as a lieutenant with the 2nd European grenadier company, in storming the place. In the following year he commanded a detachment on board the Revenge, in a successful action with the Mahrattah fleet. In 1779 he was appointed secretary and aid-de-camp to col. Hartley, with whom he served at the siege of Ahmedabad, and in several severe actions. He was next promoted to the command of the 1st battalion of native troops, at Bombay, which he held six years, and commanded his battalion during the siege of Mangalore. The state of his health having rendered it necessary that he should repair to Europe in 1786, and fearing that a return to a hot climate would prove fatal to him, he was employed in Ireland on the recruiting service, first for the company, and afterwards for the king's service: for the former he raised 2000 men; and for the latter 5000, four-fifths of whom were obtained in one year. Lieut.-colonel Nugent subsequently resided at Lillies, in Buckinghamshire, for which county he served the office of high-sheriff in 1805; and he was lieutenant-colonel of the Bucks local militia, which he resigned in 1813. Died, 1836.

NUMA POMPILIUS, the second king of Rome, was chosen by the people after the death of Romulus, and, during a reign of forty-three years, introduced many salutary reforms among them. He was not, like Romulus, a warrior, but possessed all the qualities of a lawgiver, and a just and wise ruler; and he greatly strengthened the institutions of Rome, by uniting them with religious ceremonies. He was the fourth son of Pompilius Pompo, a distin-

guished Sabine, and the husband of Tatia, the daughter of the Tattius who for a long period shared the kingdom with Romulus. He reigned from 714 to 737 B.C., and left an only daughter, who married Numa Marcius, and became the mother of Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of Rome.

NUMERIAN, MARCUS AURELIUS, a Roman emperor, who succeeded to the throne on the death of Carus, his father, A.D. 282; but was murdered by his father-in-law, after a reign of eight months. He displayed considerable talent both as a writer, and an orator.

NUNEZ, FERNAN DE GUZMAN, a knight and commander of the order of Santiago, in the 16th century, was born at Valladolid; studied at Bologna; and on his return home was appointed Greek professor at the university of Alcalá, by its founder, cardinal Ximenes, who also employed him on his celebrated Polyglott. He afterwards removed to Salamanca, where he was also appointed Greek professor; and died in 1553. His writings chiefly consist of Annotations on the works of Seneca, Pliny, and other classic authors.

NUVOLONE, CHARLES FRANCIS, a celebrated painter, born in 1608, at Milan, where his father was an eminent artist, and directed his studies with great success. He adopted Guido's style, and his Madonnas are highly valued. Died, 1651.—His brother, JOSEPH NUVOLONE, also executed several fine pictures, particularly one of St. Dominic, raising a dead man to life. He died, aged 84, in 1703.

NUZZI, MARIO, commonly called Mario da Fiori, a celebrated flower painter, was born in 1603, at Peana, in the kingdom of Naples. His pictures were highly esteemed, and he was chosen a member of the academy of St. Luke. Died, 1673.

NYE, PHILIP, an eminent nonconformist divine, was born, in SUMEX, in 1590, and took his degrees in arts at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He became minister of St. Michael's church, Cornhill; but in 1633 he went to Holland, and remained there till the rebellion, when he obtained the living of Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire. He was also one of the assembly of divines, and rector of St. Bartholomew behind the Exchange. In 1647 he was appointed one of the chaplains who attended the commissioners empowered to treat with Charles I. in the Isle of Wight; and he lost no opportunity of showing his enmity to the cause of royalty. His conduct, in fact, had been so violent, that he was not only deprived of his living at the Restoration, but an act was passed, restraining him from holding any office in future. Died, 1672.

NYERUP, ERASMUS, an eminent Danish author; librarian and professor of the history of literature to the university of Copenhagen. He wrote several works relating to the history and literary antiquities of Denmark; and died, aged 71, in 1829.

NYSTEN, PETER HUBERT, an eminent physiologist, and physician to the Foundling Hospital at Paris, was born at Leige, in 1771. He was the author of "Recherches de Physiologie et de Chimie Pathologique," and other medical works. Died, 1818.

CHANGE YOUR OPINION AS OFTEN AS YOU PLEASE, SO THAT BY EVERY CHANGE YOU COME NEARER TO THE TRUTH.

[ONE]

A New Universal Biography.

[OCH]

O.

MEASURE NOT LIVE BY THE ENJOYMENT OF THIS WORLD, BUT BY THE PREPARATION IT MAKES FOR A BETTER.

OATES, TITUS, an infamous character, born about 1619, was the son of an Anabaptist preacher; received his education at Merchant Tailors' school, and at Cambridge; and afterwards entered into holy orders. In 1677 he pretended to be a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, and was admitted into the society of Jesuits; but subsequently declared himself a Protestant, and, in conjunction with one Dr. Tongue, gave information of a pretended popish plot, for the destruction of the Protestant faith; falsely accused several Catholic lords, and other persons of quality, of being concerned in it; and, having excited a popular ferment, brought lord Stafford, among other innocent individuals, to the scaffold. Such was the credulity of the times, that he was rewarded with a pension of 1200*l.* per annum, and lodged for safety at the palace of Whitehall. On the accession of James II., however, he was thrown into prison, and indicted for perjury; and, being convicted, was sentenced to stand in the pillory five times a-year during his life, and to be whipped from Aldgate to Newgate, and thence to Tyburn. Though the whipping was very severely inflicted, he recovered from its effects; and in the reign of William III. this execrable tool of faction obtained his liberty and a pension of 400*l.* a-year. He died in 1705.

O'BEIRNE, THOMAS LEWIS, a learned Irish priest, was born in 1748, in the county of Longford, in Ireland; was educated at St. Omers', for the priesthood, but renounced the creed in which he had been brought up, and at the commencement of the American war sailed with lord Howe as chaplain to the fleet. In 1782 he accompanied the duke of Portland to Ireland as private secretary, and obtained from his grace two valuable livings in Northumberland and Cumberland. The new lord-lieutenant, earl Fitzwilliam, to whom he was afterwards chaplain, promoted him to the see of Upper Ossory; and on the death of Dr. Maxwell, he was translated to that of Meath. He wrote several political pamphlets, sermons, and charges on various occasions; "The Generous Impostor," a comedy; and "The Crucifixion," a poem. Died, 1823.

OBERKAMPF, C. P., born in 1738, died in 1815; founder of the great French manufacture of printed cottons at Jouy, and of cotton thread of Essonne.

OBERLIN, JEREMIAH JAMES, a German antiquary and philologist, was born at Strasburg, in 1735. He began his career as teacher in the gymnasium of his native place; and after he had extended his knowledge and reputation by his travels, he was transferred to the university; in 1782 he obtained the chair of logic and metaphysics; to which, in 1787, was added the office of director of the gymnasium. The French revolution interrupted his learned labours;

and in 1793 he was imprisoned at Metz, and treated with great cruelty; but at the termination of Robespierre's tyranny he was liberated, and resumed his literary occupations. He published valuable editions of Tacitus, Caesar, Ovid, and Horace; and produced a number of works on archaeology, statistics, &c. Died, 1806.

OBRECHT, ULRIC, professor of history and rhetoric in the university of Strasburg, of which city he was a native; enjoyed such a vast reputation for the variety and extent of his learning, that he was termed the epitome of human science. He wrote many works; was also employed in state affairs; and died in 1701.

OBREGON - Y - CEVALLOS, a Spanish vice-admiral, born in 1751. In 1808, at Bayonne, he declared for Ferdinand; but subsequently he adhered to Joseph Napoleon, and quitted Spain with him when driven out by the English victories. He died, in France, in 1816.

OBSEQUENS, JULIUS, a Latin writer, who flourished about A.D. 395. He was the author of a treatise "De Prodigis."

OCARIZ, or OCARITZ, DON JOSEPH, chevalier d', a Spanish diplomatist, who distinguished himself by his attempts to prevent the execution of Louis XVI. In 1788 he was sent to Paris as consul-general; and in 1792 he held the post of chargé d'affaires. He addressed two letters to the National Convention, offering the mediation of his sovereign to engage Prussia and Austria to terminate the war with France, on condition of the suspension of judgment against the king. He afterwards occupied other diplomatic situations; and died on his way to Constantinople, in 1805.

OCCAM, or OCKHAM, WILLIAM, an English scholastic divine, of the 14th century, was a native of Ockham, in Surrey; studied at Merton college, Oxford, under the celebrated Duns Scotus; and obtained the name of "the invincible doctor." He wrote against pope John XXII., whom he treated as a heretic, and joined the anti-pope, Nicholas V., set up by the emperor of Bavaria. For this he was excommunicated; and he died in 1347.

OCELLUS LUCANUS, so called from being a native of Lucania, was a Pythagorean philosopher, and flourished A.C. 500. His treatise "On the Universe" is still extant.

OCHINUS, or OCHIN, BERNARDIN, an Italian monk, was born at Sienna, in 1407. His eloquence was so much admired, that pope Paul III. made him his confessor. Ochin, however, on meeting with the works of Luther, turned protestant, and went first to Geneva, and next to England, where he obtained a prebend in Canterbury cathedral; but on the accession of Mary he retired to Strasburg, whence he removed to Zurich, and became minister of the Italian

TO BELIEVE UPON A THING THAT IS TO BE DONE, IS BETTER THAN TO BE AWARE BY A THING ALREADY DONE.

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church; but was banished in 1563, for writing his dialogues in defence of polygamy. He then went to Moravia, where he joined the Socinians, but died of the plague the year following. His "Sermons," in Italian, 5 vols. 8vo., are scarce. He also wrote several controversial books.

OCHS, PETER, chevalier and grand tribune of the state of Basle, was born in 1749; and having finished his academical studies, was soon distinguished for his legal and political knowledge. In 1795 he was chosen by his fellow-citizens to negotiate with M. Barthelemy, agent of the French directory; and he at length became president of the assembly convened to organize a constitution for the state of Basle, under the influence of France. Being subsequently displaced, he went to Paris; and, after remaining there some years, was appointed by Buonaparte a member of the council of state, under the new Helvetic government, which subsisted till the return of the Bourbons, in 1814. He was the author of "Histoire de la Ville et du Pays du Basle," 5 vols.; "Projet de Constitution Helvétique;" and some dramatic pieces. Died, 1821.

OCHTERLONY, Sir DAVID, bart., of the East India company's service, was born at Boston, in New England, in 1758. At the age of eighteen he went to India as a cadet, and rose, by regular gradation, to the rank of major-general, in 1814. In the Nepanese war he distinguished himself by a series of skillful operations and brilliant successes, and was rewarded with the order of the Bath, the dignity of baronet, and a pension of 1000*l.* per annum. Died, 1825.

OCKLEY, SIMON, a learned divine, and eminent Orientalist, was born at Exeter, in 1678, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. In 1705 he was presented to the vicarage of Swavesey, in Cambridgeshire; in 1711 he was chosen professor of Arabic; and died in indifference, in 1720. His principal works are, "Introductio ad Linguas Orientales;" "The History of the present Jews throughout the World;" "The Improvement of Human Reason, or the Life of Hai Ebn Yok'dhan," translated from the Arabic; "Sermons;" a "Life of Mahomet," 2 vols.; and "The History of the Saracens," 2 vols. 8vo. which is by far the most important of all his works.

O'CONNOR, CHARLES, a learned catholic clergyman, who for many years was a resident in the family of the duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, as librarian to that nobleman. He was the author of "Columbanus's Letters," 2 vols.; a "Narrative of the most interesting Events in Modern Irish History;" and a collection of the ancient Irish chronicles; his studies having been chiefly directed to the elucidation of the history and antiquities of Ireland. He died in 1824, at Ballinagar, the seat of his brother, the O'Connor Don.

ODENATUS, SEPTIMIUS, an Arabian prince, the husband of queen Zenobia, and who reigned in Palmyra. He espoused the cause of the Romans in their contests with Persia; defeated Sapor; and was admitted by Gallienus to participate in the imperial authority. He was assassinated A.D. 267.

ODERIC OF PORTENAU, a celebrated traveller of the 14th century, who visited as a missionary many parts of Asia, then almost unknown, and returned to Europe, after an absence of sixteen years, about 1330.

ODERICO, GASPAR LOUIS, a learned antiquary and medalist, was born at Genoa, in 1725, and entered into the society of the Jesuits. His love, however, for coins, medals, and other relics of antiquity, prevailed over theological studies, and he was admitted a member of the Etruscan academy of Cortona, under the name of Theodemo Ostracino. On the suppression of the order, he was made conservator of the library of Genoa, and was subsequently chosen a member of the Institute. He published some valuable works on numismatics and ancient inscriptions; and died in 1803.

ODESCALCHI, MARCO ANTONIO, an Italian of high rank, who devoted his time and fortune to acts of philanthropy. He was cousin to pope Innocent XI., who offered him many high dignities in the church, which he refused to accept, lest his episcopal obligations might interfere with his habits of active benevolence. Observing that though Rome contained several hospitals for the relief of the poor of different nations, there were many strangers who could find no asylum in any of them, but were obliged to take shelter in the porches of churches, the porticos of palaces, or the ancient ruins of the city, he converted his house into an hospital for the reception of these outcasts, without distinction. Here he fitted up one thousand beds, and employed a number of tailors constantly in making clothes for the objects of his bounty. If in his rides he chanced to observe a forlorn wanderer, he would stop, take him into his carriage, and convey him to his mansion. At his death, in 1670, he left all his property to the support of the hospital, of which his relation, the cardinal, became the patron, and greatly enlarged it by building an asylum for children.

ODESCALCHI, THOMAS, another member of the same family, who was almoner to pope Innocent XI. In imitation of the preceding, he gave himself up to works of charity. Perceiving that in the hospital of St. Gale there were a number of children, destitute of education, he conceived the idea of erecting an asylum for their reception; which he carried into execution, beginning with thirty-eight children, who were instructed, and brought up to industry. The number soon increased, through the liberality of pope Innocent, to seventy; and, in 1686, Thomas Odescalchi laid the foundation of a large hospital, for the education and employment of poor children in weaving cloth. This pious prelate died in 1692, and left considerable funds for the support of his institution, to which he gave the name of St. Michael de Ripegrove.

ODIER, LOUIS, an eminent Genevese physician, was born in 1748; studied at Edinburgh, Leyden, and Paris; and, returning to Geneva, commenced a course of lectures on chemistry. He practised medicine with great reputation in his native city; filled several public offices; distin-

THE STATE WHICH BOTH NOT SUBSIST IN FIDELITY, CAN NEVER CONTINUE LONG IN POTENCY.

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gushed himself by his successful endeavours to introduce vaccine inoculation on the continent; and was the author of a "Manual of Practical Medicine." Died, 1817.

ODINGTON, WALTER, called Walter of Evesham, was a monk of that monastery in Worcestershire, and lived in the reign of Henry VIII. He was an astronomer, mathematician, and musician; on each of which subjects he wrote treatises. "De Motibus Planetarum et de Mutatione Aeris" is attributed to him; and, Dr. Burney observes of his treatise, entitled, "Of the Speculation of Music," which is preserved in the library of Bene't college, Cambridge, "that if all other musical tracts, from the time of Boethius to Franco and John Cotton were lost, with this MS. our knowledge would not be much diminished."

ODO, St., a celebrated abbot of Clugny, in France, was born at Tours, in 879, and died about 943. He introduced the most rigorous discipline into his order; obtained a high reputation for sanctity and wisdom; and wrote several books, full of superstitious notions and legendary tales.—Another of this name, called Odo or KENT, was a Benedictine monk, who became abbot of Battle, and died in 1800.

OEOLAMPADIUS, JOHN, an eminent reformer, was born in Franconia, in 1482. He studied at Heidelberg, after which he became tutor to the son of the elector palatine, and was presented to a benefice. In 1520 he entered into a monastery, but on reading the books of Luther, he quitted his cell, and went to Basil, where he was made professor of divinity. He embraced the doctrine of Zuinglius on the sacrament, but conducted himself with great moderation. In 1528 he married the widow of Cellarius. His works evince considerable learning, and he appears to have been held in great estimation even by his opponents. He died of the plague in 1531.

OECUMENIUS, an ancient Greek commentator upon the Scriptures, was bishop of Trica, in Thessaly, in the 10th century.

OEDER, GEORGE CHRISTIAN, an eminent physician and botanist, was born at Anspach, in 1728. He studied at Gottingen, under Haller, by whose interest he became professor of botany at Copenhagen; but on account of his intimacy with the unfortunate Struensee, he was obliged to retire to Oldenburgh, where he died in 1791. His works are, "Flora Danica," 3 vols. fol.; "Elementa Botanica;" "Nomenclator Botanica;" and "Enumeratio Plantarum Florae Danicae."

OELRICHS, JOHN CHARLES CONRAD, a German historian and bibliographer, was born at Berlin, in 1722; became professor of history and civil law at the academy of Stettin; published many valuable works in Latin and German; obtained the post of counsellor of legation, and resident of the duke of Deux Pouts, at the court of Berlin, in 1784; and died in 1796.

OFFA, king of Mercia, succeeded Ethelbald in 755. He murdered Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, and took possession of his kingdom. Died, 794.

ODGEN, SAMUEL, an eminent divine,

was born at Manchester, in 1716, and educated at the grammar-school there, from which he was removed to King's college, Cambridge, and next to St. John's, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1744 he became master of the school at Halifax; but resigned that situation in 1753, and, returning to Cambridge, took his degree of B.D., and was presented to the vicarage of Damerham, in Wiltshire. In 1764 he was appointed Woodwardian professor, and in 1766 obtained the rectories of Lawford, in Essex, and Stansfield, in Suffolk. He published two volumes of sermons, which, from their pithy and animated character, obtained considerable celebrity. Died, 1778.

OGE, a creole of St. Domingo, who, at the commencement of the French revolution, having occasion to visit Paris on mercantile affairs, was there admitted into the society of Amis des Noirs, or Friends of the Negroes, and warmly solicited, though ineffectually, the National Assembly to grant to men of colour the rights of equality. Returning to his native island in 1790, with a determination to effect by force what was denied to his solicitations, he issued a proclamation, inviting all the people of colour, as well as the negro slaves, to join him. At first the insurgents demanded nothing but what was just—freedom and political equality; but their cause was soon disgraced by crimes of the most atrocious description. These, however, were not attributable so much to Oge, as to his lieutenant, Chavannes, a sanguinary wretch, who delighted in deeds of violence. At length they were overpowered by the regular troops sent against them; and Oge and Chavannes were condemned to be broken on the wheel. When the former heard his doom, he took a quantity of black seeds in the hollow of his hand, and covered them with a small quantity which were white; he then shook them together, and the former remaining uppermost, he exclaimed to his judges, "Where are the whites!"—an impressive allegory, which was fatally verified in the subsequent revolution in that colony.

OGILBY, JOHN, a multifarious writer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1600. He became a teacher of dancing, in the practice of which he contracted a lameness, but still continued to give instruction in families. On going to Ireland with the earl of Strafford, he was made deputy master of the revels in that kingdom, and he also built a theatre at Dublin; but in the rebellion, he lost all his property. After suffering great vicissitudes, he returned to England, and settled at Cambridge, where he published a translation of Virgil. At the age of fifty-four he learnt Greek, and gave a specimen of his proficiency in the translation of the Iliad, published in 1666, which was followed by the Odyssey in 1653. While at Cambridge, he edited a superb impression of the Bible, for which he was remunerated by the House of Lords; and in 1661, he was appointed to conduct the poetical part of the coronation pageantry. He was also restored to his place of master of the revels in Ireland, where he again built a theatre. In London, after the great fire, he erected

THOSE PERSONS ARE NOT FIT TO ADVISE OTHERS, WHO ARE INCAPABLE OF GIVING GOOD COUNSEL TO THEMSELVES.

STRENGTH AND BEAUTY ARE THE GOODS OF THE BODY; TEMPERANCE AND PRUDENCE, THE CROWN OF OLD AGE.

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a printing-office, and was appointed king's cosmographer; in which capacity he published several volumes of a large Atlas, and an account of the great and cross-roads of the kingdom, from his own actual survey. Died, 1676.

OGILVIE, JOHN, an able and pious Scotch divine and poet, was born in 1733; received his education at the university of Aberdeen; was for more than half a century minister of Midmar, in Aberdeenshire; and died in 1814. Among his works are, "Britannia," an epic poem; "Philosophical and Critical Observations on Composition;" "An Examination of the Evidence of Prophecy;" and "Sermons."

OGLETHORPE, JAMES EDWARD, an English general, was the son of Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, of Godalming, Surrey, and born in London, in 1698. He served under prince Eugene, and, in 1733, distinguished himself by his exertions to found the colony of Georgia, for which he obtained the royal charter. In 1745 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was sent against the rebels, but did not overtake them, for which he was brought to a court-martial, and honourably acquitted. He died in 1785, at the advanced age of 87, being the oldest general in the service. The private character of Oglethorpe was extremely amiable, and he has been eulogized by Thomson, Pope, and Johnson.

O'HARA, KANE, an Irish dramatist, who had much musical taste, and a happy talent of adapting verses to old airs. His chief productions are, "Midas," which was extremely well received, and is still a favourite; "The Golden Pippin;" "The Two Misers;" "April Day;" and "Tom Thumb." Died, 1782.

OKOLSKI, SIMON, a native of Russia, who was provincial of the Dominicans in Poland in 1649. He published a curious and rare work entitled "Orbis Polonus," 3 vols. folio; also "Preco divini verbi Alibertus Episcopus Ratisbonensis."

OLAFSEN, EGGERT, a learned Iclander, who studied at Copenhagen, after which he returned to his native island, which he travelled over repeatedly in company with his fellow-student Biarne Paulsen. The result of their observations was printed at Copenhagen in 2 vols. 4to. 1772. Olafsen was then appointed a magistrate in Iceland, where he devoted much of his time to natural history and poetry; but about four years before his death, he applied almost wholly to the study of the Scriptures. He was drowned with his wife in crossing the Breidaford in 1776.

OLAHUS, NICHOLAS, archbishop of Strigonia, in Hungary, and chancellor of that kingdom, was born at Hermenstadt, in 1493, and died in 1568. He was a liberal prelate, and published a "Chronicle of his own Times;" a "History of Attila;" and a "Description of Hungary."

OLAVIDES, PAUL ANTHONY JOSEPH, count de, was born in 1725, at Lima, in Peru, but was educated at Madrid. Charles III. created him a count, and appointed him lieutenant of the province of Andalusia. He undertook the great work of fertilizing the Sierra Morena, or the Black Mountain; and

by his perseverance, and the colonies of Germans he brought thither, it became the seat of agricultural and commercial industry. Notwithstanding the benefits which this worthy man had thus rendered his country, he fell into disgrace, was charged with heresy, tried by the merciless tribunal of the Inquisition, and condemned to eight years' imprisonment in a monastery, and to be incapable of all public employment ever after. He contrived to escape from the convent, and took refuge in France, whither monastic hate pursued him, and he was forced to seek an asylum at Geneva. After the death of Charles III. he was permitted to return to France. He resided there at the Revolution; and under the reign of terror he was imprisoned at Orleans, but was released after the fall of Robespierre. He employed the period of his confinement, and his subsequent leisure, in writing an excellent work, entitled "The Triumph of the Gospel;" and the zealots who had persecuted the author assuming the merit of having converted him, obtained his recall to Spain, and he retired to his estates in Andalusia, where he died in 1803.

OLDCASTLE, SIR JOHN, lord Cobham, the first martyr among our nobility, was born in the reign of Edward III. He was an adherent of Wickliffe, whose doctrines he propagated with such zeal, that in the reign of Henry V. he was sent to the Tower, whence he made his escape into Wales. A report was then circulated by the clergy, and sent to the king, that 20,000 Lollards were assembled in St. Giles's for his destruction, with lord Cobham at their head; upon which, a bill of attainder was passed against him, and he was burnt alive in St. Giles's fields, in 1417. He was a man of high spirit and extensive acquirements; and was the author of "Twelve Conclusions, addressed to the Parliament of England."

OLDFIELD, ANN, a celebrated English actress, was born in London, in 1683. Sir John Vanburgh recommended her to Mr. Rich, patentee of the king's theatre, by whom she was engaged. Her great excellence lay in comedy, though she often appeared with great éclat in tragic parts; and having the advantages of a good figure and a fine voice, she soon became a general favourite. She was at first the mistress of Mr. Arthur Maynwaring, and after his death of general Churchill; yet she was much esteemed in private life. She died in 1730, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

OLDHAM, JOHN, an English poet, was born at Shipton, in Gloucestershire, in 1653. He was appointed tutor to the grandsons of Sir Edmund Thurland, and afterwards to a son of Sir William Hicks. He next resided with the earl of Kingston, and died of the small pox in 1683. His poems were published in 4 vols., and there is much force and spirit in many of them, though they partake largely of the licentious sentiments which disgraced the age in which he lived.

OLDSWORTH, WILLIAM, an English writer, who was one of the original authors of a periodical paper called the "Examiner." He also published a volume, called "State Tracts;" and another, entitled

WHEN MODEST MEN ENTER BY THE PORTAL, PRESUMPTUOUS IGNORANCE BREAKS OUT BY THE BACK DOOR.

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"State and Miscellaneous Poems," &c. Died, 1734.

OLDYS, WILLIAM, an antiquary and miscellaneous writer, the natural son of Dr. Oldys, a civilian, was born in 1696; became librarian to lord Oxford, and was employed in the selection of the "Harleian Miscellany;" was appointed Norroy king at arms; and died in 1761. He was the author of many works, of which the following are the principal: "The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh;" "The British Librarian;" "The Scarborough Miscellany;" "The Universal Spectator;" besides several lives in the "Biographia Britannica," "General Dictionary," &c.

OLEARIUS, or GELSCHLAGER, ADAM, an eminent traveller, was born in 1599, at Aschersleben, in Anhalt. He received his education at Leipsic; after which he became secretary to an embassy sent to Russia and Persia, by the duke of Holstein. On his return the prince made him his librarian and keeper of his museum. He was an able mathematician; wrote an account of his "Travels;" a "Chronicle of Holstein;" and other works. Died, 1671.

OLEARIUS, GODFREY, a learned divine, was born at Leipsic, in 1672. After studying in his own country and Holland, he visited Oxford; and on his return home was appointed professor of Greek. In 1708 he succeeded to the chair of divinity; and died in 1715. He wrote several works, historical and theological.

O'LEARY, ARTHUR, a Roman Catholic divine, was born at Cork, and educated at St. Maloes, where he became a Franciscan. On his return to his native place he distinguished himself by persuading his brethren to take the oath of allegiance; for which, and his other exertions in the cause of loyalty, he obtained a pension, and won the esteem of moderate men of all parties. He afterwards settled in London, and officiated as principal minister in the Roman Catholic chapel in Soho-square. He died in 1802. His addresses to the Catholics of Ireland, and other tracts, were collected into one volume, 8vo.; besides which he published "A Defence of his Conduct and Writings," in reply to the bishop of Cloyne. O'Leary was an acute and spirited writer, and was remarkable for his powers of wit and humour.

OLIVA, ALEXANDER, a celebrated Italian cardinal, was born at Sassoterrato, in 1408. He became a monk of the order of St. Augustine, of which he rose to be general; and in 1460 he was created a cardinal. He died in 1463. His principal works are, "De Cena cum Apostolis Facta;" "De Peccato in Spiritum Sanctum;" "Orationes Elegantes."

OLIVA, JOHN, an eminent antiquary, was born in 1689, at Rovigo, in the state of Venice. He became, successively, professor of ethics at Azzolo; secretary to the conclave at Rome; and librarian to cardinal de Rohan, at Paris; where he died in 1757. He published a treatise "On the Study of Medals;" and another "On the Progress and Decay of Learning among the Romans;" besides a dissertation, entitled "De Antiqua in Romanis Scholis Grammaticorum Disiplina," &c.

OLIVAREZ, GASPARD GUZMAN, count d'uke d', an eminent Spanish statesman, was born at Rome, where his father had been sent on an embassy to pope Sixtus V. When Philip IV. succeeded to the crown, the management of public affairs was intrusted wholly to Olivarez, and he enjoyed, during a period of twenty-two years, almost unbounded authority. The domestic regulations of the kingdom he conducted with much success; but in foreign affairs he was constantly thwarted by the bolder genius of the French minister Richelieu, and had the mortification to witness the dismemberment of Portugal from the crown of Spain, and the loss of Brazil and other foreign colonies, which fell into the hands of the Dutch. In consequence of these misfortunes the king was reluctantly forced to dismiss him in 1643, when he was succeeded by his nephew Don Louis de Haro.

OLIVER OF MALMESBURY, a Benedictine monk of the 11th century, chiefly memorable as the first Englishman who attempted to travel through the aerial regions. He is said to have been well skilled in mechanics; but in attempting to fly from a lofty tower, with wings of his own construction, fastened to his hands and feet, he fell, and broke both his legs.

OLIVER, ISAAC, an English painter, was born in 1556. His miniatures were painted in a style of exquisite beauty, and he also executed some good historical pictures. Died, 1617.—His son, PETER OLIVER, who died about 1654, was also an admirable artist in the same line, and much employed by Charles I.

OLIVET, JOSEPH TROULIER D', a learned critic, was born at Salins, in France, in 1662. He entered into the society of Jesuits, but left them to lead a retired life at Paris, where he was admitted a member of the academy, whose history he continued, in 2 vols. His greatest work, however, is his edition of Cicero, in 9 vols. 4to. or 10 vols. 8vo. The abbé Olivet also published translations from Cicero and Demosthenes, executed in a spirited and elegant manner. Died, 1768.

O'KEEFE, JOHN, a celebrated dramatist, was born at Dublin, in 1748, and was originally intended for the profession of a painter; but his taste for theatrical amusements interfered with his studies, and he soon forsook the easel for the sock and buskin. Having been introduced to Mr. Mossop, he obtained an engagement at the Dublin theatre; and he continued to perform in that city, and in the towns to which the company made summer excursions, for twelve years, as a comedian, with considerable success. His ambition to figure as an author was coeval with his theatrical taste; for, at the age of fifteen, he attempted a comedy in five acts. Among his early productions which attracted notice, was a kind of histrionic monologue, called "Tony Lumpkin's Rambles through Dublin," which afforded him abundant scope for the exhibition of broad humour, and was received with applause, not only in Dublin, but at the Haymarket theatre, London. He at length left Ireland, about 1780, with the view of obtaining an engagement in London; but, as he did not suc-

HE LIVES WELL, THAT LIVES IN PEACE; AND HE IS SAFELY GREAT, THAT IS GREAT IN HIS OWN VIRTUE.

THE MOST OBSTINATE ANIMAL IN THE WORLD IS A RICH POOL IN THE HAND OF A KNAVING ATTORNEY.

ceeded in his endeavour, he applied himself with great assiduity to dramatic composition; and between 1761 and 1798 he produced nearly fifty comedies, comic operas, and farces. Many of these acquired a flattering popularity, and some still keep possession of the stage; among which are, "Wild Oats," the "Castle of Andalusia," the "Agreeable Surprise," the "Poor Soldier," "Peeping Tom," the "Young Quaker," &c. In 1800, O'Keefe, who was then blind, and had been reduced by misfortunes to a state of great embarrassment, had a benefit at Covent-garden theatre, when, between the acts of his comedy of "The Lie of the Day," which was performed on that occasion, he was led on the stage to deliver a poetical address of his own composition, in which humour and pathos were very happily blended. He subsequently published his "Recollections, or Biographical Memoirs;" and died, at Southampton, in his 86th year, in 1833.

OLIVEIRA, FRANCIS XAVIER DE, a Portuguese knight, and gentleman of the household to the king, was born at Lisbon, in 1702. On going to Vienna, as secretary to the embassy, he became a convert to the protestant faith; to profess which he came to England in 1746. He published "Memoirs of his Travels;" "Familiar Letters;" "A Pathetic Discourse to his Countrymen, on the Earthquake at Lisbon in 1756;" "The Chevalier d'Oliveira burnt in Edgwy as an Heretic, why and wherefore?" &c.; and he left at his death, which happened at Hackney, in 1783, a great number of MSS. including "Oliveiriana, or Memoirs, historical and literary," 27 vols. 4to.

OLIVETAN, ROBERT, a French reformer, who was the first that translated the Scriptures into French immediately from the Hebrew and Greek. Some writers, however, allege, that he made his version from that of St. Jerome; while others assert, that Calvin, who was related to Olivetan, polished and revised the whole work, which was printed at Neuchâtel in 1535, but is now exceedingly rare. It is called the Bible of the Sword, on account of that emblem being adopted by the printer. Olivetan being banished from Geneva, went to Rome, where he died, as is supposed from poison, in 1539.

OLIVIER, GUILLAUME ANTOINE, an eminent French naturalist and traveller, was born in 1736, at Frejus. He made botany and entomology his especial study; went on a scientific mission to Persia in 1792; returned with a valuable collection after an absence of six years; and died in 1814. He published the result of his researches in the East, under the title of "Voyage dans l'Empire Ottoman, l'Egypte, et la Perse," 3 vols. 4to, with an atlas and plates; also, a "Natural History of Coleopterous Insects;" &c.

OLIVIERI, ANTONIO, a learned Italian antiquary, born at Pesaro, in 1708; author of "Marmora Pesarensia a Notis Illustrata," 2 vols.; "Memoirs of the ancient Port of Pesaro;" and "Memoirs of the Chevalier Passeri." He was honorary chamberlain to pope Clement XIII., and perpetual secretary of the academy of Pesaro.

OLYMPIODORUS, an Alexandrian philosopher of the fifth century, celebrated for his knowledge of the Aristotelian doctrine. —Another OLYMPIODORUS, was a Platonist, who wrote a "Life" of, and "Commentary" on, Plato. —A third, who flourished in a later age, was a peripatetic, who wrote "A Commentary on the Meteorology of Aristotle."

OLYMPIAS, wife of Philip, king of Macedonia, and mother of Alexander the Great, was the daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus. Her haughtiness, and, more probably, her infidelity, induced Philip to repudiate her; and as Philip's murder soon followed this disgrace, some have attributed it to her intrigues. Antipater, the successor of Alexander on the Macedonian throne, left the administration of the country to Polyperchon, who, to confirm his power, recalled Olympias from Epirus, whither she had fled, and confided to her the guardianship of the young son of Alexander. She now cruelly put to death Arideus, son of Philip, with his wife Eurydice, as also Nicanor, the brother of Cassander, with one hundred leading men of Macedonia, who were inimical to her interest. But such barbarities did not long remain unpunished. Cassander besieged her in Pydna, where she had retired with her family; and being obliged to surrender, after an obstinate siege, she was put to death.

OMAR I., caliph of the Saracens, was the successor of Abubekker, and father-in-law of Mahomet. He began his reign A.D. 634, and is conspicuous among the conquerors who have desolated the face of the earth. His generals, Kaled and Abu Obeidah, drove the Greeks out of Syria and Phœnicia, and the caliph himself took possession of Jerusalem in 638, which city remained in the hands of the infidels till it was reconquered by Godfrey of Bouillon, at the end of the 11th century. Amro, one of his generals, defeated the troops of Heraclius, near Antioch, in 638; Memphis and Alexandria surrendered; all Egypt, and a part of Libya, were conquered from the Romans; and the famous library, which had been founded at Alexandria by Ptolemy Philadelphus, was burnt by the express orders of Omar. Having fixed his residence at Jerusalem, he was there assassinated by a Persian slave, in the tenth year of his government, A.D. 643. He refused to appoint a successor, and thus the caliphate became elective.

OMAR, called likewise ENN PHAREK, a poet, was born in Egypt. The Arabs hold him in high estimation, and many of their most learned men have written commentaries on his works, the principal of which is entitled "Spiritual Wine, and Divine Love."

O'MEARA, BARRY EDWARD, the confidential medical attendant of the emperor Napoleon in his last days, and author of "A Voice from St. Helena," was a native of Ireland, and born about 1778. He was originally a surgeon in the British navy, and was on board the Bellerophon in that capacity, on the 7th of August, 1815, when Napoleon went on board. Napoleon having observed Dr. O'Meara's skill in attend-

GET A HABIT OF FRUGALITY, FOR THAT WILL GAIN AS WELL UPON YOUR MIND AS UPON YOUR ESTATE.

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ing to some of the crew, and his knowledge of Italian, made overtures to him, on being transferred to the Northumberland, to accompany him to St. Helena, as his surgeon, his own not being able to go with him. Having obtained admiral Keith's permission, Dr. O'Meara assented, and remained with the ex-emperor till July, 1818, when he was recalled, and deprived of his rank. He was latterly an active partizan of O'Connell's, at one of whose agitation meetings he is said to have caught the illness, which terminated fatally, June 3, 1836. In the following month a sale of his effects took place; and it is surprising what competition there was for such articles as had been the property of the French emperor. A few lines in his hand-writing sold for 11 guineas; a lock of his hair, 2l. 10s.; one of his teeth, 7 guineas and a half; and the instrument used by O'Meara in extracting it, 3 guineas!

O'MEARA, THEODOSIA BEAUCHAMP, wife of the preceding Barry O'Meara, but who styled herself Lady Leigh, died in 1830. She was the widow of captain John Donellan, who was hung at Warwick, in 1781, for poisoning Sir Theodosius Boughton; she next married Sir Egerton Leigh, bart., and at his death, in 1815, she gave her hand to the author of "A Voice from St. Helena."

OPIE, JOHN, an eminent historical painter, was born, in 1751, at St. Agnes, near Truro, in Cornwall. At the age of twelve he was considered a phenomenon of learning; he had mastered Euclid, and commenced teacher to the peasants in that immediate neighbourhood. His father, who was a carpenter, saw his dwelling-house hung with likenesses and sketches of landscapes, with anger, at what he thought a mere idle propensity; but his uncle witnessed these efforts of early genius with pleasure. His talents at length attracted the notice of Dr. Wolcot, the satirist, whose instructions greatly served him. He commenced as a portrait painter, and visited the neighbouring towns in quest of employment; and on one of these occasions he returned home well-dressed, with twenty guineas in his pocket. This money he gave to his mother, of whom he was excessively fond, and told her that in future he should maintain himself. He accordingly removed to London, and was introduced to Sir J. Reynolds. Wolcot was impatient to see his progress; and as his fame had preceded him, the London connoisseurs were all eager to behold the Cornish wonder. He was then twenty years of age; people of distinction crowded his door; and it became the fashion to sit to him; but as the novelty wore off, so did the fashion; and, by the time he was forty, though he gradually improved, he was comparatively deserted. The first specimen he gave of his literary ability was in a life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in Dr. Wolcot's edition of Pirkington's Dictionary. He then published "An Enquiry into the requisite Cultivation of the Arts of Design in England;" and he delivered lectures at the Royal Institution. On Fuseli's death, he was appointed to succeed him as professor of painting to the Royal Academy. He died in 1807, and was interred near Sir

Joshua Reynolds, in St. Paul's cathedral.—His wife, AMELIA OPIE, born in 1771, at Harwich, was highly distinguished for her literary abilities, and was the author of "A Life of Ope;" "Adeline Mowbray;" "Simple Tales;" "The Eve of St. Valentine," &c.

OPITS, or OPITIUS, MARTIN, a German poet, was born at Bunzlau, in Silesia, in 1597. He became schoolmaster at Weisenberg, and afterwards secretary to a nobleman, at whose expense he travelled to Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with Grotius. He is called the father of German poetry. Died, 1689.

OPORINUS, JOHN, a printer, was born at Basil, in 1507; and having received a learned education at Strasburgh, was appointed master of the school in the abbey of St. Urban, in Lucerne. Returning to his native place, he applied to the study of medicine, but soon quitted that profession, and became a printer, in partnership with Robert Winter. He wrote notes on Cicero and Demosthenes; and published an edition of the Bucolic poets. Died, 1568.

OPPIAN, a Greek poet, who lived under Caracalla, in the beginning of the third century, wrote poems distinguished for elegance and sublimity, two only of which are now extant, his "Halieuticon," or five books on fishing, and four books on hunting, entitled "Cynegeticon." He died in his thirtieth year, A.D. 213.

ORD, CRAVEN, F.R.S. and F.S.A., was born in 1756; was for many years an active and useful member of the Antiquarian Society; and contributed a variety of papers to the Archaeologia. He also furnished important assistance to Gough for his Sepulchral Monuments; and to Mr. John Nichols and Mr. W. Bray, for their respective histories of Leicestershire and Surrey. He held a situation in the King's Remembrancer's Office; and died in 1832.

O'REILLY, ALEXANDER, a native of Ireland, who entered into the Spanish army, where he obtained the favour of Charles III., and was raised to the highest military rank for his eminent services. Born, 1735; died, 1794.

O'REILLY, ANDREW, count, a general of cavalry in the Austrian service, was a native of Ireland. He was a brave and skilful officer, and had filled in succession all the military grades in the Austrian army, with the exception of that of field-marshal. At the battle of Austerlitz, so fatal to their cause, the remnant of the army was preserved from destruction by his courage and skill; and when, in 1809, he held the post of governor of Vienna, the difficult task of making an honourable capitulation with the French emperor devolved on him. He died in the 91st year of his age.

ORELLANA, FRANCIS, a Spanish officer, who is regarded as the discoverer of the river Amazons, in South America. At least, he was the first European that navigated that mighty stream, and it still bears his name. Died, 1549.

ORGAGNA, ANDREW, an Italian painter, was born, at Florence, in 1329. He was also a sculptor and architect. In a picture

THE PASSIONS ARE POWERFUL PLEASERS, AND THEIR VERY SILENCE GIVES DIRECTLY TO THE SOUL.

HE THAT NEVER CHANGED ANY OF HIS OPINIONS, NEVER CORRECTED ANY OF HIS MISTAKES.

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of the Last Day, he represented his friends in paradise, and his enemies in hell. Died, 1389.

ORIGEN, a father of the church, and one of the most learned ecclesiastical writers, was born at Alexandria, A.D. 183, of Christian parents, who early instructed him in religious knowledge and in the sciences. At the age of seventeen he lost his father, who was beheaded for his profession of Christianity. Origen had now recourse to the teaching of grammar for the support of himself, his mother, and brethren; but this occupation he relinquished, on being appointed professor of sacred learning in the church of Alexandria. In this situation he distinguished himself by the austerity of his life; and taking the Scripture in the most rigid sense, he carried it so far as to put in practice the passage of the gospel, "There be some who have made themselves eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven." From Alexandria he went to Rome, where he began his famous "Hexapla," or the Bible in different languages. At the command of his bishop he returned to Alexandria, and was ordained. Soon after this he began his "Commentaries on the Scriptures," but Demetrius, who envied his reputation, persecuted him with violence, and in a council assembled in 231, it was decreed that Origen should desist from preaching, and quit the city. On this he went to Caesarea, where he was well received by the bishop, and permitted to preach. He was consulted in several episcopal synods; but in the persecution under Decius he was thrown into prison, and put to the torture. On his release he applied himself to his ministerial labours, and to writing. He died in 254. In his Commentaries he indulged too much the fancy for allegory; and in his other works he advanced notions more agreeable to the Platonic philosophy than the Scriptures. The most offensive of his doctrines related to the pre-existence of souls, and the finite duration of future punishment.

ORIGNY, PETER ADAM DE, a learned writer on classical antiquities, was a native of Rheims, and died there in 1774.

ORLANDI, PIERGIORGIO ANTHONY, a learned bibliographer and writer on the history of the arts, was professor of theology at Bologna, where he died in 1730.

ORLEANS, CHARLES, duke of, was made prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415. He remained in England twenty-five years; and on his return to France he undertook the conquest of the duchy of Milan, to which he conceived himself entitled in right of his mother. He was not, however, successful in this enterprise; and died in 1465.

ORLEANS, LOUIS, duke of, was the son of Philip the regent of France, and born at Versailles, in 1703. In study, devotion, and acts of charity, he spent his life. In 1733 he saved numbers from perishing by famine in the Orleanais; as he again did throughout France, in the dearth of 1740. He also extended his benevolence to distant countries; while in his own he founded schools, professorships, hospitals, and colleges. But his charitable occupations did

not draw him aside from his studies, which he pursued with such diligence as to become master of the oriental languages, and most of the sciences. He died in 1752, leaving many works in manuscript, the chief of which were "Commentaries on the Scriptures."

ORLEANS, LOUIS JOSEPH PHILIP, duke of, (better known by his republican appellation of *Egalité*) was the brother of Louis XVI., and father of Louis Philip, the present king of the French. He was born at St. Cloud, in 1747; married the daughter of the duke of Penthièvre, grand admiral of France, in 1769; was from his youth guilty of the most unbridled licentiousness; and acquired a base notoriety by his conduct during the French revolution. After the death of his father, in 1787, he became possessed of the hereditary title and estates; and, having indulged to satiety in all sensual pleasures, he found a new kind of excitement for his palled appetites in the storms of the revolution, and a new source of pleasure in the gratifications of revenge. He had entered the navy, and was entitled by his birth to the place of grand-admiral; but having been accused of cowardice while in command of a division of the fleet against Keppel, in the action off Ushant, in 1778, instead of receiving promotion in the navy, the post of colonel-general of the hussars was created and bestowed on him. From this time may be dated his hatred of Louis XVI.; and he subsequently adopted every method to obtain popularity, with a view to political power. In the disputes between the court and the parliaments, he constantly opposed the royal authority. His object evidently was to reduce the king to a state of tutelage, and procure for himself the formidable office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom. He caused scandalous libels against the queen, whom he pursued with the most bitter hatred, to be distributed; and his bust was carried in triumph through the streets by the populace. He was chosen a member of the National Convention, with Marat, Danton, and Robespierre, in September, 1792, at which time the commune of Paris authorized him to adopt for himself and his descendants the appellation of *Egalité*, instead of the name and titles of his family; and he not only voted for the death of the king, but was present at his execution. But he was not qualified to profit by the commotions he had provoked; he was as weak as he was wicked; as indecisive as he was ambitious. The Jacobins had no longer any occasion for him; he was struck from their rolls, and included in the general proscription of the Bourbons; and was committed to prison at Marseilles, with other members of the family. Being brought before the criminal tribunal of the department, he was declared innocent of the charges of conspiracy that were preferred against him; but the committee of public safety forbade his liberation, and after six months' detention, he was transferred to Paris, tried, and condemned to suffer by the guillotine; to which he submitted with firmness and courage, on the same day, Nov. 6, 1793. His widow re-

IT IS BETTER TO LIVE IN LOW CONTEMPT, THAN IN HIGH INFAMY; AND MORE PRECIOUS IS WANT WITH HONESTY, THAN WEALTH WITH DISCRETION.

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turned to Paris after the restoration, and died there in 1821.

ORLEANS, PETER JOSEPH, a Jesuit, was born at Bourges, in 1641. He was professor of the belles lettres in his society, and died at Paris, in 1698. He wrote a "History of the Revolutions of England," 3 vols.; a "History of the Revolutions of Portugal," 5 vols.; "History of the two Tartar Conquerors, Chimchi and Canhi;" "Lives of Lewis de Gouzaga, and other Jesuits," &c.

ORLOFF, GREGORY, a favourite of Catharine II. of Russia. He had a principal share in the revolution that placed his mistress on the throne of Russia; after which he was made grand master of the artillery, and raised to the first dignities in the state, and was allowed to wear the picture of the empress in his button-hole. His ambition prompted him to aim at sharing the throne with the empress, who would have submitted to a private marriage. This he imprudently refused to accept, and he was supplanted by a new favourite. He was then ordered to travel, but was gratified with magnificent presents, and received the title of prince of the German empire, which Catharine procured for him. Died, 1783.

ORLOFF, ALEXIS, brother of the preceding, was remarkable for his gigantic stature and Herculean strength. He was one of the chief instruments in effecting the revolution that ended in the murder of Peter III., and is said to have been the person who strangled him in prison. He rose to high dignities in the army; and, in 1768, was made admiral of the Russian fleet in the Archipelago, with unlimited power, against the Turks, whom he defeated off Tchesme; for which exploit he was called *Tchesmenskoi*. On the accession of Paul I. he was disgraced, and banished from Russia; but after the death of that emperor, he returned to Moscow, and died there in 1806.

ORLOFF, GREGORY VLADIMIROVITZ, a Russian nobleman, distinguished by his attachment to literature and the sciences, was born in 1777, and died in 1826. His chief works are, "Memoirs Historique, Politiques et Littéraires sur le Royaume de Naples," 5 vols.; and "Histoire des Arts en Italie."

ORME, ROBERT, an historian, was born in 1729, at Anjengo, in the East Indies, where his father was a physician in the Company's service. He was educated at Harrow; obtained a civil appointment in India; became a member of the council at Fort St. George, and was a commissary and accountant-general. In 1758 he returned to England, and employed himself in writing "The History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan," the first volume of which was published in 1763, and the second in 1778. The author compiled also a work, entitled "Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Mahrattas," &c. Died, 1801.

ORMOND, JAMES BUTLER, duke of, an eminent statesman, was born in 1610, in London, and succeeded to the earldom of Ormond in 1632. During the wars between

Charles I. and the parliament he strenuously laboured, though with very inadequate force, to uphold the king's authority in Ireland; and on the ruin of the royal cause, he retired to the continent, and exerted himself to promote the re-establishment of monarchy in England. After the restoration of Charles II. he was created a duke, and was twice appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland. In 1670 he narrowly escaped with his life from a plot formed against him by the desperado colonel Blood. Died, 1688.

OROBIO, BALTHASAR, a Spanish Jew, who became professor of metaphysics at Salamanca, and afterwards a physician at Seville, where his family were nominally Christians. Orobio at last fell under the suspicion of the holy office, and was tortured and imprisoned. At the expiration of three years he obtained his release, and then went to Toulouse; from which place he removed to Amsterdam, where he made an open profession of Judaism, submitted to the rite of circumcision, took the name of Isaac, and practised as a physician. He wrote a book against Spinoza, entitled "Certamen Philosophicum." Limborch had a conference with him on the subject of the Christian religion, of which he published a celebrated book, entitled "Amica Collatio cum erudito Judeo."

ORSATO, SERTORIO, an Italian writer, was born at Padua, in 1617. He wrote several volumes of lyric poetry in Italian; the "History of Padua," and some works on antiquarian subjects. Died, 1678.

ORTON, JOH, an eminent dissenting minister, was born at Shrewsbury, in 1717. He was the author of a "Life of Dr. Doddridge," "Sacramental Meditations," "Discourses on Christian Worship," "Discourses on Practical Subjects," &c. After his death, which happened in 1783, was printed his "Practical Exposition of the Old Testament," 6 vols. 8vo.

OSBORNE, FRANCIS, an English gentleman, was born in Bedfordshire, about 1588. He became master of the horse to the earl of Pembroke, and in the civil wars he joined the parliament. Mr. Osborne wrote, "Advice to a Son," and "Letters and Poems," 2 vols.; "Historical Memoirs on the Reigne of Queen Elizabeth and king James;" "Plea for a free State compared with Monarchy," &c. Died, 1658.

ORTE, VISCOUNT D', whose name deserves to be recorded as an instance of manly integrity and true honour, was governor of Bayonne, at the time of the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew. Having received an order from Charles IX. to put to death all the Protestants in his government, he replied in the following words, "Sire, I have communicated your majesty's letter to the garrison and inhabitants of this city. I have found only brave soldiers and good citizens, and not a single executioner."

ORTELL, or ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM, a learned geographer, born at Antwerp, in 1527. After travelling on the continent and in Great Britain, he published an Atlas, which gained for him the appointment of geographer to Philip II. of Spain. His

HATE AND RASHNESS ARE THE STORMS AND TEMPESTS WHICH WRECK BUSINESS; BUT EXPEDITION IS A FAIR WIND THAT BRINGS IT INTO PORT.

TO BE PROUD OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE IS TO BE BLIND WITH LIGHT; TO BE PROUD OF YOUR AUTHORITY, IS TO MAKE YOUR RISE YOUR DOWNFALL.

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principal works are, "Thesaurus Geographicus," and "Theatri Orbis Terrarum." Died, 1698.

ORVILLE, JAMES PHILIP D', an eminent writer on classical literature, was born at Amsterdam, in 1696. He travelled in England, Italy, France, and Germany, visiting every where the public libraries, and forming an acquaintance with the most celebrated classical scholars of the age. He occupied the chair of history, rhetoric, and Greek literature at Amsterdam, from 1730 to 1742; published several critical works; and died in 1751.

OSIANDER, ANDREW, a celebrated German protestant theologian, was born at Guntzenhausen, in Franconia, in 1498. He early adopted the opinions of Luther, and took an active part in forming the Confession of Augsburg; became minister and professor at Konigsberg, in Prussia; and died in 1552. He was the author of "Harmonie Evangelica."—There were several others of this family, all Protestant divines, and similarly distinguished.

OSMAN BEY, NEMSEY, a colonel in the Austrian service, who having been accused of robbing the regimental chest, and received for it a year's imprisonment, determined to go to Constantinople, and turn Mahometan. He accordingly arrived there in 1779, made profession of the Moslem faith, and received from the grand seignor a handsome pension, with an estate in Magnesia, in Asia Minor. He possessed a taste for the fine arts, and for the study of archaeology and numismatics; and he amused himself in adding to his collection all the scarce coins and medals he could collect. He had continued thus to employ himself for some years, when he was murdered by two of his servants, who were tempted to the deed by the hope of obtaining a large booty, a considerable sum of money being in his possession at the time. This happened in 1785.

OSMUND, St., bishop of Salisbury in the 11th century, accompanied William the Norman to England, and was not less distinguished for military renown in the early part of his life, than for his learning and piety at a subsequent period. He erected a cathedral at Old Sarum, in which he was interred, but his ashes were afterwards taken up and enshrined. He wrote a "Missa," or service-book, which became the most popular manual of public devotion among the English clergy, and has principally contributed to hand down his name to posterity.

OSSIAN, an ancient Gaelic bard, is supposed to have lived in the third century, and to have been the son of Fingal, a Caledonian hero, whom he accompanied in various military expeditions. His name has derived its celebrity from the publications of Macpherson, which comprise a remarkable series of ballads, on the deliverance of Erin from the haughty Swaran, king of Lochlin, by Fingal. They have been translated into all the European languages, and please by their successful delineation of the passions, picturesque expressions, bold, but lovely images and comparisons, deep pathos, and tender melancholy tone.

OSTADE, ADRIAN VAN, a painter of the Flemish school, was born at Lubeck, in 1610, and studied under Francis Hals. His pictures are characterized by an exact imitation of nature, and usually consist of alehouse interiors, with Dutch peasants smoking, quarrelling, or drinking. His colouring is rich and clear, his touch spirited and free, and all his works are highly finished. Died, 1685.

OSTERVALD, JOHN FREDERIC, a Swiss protestant divine, was born at Neuchâtel, in 1663; became pastor of the church in that place in 1699; and died in 1747. His chief works are, "A Catechism of the Christian Religion," "Arguments and Reflections on all the Books of the Bible," 2 vols.; "Treatise against Uncleaness;" "Treatise on the Sources of Corruption;" and "Sermons."

OSTERWICK, MARIA VAN, who is ranked among the most celebrated flower painters, was born at Noodorp, near Delft, in 1630, and died in 1693. She was patronized by the emperor Leopold, William III. and Louis XIV.; and her pictures were eagerly sought after, and admitted into the choicest collections.

OSWALD, king of Northumberland, was obliged, after the death of Ethelfred his father, to take refuge in Ireland; his uncle, Edwin, having usurped the throne. He became a Christian in his retreat; and returning to his own country, defeated Cerdwalla, king of the Britons, who lost his life. Oswald reunited the two kingdoms of Northumberland; but was slain in a battle with Penda, king of Mercia, in 643.

OSYMANDYAS, an ancient king of Egypt, who flourished about 1500 years B.C., or as some authors conjecture, 2300 years. He erected the gigantic works of Thebes, built the Memnonium in the city of the hundred gates, and, according to Diodorus, inscribed on his colossus, "I am Osymandyas, king of kings; if any man will know my greatness and my resting-place, let him destroy one of my works."

OTHO, MARCUS SALVIUS, a Roman emperor, was born at Rome, A.D. 32, of a family which descended from the ancient kings of Tuscany. After Nero's death he attached himself to Galba, but that emperor having adopted Piso as his heir, Otho excited an insurrection, murdered Galba and Piso, and ascended the throne in 69. He was opposed by Vitellius, who was supported by the German army, and, in a battle between the two rivals near Cremona, Otho was defeated, on which he slew himself, after reigning three months.

OTHO I. emperor of Germany, called the Great, was the eldest son of Henry the Fowler, and crowned in 936, at the age of fourteen. Berenger having usurped the title of emperor in Italy, Otho entered Rome, where he was crowned by John XII. That pontiff afterwards league'd with Berenger, on which Otho caused him to be deposed, and put Leo XIII. in his place in 963. On the emperor's return to Germany, the Romans revolted, and imprisoned Leo; for which Otho again visited Rome, where he severely exercised his vengeance on the senate. He next turned his arms against

FEAR NOT ONLY MAGNIFIES DIFFICULTIES, BUT DIMINISHES OUR POWER TO OVERCOME THEM, AND THUS DOUBLY DEBILITATES HER VICTIMS.

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MEN MAKE THEMSELVES RIDICULOUS, NOT SO MUCH BY THE QUALITIES THEY HAVE, AS BY THE AFFECTATION OF THOSE THEY HAVE NOT.

NICEPHORUS, emperor of the East, whose army he defeated, and, after cutting off their noses, sent the prisoners to Constantinople. John Zimisces, the successor of Nicephorus, made peace with Otho, who died in 973.

OTHO, VENIUS, a painter, and the instructor of Rubens, was born at Leyden, in 1556. After residing at Rome several years, he went to Germany, where he was employed by the emperor. Died, 1634.

OTTLEY, WM. YOUNG, F.R.S., F.S.A., and keeper of the prints in the British Museum. During the whole of his life Mr. Ottley devoted himself to the fine arts, and was known as an artist, a collector, and an author. When scarcely twenty years of age he proceeded to Italy; where, wrapt in admiration of the endless treasures of art, he not only employed his own talents, but the talents of others, in taking copies of the most esteemed paintings, and in collecting whatever appeared most interesting and valuable. There he remained about ten years; and on his return to England he produced a series of fac-similes of the original drawings of the best masters, under the title of the "Italian School of Design," a magnificent work, consisting of eighty-four plates. His other principal works are "The Florentine School;" the "Origin and Early History of Engraving," 2 vols.; "The Stafford Gallery;" and "The Critical Catalogue of the National Gallery." Born, 1772; died, 1835.

OTTO, LOUIS WILLIAM, count de Mosloy, an eminent French diplomatist, was born in Baden, in 1754, and educated at the university of Strasburg. He was employed in 1779 as secretary and chargé d'affaires to the United States in America, where he remained till 1792. He was then employed by the committee of public safety in the foreign department of the state; but on the fall of the Girondists, shortly after, he was sent to the Luxembourg prison, where he remained till the revolution of the 9th of Thermidor. In 1800 he was sent to England, and he remained there, as minister-plenipotentiary, till the peace of Amiens, when he was succeeded by general Andreossy. In 1809 he was sent ambassador to Vienna, where he negotiated the marriage of Buonaparte with Maria Louisa, the archduchess; and remained there till 1813, where, on his return to Paris, he became minister of state. At the restoration, in 1814, he was unemployed; and, in 1815, during the Hundred Days, was made secretary for foreign affairs. He was, after the battle of Waterloo, employed by Napoleon to negotiate for his personal security with the English government; but the object failed, though not receiving passports.

OTWAY, THOMAS, an English dramatic writer, was born in 1651, at Trotting, in Sussex; was educated at Winchester, and Christ church, college, Oxford; and after having made some attempts as an actor, he became a writer for the stage. In 1675 he produced his first tragedy of "Alcibiades," and the following year appeared his "Don Carlos," which proved extremely successful. His theatrical reputation introduced him to the patronage of the earl of Ply-

mouth, a natural son of Charles II., who procured him a cornetcy in a regiment of cavalry, destined for Flanders, in which country he served for a short time, and then returned, pursued by habitual poverty. He continued to write for the stage, but found it a very scanty means of subsistence, and died, during 1685, in his 34th year, at a public-house on Tower-hill, where he had secreted himself from his creditors, in a state of great destitution. As a tragic writer he stands high, and no one has touched scenes of domestic distress with more force and feeling.

OUDET, JAMES JOSEPH, a French republican officer, of distinguished merit, who was supposed to have been concerned in the formation of a secret society, directed against the imperial power of Napoleon. His movements were accordingly watched by the government with great suspicion; and after having been alternately employed and exiled, he had the command of a division at the battle of Wagram, where he highly signalled himself, and soon after died of the wounds he received on that occasion.

ODIN, CASIMIR, a French monk, was born at Mezières, in 1638. He entered among the Premonstrés, and, while in the abbey of Becilly, in Champagne, attracted the notice of Louis XIV. so much by his talents and genius, that his superiors employed him to make collections for a history of their order. He afterwards embraced the protestant religion at Leyden, and was made librarian of the university. His works are, "History of Ecclesiastical Writers;" "Commentarius de Scripturis Ecclesiæ antiquæ, illorumque scriptis, &c.," 3 vols.; "Veterum aliquot Galliarum et Belgicarum opuscula Sacra."

ODIN, FRANCIS, a learned French Jesuit, was born in 1673, at Vignory, in Champagne. He was professor of theology and rhetoric, at Dijon; and was employed by the general of his order in writing a History of the Authors belonging to his society. He had also a taste for polite literature, and wrote a Latin poem, entitled "Somnia;" "Orations;" &c.

ODINET, MARC ANTHONY, a learned French Jesuit; professor of law in the university of Rheims, and author of several esteemed works on medallist history and antiquities. Born, 1643; died, 1712.

ODRY, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French painter of portraits and historical subjects. His skill in animals, particularly dogs, was such, that Louis XV. is said to have recognized his favourite ones whenever he saw them in the groups of Odry, who was pensioned by that monarch, and had apartments in the Tuilleries. Born, 1685; became a member of the academy in 1717; and died in 1735.

OUGHTRED, WILLIAM, an English divine and mathematician, was born in 1574, at Eton; was educated there, and at King's college, Cambridge; obtained the living of Shalford, in Surrey; which he exchanged for that of Albury; and died in 1660, as it is said, of joy, at hearing of Charles's restoration. Though a profound mathematician, his method of treating his subjects was both dry and obscure. He wrote treat-

IT IS INFINITELY FEAR FROM WHAT, THAN FROM HOW YOU CONCEIVE, THAT THE SUPERBILITY OF YOUR SALVAGE WILL BE DEMONSTRATED.

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tises on Trigonometry, Arithmetic, Conic Sections, &c.

OUVILLE, ANTHONY LE METEL D', the brother of Boisrobert, the favourite of cardinal Richelieu. He was the author of some dramas and tales, the latter of which rivalled those of La Fontaine in licentiousness, but were far inferior to them in wit and humour. Died, 1657.

OUVRARD, RENE, a French divine, was born at Chinon, in Touraine. He was a poet, musician, divine, and mathematician; published several works in each capacity; became music-master of the holy chapel at Paris, and afterwards canon of Tours, where he died in 1694.

OUVRARD, JULIAN, was born at Nantes, in 1772, and was a grocer at the era of the revolution. Being an excellent calculator, and of great address and boldness, he soon made a rapid fortune. He was a contractor under the republican, the imperial, and the restored Bourbon regime: he had the provisioning of the foreign armies during their occupation of France by the allied troops in 1816, and of the French army in Spain during the war in 1823. He was often denounced for his contracts during the revolution, and escaped the guillotine in 1794, by General Boivin concealing him in his house at Nantes. Under the successive regimes, he owed many an escape to the influence of his friend Fouché. In 1810, he was sent on a secret mission by the latter to England, while Napoleon also sent a mission to negotiate a peace. The two ambassadors counteracted each other—the British government evaded what it considered as a trap—they were dismissed; and on their return, Fouché was disgraced, and Ouvrard imprisoned by Napoleon. He subsequently became bankrupt; but he lived in such extraordinary luxury in prison, that his creditors held him confined there for a long time. Great complaints were made in the Chamber of Deputies in 1824, of the intrigues, extravagance, and material deficiencies of his contract for supplying the French army in Spain; but it was supposed he was protected by the strong arm of authority, as no inquiry into these financial operations was made.

OVERALL, JOHN, an English prelate, was born in 1559; and, after taking his degrees, became master of Catherine Hall. Through the patronage of queen Elizabeth he was made dean of St. Paul's, afterwards bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and in 1618, he was translated to the see of Norwich. He compiled a work, called "The Convocation Book;" in which he maintained the divine origin of government. He had also some concern in the present translation of the Bible, and wrote the sacramental part of the Church Catechism.

OVERBURY, SIR THOMAS, an English gentleman, principally known by the tragic circumstance of his death, was born at Ilmington, in Warwickshire, in 1581, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, after which he became a student of the Middle Temple. The intimacy which he formed with Robert Carr, the worthless favourite brought from Scotland by James I., and who was afterwards earl of Somerset, proved his ruin. In 1608 he was knighted, and his

father was made one of the judges for Wales; but at length, Overbury, by venturing to dissuade his friend from marrying the divorced countess of Essex, provoked the anger of both, and, through their contrivance, he was sent to the Tower, where he was poisoned, Sept. 15, 1613. This iniquitous deed was not discovered till two years afterwards, when Sir Gervase Elways, lieutenant of the Tower, and some others, were tried and executed; but the principals, to the eternal disgrace of the king, were pardoned, from no assignable cause that will not add to the ignominy of the proceeding. Sir Thomas Overbury wrote a poem, entitled "The Wife;" which, with his piece called "Characters," went through many editions.

—His nephew, **SIR THOMAS OVERBURY**, published "An Account of the Trial of Joan Perry and her two Sons for the Murder of William Harrison;" a most remarkable case, the parties who were executed having confessed themselves guilty of the murder, although innocent; "Queries on Persecution in Religion," &c.

OVID, or OVIDIUS, PUBLIUS NASO, a celebrated Latin poet of the Augustan age, was of the equestrian order, and born at Sulmo, now called Abruzzo, B.C. 43. He studied the law, and pleaded with eloquence in the court of the centumviri; he was also constituted one of the triumviri, whose authority extended to the trial of capital causes; but his decided predilection for polite literature, and particularly poetry, led him to neglect severer studies; and on succeeding to the paternal estate, he quitted the bar for poetry and pleasure. His writings and his morals, however, appear to have coincided; for he indulged in a prurient fancy, and repudiated two of his wives soon after marriage. Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, and Propertius were his friends, and Augustus was a liberal patron to him; but he at length fell under the displeasure of the emperor, who, for some cause never explained, banished him from Rome, and sent him to live among the Getæ, or Goths, on the Euxine. It is probable, that the political intrigues of the empress Livia and her son Tiberius, contributed to the removal of the poet; while the licentiousness of his writings, and the irregularities of his life afforded plausible pretexts for the infliction of this punishment. His chief works consist of "De Arte Amandi;" "Heroic Epistles;" the "Fasti," and "Metamorphoses." He in vain solicited his recall to Rome; and died at Tomos, A.D. 17.

OVIDEO, a Spanish jesuit, was born at Illescas. In 1554 he was consecrated bishop of Heliopolis, and went to Abyssinia, where he obtained the title of patriarch; translated several works into Ethiopic; and died there in 1557.

OVIDEO Y VALDES, GONZALVO HERNANDEZ D', a Spanish military officer, who was intendant or inspector general of commerce in America, in the reign of the emperor Charles V. He wrote a complete "History of the Indies;" from which succeeding writers have drawn much of their information relative to the intercourse of the Spaniards with America.

OVIDEO, JOHN GONZALES, a Spaniard,

HOW MANY THERE ARE WHO, LIKE THE HELIOTROPE, OPEN IN THE SUNSHINE OF PROSPERITY, BUT CLOSE IN THE NIGHT OF ADVERSITY.

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HURRY AND CUNNING ARE THE TWO APPRENTICES OF DISPATCH AND SKILL, BUT NEITHER OF THEM EVER LEARN THIRN MASTER'S TRADE.

who soon after the discovery of America visited the West Indies, to examine the natural productions of that part of the world. He published the result of his researches; and, according to Fallopius, was the first who discovered the virtues of guaiacum in the cure of syphilis. Died, 1540.

OWEN, JOHN, an epigrammatist, was born in Caernarvonshire; was educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford; after which he became master of Warwick school; and died in 1622. His Latin epigrams possess great point, and several of them are inferior only to those of Martial.

OWEN, JOHN, D.D., a learned independent divine, was born at Studham, in Oxfordshire in 1616, and educated at Queen's college. In the civil wars he was a zealous advocate for the parliament against the king; and the very day after the murder of Charles I. he preached a sermon before the House of Commons, making himself so acceptable to those in power, that Cromwell made him his chaplain, and gave him the deanery of Christ Church, Oxford, where he served the office of vice-chancellor in 1652. At the restoration he was deprived of his deanery; on which he retired to his estate in Essex. He died in 1683. Dr. Owen was a very voluminous writer. His principal works are; "An Exposition of the Hebrews," 4 vols.; a "Discourse concerning the Holy Spirit;" a "Treatise on Original Sin;" "Vindiciæ Evangelicæ;" "Tracts and Sermons," &c.

OWEN, HENRY, a learned divine of the church of England, was born in Monmouthshire, and educated first at Ruthin school, and next at Jesus college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.D. but afterwards entered into orders, and obtained the vicarage of Edmonton, in Middlesex, and St. Olave, Hart-street. He died in 1755, aged 80. His chief works are, "Observations on the Scripture Miracles;" "Remarks on the four Gospels;" "An Enquiry into the Septuagint Version;" "Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture," 2 vols.; and "An Introduction to Hebrew Criticism."

OWEN, THOMAS, a learned judge, was born at Conover, in Shropshire, and educated at Oxford; from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he became Lent reader to the Society, in 1583. In 1590 he was made serjeant at law, and afterwards a judge of the Common Pleas. Died, 1598.

OWEN, JOHN, a divine of the church of England, was born in London, about 1765, and received his education at St. Paul's school, and at Cambridge. Having taken orders, he became a popular preacher at Fulham, and obtained from bishop Porteus the living of Paglesham, in Essex. Dr. Randolph, the successor of the bishop in the see of London, insisting upon Mr. Owen's residence at his rectory, he was obliged to relinquish the curacy of Fulham; the inhabitants of which parish presented him with a purse of near 700*l*. He was one of the earliest members of the Bible Society, of which institution he continued to be the principal secretary till his death in 1822. Besides various tracts and sermons, he was the author of "The Retrospect, or Reflections on the State of Religion and Politics

in France and Great Britain;" "The Christian Monitor for the Last Days;" "Vindication of the Bible Society," its "History," &c.

OWEN, WILLIAM, an eminent English artist, was a native of Shropshire. After studying under Charles Catton, and receiving considerable attention from Sir Joshua Reynolds, he made great progress in the art, and in 1813 was appointed principal portrait painter to the prince regent, who offered to knight him, but he modestly declined the honour. He executed some admirable portraits of distinguished statesmen, &c., and also employed himself occasionally on historical subjects, some of which were of a first-rate character. Born, 1769; died, 1824.

OWTRAM, WILLIAM, a learned English divine. He was prebendary of Westminster in the reign of Charles II. and wrote an excellent treatise "De Sacrificiis." He died in 1679.

OXENSTIERN, AXEL, an eminent Swedish statesman, distinguished for profound sagacity, patriotism, and political honesty, was born in 1582. He was the favourite of Gustavus Adolphus, after whose death he conducted the affairs of the kingdom with equal ability and integrity. Died, 1654.—His sons JOHN and ERIC, both distinguished themselves as diplomatists.

OZANAM, JAMES, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Bollignex, in Brescia, in 1640. He was educated for the church; but on the death of his father he relinquished that pursuit, and, applying to the study of the sciences, was for many years in high repute as a mathematical teacher. Died, 1717. He wrote a great number of useful works, the principal of which are, "Dictionnaire des Mathematiques;" "Cours des Mathematiques," 5 vols.; "Recreations Mathematiques et Physiques," 4 vols.; "Da Perspective Theoretique et Pratique," &c.

OZAROUSKI, PETER, born in 1769, headman of the crown of Poland; was one of the most zealous of the partizans of Russia in destroying the new constitution of 1792. In the insurrection at Warsaw in 1794, his hotel was plundered, and himself hung before his door by the people. His two sons remained faithful to the patriot cause, and served in the Polish army.

OZELL, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, was born in England, of a French family, and was intended for the church, which profession he declined; and obtained the offices of auditor-general of the city and bridge accounts, of the accounts of St. Paul's cathedral, and of St. Thomas's hospital. His principal works are translations from the French, Italian, and Spanish, among which are Rabelais, Don Quixote, and Moliere. He is described by Pope, in the Dunciad, as a man of consummate vanity; which he resented by an extraordinary advertisement, signed with his name, in a paper, called "The Weekly Medley," wherein he drew a comparison between Pope and himself, of course very unfavourable to the former, with regard to their general learning and poetical genius. Died, 1743.

THAT POLICY WHICH CAN STRIKE ONLY WHILE THE IRON IS HOT, WILL BE OVERTAKEN BY THAT WHICH CAN MAKE IT HOT BY STRIKING.

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OZERETSKOFFSKY, NICHOLAS YAKOVLEVICH, one of the earliest members of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg; author of "Memoirs of the Progress of the Sciences in Russia, from 1803 to 1810;" "Elements of Natural History;" and various other publications serviceable to the advancement of science and literature. Born, 1751; died, 1827.

OZEROFF, VLADISLAS ALEXANDROVITSCH, a celebrated Russian tragic poet, was born in 1707; entered the army, in which he attained the rank of major-general, and afterwards obtained a civil appointment. He wrote the tragedies of "Fingal," "Demetrius Donskoi," "Œdipus," and "Polyxena," which exhibit beauties of a high order; he also wrote some lyric poems. Died, 1816.

P.

PAAW, PETER, an eminent Dutch physician and botanist, born at Amsterdam, in 1564. He was appointed professor of medicine at Leyden, where he founded the botanical garden, and published several works on anatomical and botanical subjects, which, though surpassed by subsequent productions, are still esteemed. Died, 1617.

PACATIUS, TITUS JULIUS MARINUS, an usurper, who excited the Gauls to revolt in his favour in the reign of the emperor Philip; but he was defeated and put to death by the troops which raised Decius to the throne, A.D. 249.

PACATUS, LATINUS DREPANUS, a Latin poet and orator of the fourth century, who was sent from Gaul to offer congratulations to Theodosius the Great after the defeat of Maximus; for which he was rewarded with a proconsulship in Africa; and in 393 with the office of superintendent of the imperial lands. His poems are lost; but his panegyric on Theodosius was printed at Amsterdam, in 1753.

PACCHIONI, ANTHONY, an eminent Italian anatomist, born at Reggio, in 1664; died at Rome, in 1726.

PACE, RICHARD, a learned and eloquent divine and statesman, was born in Hampshire, in 1462; studied at Padua, and on his return became a member of Queen's college, Oxford; but soon afterwards accompanied cardinal Bambridge to Rome. In 1515 he was sent to the court of Vienna; and in 1522 was made dean of Exeter. He was also dean of St. Paul's; but falling under the displeasure of Wolsey, he lost his preferments, and retired to Stepney, where he died in 1532. He wrote a book on the lawfulness of Henry's marriage with Catharine of Arragon; "De Fructu Scientiarum," &c.; and he enjoyed the friendship of Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, and cardinal Pole.

PACHYMERA, GEORGE, a Greek historian of the 14th century, was born at Nice, of a noble family, and rose to high offices in state and church. He died in 1310. He wrote a "History of Michael Palæologus and Andronicus," published in Greek and Latin, at Rome, in 1666, in 2 vols. folio; and a compendium of Aristotelic philosophy was published from his MSS. at Oxford in 1666.

PACIANDI, PAUL MARIA, an Italian ecclesiastic, antiquary, and historian, was

born at Turin, in 1710. He studied at Bologna; became professor of philosophy at Genoa; and in 1761 he settled at Parma as librarian to the grand duke, who also appointed him his antiquary, and director of some public works; besides which, he was historiographer of the order of Malta. He died in 1783. His principal works are, "A Series of Medals representing the most remarkable Events of the Government of Malta;" "Monumenta Peloponnesia," 2 vols. 4to.; and "Memoirs of the Grand Masters of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem," 3 vols. 4to.

PACIUS, JULIUS, an eminent jurist, was born at Vicenza, in 1550. He was remarkable for precocity of talent, and is said to have written a treatise on arithmetic, at thirteen; after which he studied at Padua, where he took his degree of doctor of civil law; but having embraced the reformed religion, he was obliged to seek an asylum at Geneva. In 1585 he became professor of law at Heidelberg; thence he removed to Sedan, next to Montpellier, and lastly to Valence, where he died, in 1635. He was the author of several works on jurisprudence.

PACUVIUS, MARCUS, a tragic Latin poet, was a native of Brundisium, and flourished at Rome about 154 B.C. He obtained great reputation by his tragedies, and was much esteemed by Lælius and Cicero, who placed him above Sophocles; but we have nothing of his left by which to judge of his merits, except a few fragments in the "Corpus Poetarum." He died, aged 89, at Tarentum.

PADILLA, DON JOHN DE, a noble Spaniard, who espoused the cause of the people during their arduous struggle for liberty, from 1420 to 1422. Being defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Villalar, he was put to death on the following day, and met his fate with the heroism of a true patriot. — **DONNA MARIA**, his heroic wife, participated in all his labours, and after his death gained several advantages at the head of her troops, and defended Toledo for several months. She was at length deserted by the citizens, and retired to Portugal, where she died.

PAGAN, BLAISE FRANÇOIS, count de, an eminent French military engineer, was born at Avignon, in 1694. He entered into the army at an early age, and lost an eye, in 1621, at the siege of Montauban. After this he distinguished himself on several occa-

TO-MORROW! WHERE IS IT! THE PRESENT TIME ALONE IS OURS, THE FUTURE IS YET UNBORN, AND THE PAST IS DEAD.

sions, particularly at the passage of the Alps, and the barricade of Suza, where he was the first to lead the way over a dangerous height. In 1642 he lost his sight entirely; notwithstanding which he pursued his military studies; and in 1645 published an excellent work, entitled "Traité de Fortification." This was followed by his "Theoremes Geometrique;" "Theorie des Planetes;" "Tables Astronomiques," &c. Died, 1663.

PAGANEL, PETER, a member of the French Legislative Assembly and Convention, was born in 1745. He was chosen a deputy in 1791; and when, on the 10th of August, 1792, the unfortunate Louis XVI. sought an asylum in the hall of the representatives, he was one of the first to join in a deputation to the people, in order to restrain their violence; yet he afterwards voted for the king's death. He was consequently obliged to quit France in 1816; and he died at Brussels in 1826. Paganel was the author of "Essai Historique et Critique sur la Révolution Française," 3 vols., and some other works of minor importance.

PAGANO, FRANCIS, a distinguished Neapolitan jurist, born in 1749; died in 1800, on the scaffold, for taking a leading part in the Neapolitan revolution of 1799. He was the author of "Considerazione sul Processo Criminale;" "Saggi Politici Del Principi e Progressi delle Società;" "Progetto di Costituzione per la Repubblica Napolitana." The former raised him enemies among the ultra party, but the last caused his death.

PAGANACCI, JEAN, born at Lyons, in 1729; died in 1797. His great work, the "Manuel des Negocians," a commercial encyclopædia, is justly esteemed in France.

PAGES, FRANCIS XAVIER, an indefatigable French romance writer, &c., was born at Aurillac, in 1743; and died at Paris in 1802. Among his numerous works are, "Histoire secrete de la Revolution Française," 8 vols. 8vo., and "Nouveau Voyage autour du monde, en Asie, en Amérique, et en Afrique, précédé d'un Voyage en Italie."

PAGES, PIERRE MARIE FRANÇOIS, vicount de, a celebrated French navigator, was born at Toulouse, in 1748. He sailed from Cape François, in St. Domingo, in 1797, with a view to explore the Indian Seas, and travel through China and Tartary to the Northern Ocean; but on arriving at the Philippine Islands in October, 1769, and finding it impossible to penetrate China, he went by sea to Basora, and travelling through the desert to Syria, he reached France in December, 1771. He afterwards sailed in Kerguelin's expedition to the South Pole, and on his return proceeded as far as 81 degrees and a half of north latitude. He served in the American war, after which he retired to his estate in St. Domingo, where he was murdered during a revolt of the negroes in 1793.

PAGI, ANTHONY, a famous cordeller, who was four times provincial of his order. Born, 1624; died, 1699. He was the author of a "Critique on Baronius's Annals," 4 vols. folio, and a "Dissertation on the Consulate."—His nephew, FRANCIS PAGI, also a cordeller, assisted his uncle in his great work on Baronius, and was the author

of "Breviarium Historico-chronologico-criticum," 4 vols. Died, 1731.

PAGNINUS, SANCTUS, a Dominican friar, born at Lucca, in 1466. He was an able classic and oriental scholar; and was employed twenty-five years in translating the Scriptures. Leo X. furnishing him with all necessary expenses. He was also the author of a "Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar."

PAINE, THOMAS, a deistical and political writer, was born in 1737, at Thetford, in Norfolk, where his father, who was a Quaker, carried on the business of a stay-maker, and brought up his son to it. He, however, subsequently became an exciseman, and was living at Lewes, in Sussex, when he lost his situation in consequence of keeping a tobacco-shop, which was considered incompatible with his duties. His literary abilities having appeared in a pamphlet composed by him in order to show the necessity of advancing the salaries of excisemen, he was introduced to Dr. Franklin, who urged him to go to America, and use his pen in behalf of the colonies. He accordingly went there, and reached Philadelphia in 1774. At first he conducted the Pennsylvania Gazette, which from the boldness of its arguments attracted considerable notice. He then published his celebrated pamphlet, entitled "Common Sense," which being written with great vigour, and addressed to a highly excited population, had a prodigious sale, and undoubtedly accelerated the famous Declaration of Independence. For this production the legislature of Pennsylvania voted him 500*l*. He was afterwards also rewarded with a grant of 500 acres of well cultivated land from the state of New York, and made clerk to the committee for foreign affairs. While in this office he published a series of political pamphlets on what he termed the "Crisis." In 1787 he embarked for France, and, after visiting Paris, went to England, with a view to the prosecution of a project relative to the construction of an iron bridge, of his own invention, at Rotherham, in Yorkshire. This scheme involved him in considerable difficulties; but his writings, in which he foretold, or rather recommended, the change that was approaching in France, brought him a supply of money. On the appearance of Burke's *Reflections* on the French Revolution, he wrote the first part of his celebrated "Rights of Man," in answer to that work. The second part was published early in 1792; and, May the 21st, in that year, a proclamation was issued against wicked and seditious publications, evidently alluding to, though it did not name, the *Rights of Man*. On the same day, the attorney-general commenced a prosecution against Paine as the author of that work. While the trial was pending, he was chosen member of the national convention for the department of Calais; and, making his escape, he set off for France, and arrived there in September, 1793. The garison at Calais were under arms to receive this "friend of Liberty," the tri-coloured cockade was presented to him by the mayor, and the handsomest woman in the town was selected to place it in his hat. Meantime Paine had been declared in Paris worthy of the honours of citizenship; and he pro-

THE SAME LITTLENESS OF SOUL THAT MAKES A MAN DESPISE INFERIORS, MAKES HIM ABJECTLY OBSEQUIOUS TO SUPERIORS.

MEN THAT HAVE THEIR THOUGHTS HIGH, AND THEIR ESTATES LOW, ALWAYS LIVE A FANCY AND DISCONTENTED LIFE.

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ceeded thither, where he was received with every demonstration of extravagant joy. On the trial of Louis XVI., he voted against the sentence of death, proposing his imprisonment during the war, and his banishment afterwards. This conduct offended the Jacobins, and, towards the close of 1793, he was excluded from the convention, on the ground of his being a foreigner (though naturalized); and, immediately after, he was arrested, and committed to the Luxembourg. Just before his confinement, he had finished the first part of his famous work, entitled the "Age of Reason;" and, having confided it to the care of his friend Joel Barlow, it was published. On the fall of Robespierre he was released: in 1795 he published the second part of his "Age of Reason;" and, in May, 1796, he addressed to the council of five hundred, a work, entitled the "Decline and Fall of the System of Finance in England," and also published his pamphlet entitled "Agrarian Justice." Fearful of being captured by English cruisers, he remained in France till August, 1802, when he embarked for America, and reached Baltimore the following October. His subsequent life was by no means happy; for, although occupied in various mechanical speculations, and other engrossing pursuits, and possessed of decent competence, his attacks upon religion had exceedingly narrowed his circle of acquaintance; and his habitual intemperance tended to the injury of his health, and the ultimate production of a complication of disorders, to which he fell a victim in 1809. The Quakers refused to admit his remains among their dead, and he was buried on his own farm. Cobbett boasted of having disinterred him in 1817, and brought his body to England; many, however, assert that Cobbett did not take that trouble, but brought over from America the remains of a criminal, who had been executed.

PAISIELLO, GIOVANNI, a celebrated singer and composer, was the son of a veterinary surgeon of Tarento, in Italy, and born in 1741. He was put under the care of the celebrated Durante, and, in 1763, produced his first opera, "La Papilla," with great applause, at the Marsigli theatre, in Bologna. From this period commenced a long career of success; and his works were not only applauded in Italy, but extended his fame over the whole continent. In 1796 he was induced to enter the service of Catherine II. of Russia, who settled upon him a pension of 4000 roubles, and he remained there nine years. He next settled at Naples; and on the French revolution extending to that country, he received from the republican government the appointment of composer to the nation. In 1801 he went to Paris at the request of Buonaparte; but, after having been there three years, he returned to Naples, where he died in 1816. His operas, serious and comic, exceed seventy, besides a great variety of ballets, cantatas, &c. Simplicity, elegance, and correctness are the characteristics of his style.

PAJOU, AUGUSTIN, an eminent French sculptor, was born at Paris, in 1730; gained the prize at the academy when eighteen years of age; studied at Rome, where he

remained for twelve years; and obtained on his return a first-rate reputation from his countrymen, who called him the restorer of the art. Died, 1809.

PAKENHAM, the Hon. Sir THOMAS, G.C.B., a British admiral, was born in 1738; entered the navy in 1770; and after serving under various commanders, and in different parts of the globe, and distinguishing himself by his coolness, judgment, and valour, was promoted to the rank of post-captain. When, in consequence of the French revolution, hostilities were renewed, captain Pakenham had the command of the *Invincible*, 74, and bore a distinguished part in the victory obtained by lord Howe on the 1st of June, 1794; and the choice of the captured ships being offered him, he chose the *Justice*, the one he had himself taken. In 1795 he was made colonel of marines, and served under admirals Wallgrave, Cornwallis, and Alan Gardner. In 1799 he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral; in 1804 to that of vice-admiral; and in 1810 to that of admiral. Died, Feb. 1836, aged 78.

PALEMON, QUINTUS RHEMMIUS, a grammarian, who lived at Rome in the reign of Tiberius. He was the son of a slave at Vicenza, and acquired his learning by attending on the son of his master at school, in consequence of which he was rewarded with his freedom, and became a teacher at Rome. There are extant, under his name, "*Ars Grammatica*;" and "*De Ponderibus et Mensuris*."

PALAFIX Y MENDOZA, JUAN DE, bishop of Angelopolis, in New Spain, where he became viceroy in the absence of the duke de Escalona. His principal work is a "*History of the Conquest of China by the Tartars*." Died, 1639.

PALAPRAT, JOHN DE BIGOT, a French dramatist, was born in 1650, at Toulouse; of which city he became chief magistrate, and head of the consistory. Died, 1721. Many of his comedies were written in conjunction with the abbé Brueys.

PALEOTTI, GABRIEL, a learned cardinal, was born at Bologna, in 1524. He became professor of civil law at his native place; was appointed auditor of the rota at Rome; and at the council of Trent he acted as proctor and counsellor to the papal legates. He was raised to the purple in 1565; and afterwards made archbishop of Bologna, being the first who held that title. His history of the proceedings of the council of Trent is still preserved at Rome in manuscript. Died, 1797.

PALESTRINA, GIOVANNI PIETRO ALOISIO, the most celebrated master of the old Roman school of music, was born at Palestrina, the ancient Preneste, about the beginning of the 16th century. He died in 1594. Some of his pieces are still performed in the Sistine chapel at Rome.

PALEY, WILLIAM, an eminent divine of the English church, was born at Peterborough, in 1743; and was educated as a sizar at Christ's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1766. For ten subsequent years he resided at the university; but in 1776 he obtained the vicarages of Dalston, in Cumberland, and Appleby,

MONEY IN YOUR PURSE WILL CREDIT YOU, WISDOM IN YOUR HEAD ADORN YOU; BUT BOTH IN YOUR NECESSITY WILL SERVE YOU.

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OUR PRESENT EVIL IS GENERALLY THOUGHT THE WORST OF OUR EVILS, AND ALL OUR OWN EVILS WORSE THAN OTHER PEOPLE'S.

in Westmoreland. In 1780 he was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Carlisle; of which diocese he became archdeacon in 1782; and in 1785 he was appointed chancellor. In that year he published his great work, "The Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy," in one vol. 4to. His next publication was entitled "Hæc Pauline." In 1793 he vacated Dalston, on being presented to the vicarage of Stanwix, near Carlisle; and the year following he printed "A View of the Evidences of Christianity," 2 vols. 8vo. The same year he was instituted to the prebend of St. Pancras in the diocese of London; and soon afterwards was promoted to the sub-deanery of Lincoln. In 1795 he took his doctor's degree on being presented to the living of Bishop's Wearmouth, where he wrote his last work, entitled "Natural Theology, or Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity." Besides the above excellent productions, Dr. Paley published some smaller works; and a volume of sermons appeared, after his death, which took place in 1805.

PALFIN, JOHN, an eminent surgeon, was a native of Ghent, where he obtained great reputation as a lecturer. His principal works are, "On Osteology," which is much esteemed; and "On the Anatomy of the Human Body."

PALISSY, BERNARD DE, a celebrated French potter and cheniist, was born at Agen, and for his ingenuity in painting on glass and other works was patronized by Henry III. He made considerable discoveries in natural history, and is said to have been the first who gave a true theory of fountains. Palissy was a zealous Calvinist; and during the fury of the league under Henry III. in 1584, he was committed to the Bastille. Died, 1590.

PALLADINO, JAMES, an Italian prelate, who was also called James de Teramo, from the place of his birth. He became successively archbishop of Tarento, Florence, and Spoleto; and in 1417 was sent legate to Poland, where he died the same year. He wrote a religious romance, entitled "Consolatio Peccatorum."

PALISSOT DE BEAUVOIS, AMBROISE MARIE FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, an eminent naturalist, was born at Arras, in the French Netherlands, in 1732. After studying at the college of Harcourt, at Paris, he was, in 1772, admitted a counsel of the parliament of that city; and subsequently became receiver-general of territorial imposts, till the suppression of that office in 1777. He then devoted himself to the study of natural history, and he undertook a voyage to the coast of Guinea, with an intention to travel across the African continent to Egypt; but being unable to execute that design, he sailed for St. Domingo, in 1786, and there occupied some official situations. Having opposed the revolutionary attempts of the negroes, he with difficulty effected his escape to America, purposing to return to France, when he learnt that he had been proscribed as an emigrant. He occupied himself while in America as a teacher of languages and as a musician, but he did not neglect his favourite pursuits; and on hearing that his name had been erased from the proscribed list, he returned to his native

country, taking with him the rich collection of natural curiosities which he had formed. He died in 1820.

PALISSOT DE MONTENOY, CHARLES, a French dramatist, born at Nancy, in 1730. Having given great offence to the philosophical party of the French literati, by ridiculing Rousseau, he was engaged in a series of controversies, and in 1764 he published his "Dunciade," in imitation of the satire of Pope. He wrote "Le Cercle," "Les Philosophes," and some other comedies; besides "Memoires sur la Littérature Française," &c., and died in 1814.

PALLADIO, ANDREA, one of the greatest classical architects of modern Italy, was born at Vicenza, in 1518, and learnt the principles of his art from Trissino. He went to Rome, where he acquired a maturity of skill and science from an examination of the productions of ancient and modern art which that capital afforded. Returning to his native country, he established his fame by his designs for many noble edifices both there and in other parts of Italy, which have afforded models for many beautiful structures in most parts of Europe. He wrote a "Treatise on Architecture," which has been many times reprinted. He was likewise the author of a work, entitled "Le Antichità di Roma;" and an illustration of Cæsar's Commentaries. Died, 1580.

PALLAS, the freedman of the emperor Claudius, over whom he had so great an ascendancy as to persuade him to expose Agrippina his niece, and to adopt Nero for his successor. Nero caused him to be put to death secretly, but erected a superb monument to his memory. Pallas was brother to the Felix before whom St. Paul pleaded.

PALLAS, PETER SIMON, a celebrated traveller and naturalist, was born at Berlin, in 1741; and studied at Halle, Göttingen, and Leyden. The empress Catharine, seeking for a naturalist to explore her immense empire, invited Pallas to Petersburg, and, in 1777, he became a member of the committee for the measurement and topography of Russia. As it was his desire to reside in the Crimea, the empress gave him several estates in the most fertile part of it. There he remained fifteen years; but at length he quitted Russia, and settled at Berlin, where he died in 1811. Among his numerous works are his "Travels," which Saussure designated an inexhaustible mine for the naturalist and statesman; "Historical Documents on the Mongols;" and a "Physical and Topographical Description of the Taurida."

PALLAVICINO, FERRANTE, an Italian writer, was born at Piacenza, in 1616. Though he indulged in gross sensuality in after life, it appears that he acquired great reputation when young, not only for his learning, but for propriety of conduct. He became a canon regular of the order of St. Augustine, but having written some lampoons, he found it expedient to retire from the coming storm to Germany. The familiars of the Inquisition were, however, determined to make an example of him; and one Morfu, a Frenchman, who pretended to be his friend, persuaded him to go to

AS THE SWEETEST ROSES GROW AMONG THE SHARPEST THORNS, SO THE HAPPIEST LABOURS BRING FORTH THE SWEETEST PROFITS.

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France, with the offer of great advantages. Ferrante followed his advice, but was no sooner out of the Venetian territory, than he was seized and conducted to Avignon, where he was beheaded, in 1644. The traitor who inveigled him to his fate, though richly rewarded at the time, fell afterwards by the point of a companion of his victim.

PALLAVICINO, Sforza, a learned and pious cardinal, was born at Rome, in 1647. He was employed by pope Innocent X. in various important affairs, and obtained a cardinal's hat in 1657. He wrote a "History of the Council of Trent," 2 vols.; and died, 1667.

PALLISER, Sir Hugh, an English admiral, was born in 1721. He entered into the navy early in life, and distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly at the taking of Quebec. In 1773 he was made a baronet; but being second in command to admiral Keppel, in the memorable battle off Ushant, July 27, 1778, some misunderstanding took place, and these two officers preferred charges against each other. Keppel was acquitted, and Palliser censured. This sentence, however, was considered as more the effect of party than of justice; and he was made governor of Greenwich hospital, where he died in 1796.

PALM, James Philip, a citizen and bookseller of Nuremberg, who, in 1806, being accused of having distributed a pamphlet against Buonaparte, entitled "Germany in her deepest Humiliation," was arbitrarily arrested, by virtue of an order sent from Paris, and conducted to Brenau, where he was arraigned before a military commission, pronounced guilty, and shot. This act of tyranny was everywhere regarded with horror. Palm was considered throughout Germany as a martyr, and public subscriptions were entered into for his widow and children.

PALMA, Jacob, a painter, was a native of Serinalto, in the territory of Bergamo, and the disciple of Titian, to whose style he also added that of Giorgioni. His pictures are very fine and rare. Died, 1588.—His great nephew, **Jacob Palma**, who resided at Venice, and whose paintings are also much admired, was born in 1544, and died in 1628.

PALMER, Samuel, an English printer of considerable eminence; author of a "General History of Printing," and a "Printer's Grammar." Died, 1732.

PALMER, John, a Unitarian minister, many years resident in London, who died in 1790. He was the author of many works illustrative of his tenets and opinions.

PALMER, John, an eminent English actor, was born in London, about 1742, and made his first appearance in the metropolis at the Haymarket theatre. He was afterwards engaged by Garrick at Drury-lane, and gradually rose to eminence in his profession, both in comedy and tragedy. He unfortunately involved himself in great pecuniary difficulties, by engaging in the building of a new theatre near Wellclose-square, for which a license could not be obtained; and his career was closed by a truly tragic catastrophe. While performing the principal character in "The

Stranger," at Liverpool, Aug. 2, 1798, he fell on the stage in a state of exhaustion, and almost immediately expired, having just exclaimed, in the words of the drama, "There is another and a better world!"

PALMER, John, the first projector of mail-coaches, was a native of Bath, where he was brought up as a brewer, but subsequently solicited and obtained a patent for a theatre in his native city; which concern proved eminently successful under his management. Being much in the habit of travelling from place to place, for the purpose of securing rising performers, the idea occurred to him that a better mode of conveying the mails was most desirable, and he accordingly matured the plan which at present exists, of transmitting letters by coaches with guards. He succeeded in his object, though not without great opposition; but the utility of the plan soon became manifest, and he was made comptroller-general of the post-office, with a salary of 1500*l.* a-year. Some disputes, however, occurring, he lost his situation in 1792; and though he afterwards, through petitions, was reimbursed by parliament, the compensation was very inadequate to the per centage he was to have received, in case his plan succeeded. Died, 1818.

PALOMINO DE VELASCO, Aciscles Antonio, an eminent Spanish painter, was born near Cordova, in 1653, and was a pupil of Valdes. He was appointed royal painter, with a pension; and he distinguished himself also as an author, having written a work on the theory and practice of painting, with the lives of the most celebrated artists, &c. Died, 1726.

PAMPILIUS, an ancient painter, who flourished in the time of Philip, king of Macedon. He was the first who taught the art on mathematical principles, in his school at Sicyon; and Apelles was one of his scholars.

PANARD, Charles Francis, a French poet and dramatist, born at Courville, near Chartres, in 1691; died, at Paris, in 1764. He was the author of numerous comedies, operas, and songs.

PANCIROLUS, Guy, an eminent Italian civilian, was born, at Reggio, in 1523. He became professor of the Institutes at Padua; and after filling that chair seven years, was appointed to that of the Roman law, but resigned it in 1571, to go to Turin, where he obtained the professorship of civil law. In 1582 he returned to Padua, where he died, in 1599; having given to the world several excellent works on jurisprudence, besides a curious treatise on the ancient inventions which are lost, and on those inventions which belong to the moderns.

PANCOUCKE, Charles Joseph, an eminent bookseller, and also a man of literary talent, was born, in 1736, at Lisie, where his father had carried on a highly respectable business, and likewise distinguished himself as an author. He settled at Paris; became connected with the most able writers; and published many magnificent works. He established "Le Maitre," projected the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," and was himself the author of "De l'Homme et de la Reproduction des

WE ARE OFTEN SURPRISED WHEN EXPERIENCE DEMONSTRATES WHAT REASON HAD BEFORE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE TRUE.

different Individus," and other works. Died, 1798.

PANETIUS, a stoic philosopher, was a native of Rhodes, and flourished 150 B. C. He studied at Athens with such credit as to be offered the rights of citizenship, which he refused, saying, "a modest man is content with one country."

PANIN, NAKITA IVANOWITZ, count de, a Russian statesman, was born in 1718. His father, who was a lieutenant-general in the service of Peter I. was originally of Lucca, in Italy. Young Panin, by his artful address, gained the favour of his sovereign, who sent him, in 1747, to Copenhagen, and afterwards to Stockholm, with the title of minister plenipotentiary. On his return he was made governor of the grand duke, and, lastly, prime minister to Catharine II. Died, 1783.

PANTENUS, a Christian philosopher of the Stoic sect, in the second century. He is supposed to have been a native of Alexandria, and to have taught philosophy there about A. D. 140. He went on a mission to Ethiopia, from whence he is said to have brought the Gospel of St. Matthew, written in Hebrew. Died, 213.

PANTALEON, HENRY, a learned physician and historian, was born at Basil, in 1522. He was at first a divine; but afterwards taught dialectics and natural philosophy; and at an advanced age took his doctor's degree in medicine. He composed various works, the most useful of which now is an account of the eminent men of Germany; which he dedicated to the emperor Maximilian II., who gave him the title of count Palatin. Died, 1595.

PANZER, GEORGE WOLFGANG FRANCIS, an eminent bibliographer, born at Sulzbach, in 1720. He became pastor of the church of St. Sebald, at Nuremberg, where he introduced the custom of public confession. He wrote on subjects illustrative of the history of printing; and died in 1804.

PAOLI, HYACINTH, a native of Corsica, who was elected one of the chief magistrates of the island in 1735. On account of the revolutions which distracted his country, and the oppressions of the Genoese, he retired to Naples, where he died.

PAOLI, PASCAL, a Corsican patriot and general, son of the preceding, was born in 1726, at Stretta, in Corsica; followed his father into exile; and was educated at the Jesuit's college, at Naples. In 1775, his countrymen having elected him their generalissimo, he returned to Corsica, where he acted with such vigour against the Genoese, that he confined their dominion within the narrow limits of the fortified seaports; while he exerted himself in promoting such objects as were best calculated to secure the independence of the republic. The Genoese, however, having made a transfer of the island to France, that power sent such an overwhelming force into it as compelled Paoli again to be an exile; and, embarking on board an English vessel, went to England, where he obtained from the government a pension of 1200*l.* a-year. In 1789, the island was recognised, by a decree of the National Assembly, as a department of France; and

Paoli, being invited to resume his station at the head of affairs, resigned his pension, took his departure from England, and, in 1790, attended by deputies from Corsica, presented himself at the bar of the National Assembly at Paris, where he was received with enthusiasm, and took the oath of fidelity to the French government. The progress of the revolution disappointed the hopes which he had conceived; but he continued the connexion with France till after the execution of Louis XVI., when he abandoned his allegiance, and was invested with his original dignities of the president of the national council, and commander-in-chief of the island. He was encouraged to adopt these measures by the promise of assistance from Great Britain; and, in Feb., 1794, an English army landed in Corsica. On the 14th of June following, a meeting took place of deputies from the different parts of the island, when, through the influence of Paoli, a decree was made declaring the separation of Corsica from France, and its union to the British empire. Shortly after, Paoli revisited London; and, being in embarrassed circumstances, owing to a commercial failure at Leghorn, the English government restored his pension; and he continued to reside in the metropolis till his death, in 1807.

PAPIN, DENYS, an eminent natural philosopher and physician, was born at Blois, in France. After taking the degree of M.D., he visited England; and, in 1650, became a fellow of the Royal Society. While here he made many attempts to bring the steam-engine to perfection, and published an account of an invention, which still bears his name. His work is entitled "The New Digestor, or Engine for the softening of Bones," &c. Papin assisted Mr. Boyle in his pneumatic experiments; and on leaving England, he went to Marburg, where he was made mathematical professor in 1687; and died in 1710.

PAPINIAN, EMILIUS, a celebrated Roman lawyer, was born in the year 175; and became advocate of the treasury, and afterwards prætorian præfect under the emperor Severus, who recommended his sons, Caracalla and Geta, to his care. When the former murdered his brother, he ordered Papinian to justify the deed, which he not only refused, but nobly observed, that it was easier to commit a parricide than to excuse it, and that slander of innocence was a second parricide. He was accordingly soon after put to death, A. D. 212.

PAPIRIUS PRÆTEXTATUS, a Roman youth, who, on his return from the senate, when his mother was importunate to know the debate, informed her it was whether it would not be more advantageous to the republic for every man to have two wives instead of one! The mother immediately revealed this important secret to several Roman ladies, who assembled in a great body, and besieged the senate, uttering violent complaints. The senators were surprised, but on being acquainted with the stratagem made use of by Papius, they passed a decree that no youths should be admitted into their assembly for the future, except himself.

A GREAT SORROW FORGETS EVERYTHING BUT ITSELF; BUT LITTLE BORROWS EXAGGERATE THEMSELVES AND EACH OTHER.

IT IS FAR BETTER TO CULTIVATE SOME SENSE FOR OURSELVES, THAN TO ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN THE NUMBER OF OTHERS.

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PAPON, JOHN PETER, an ingenious writer, was born in Puget, near Nice, in 1736. He was a priest of the congregation of the Oratory; but he quitted that society to become keeper of the library at Marseilles. During the stormy era of the Revolution, he removed to the Pay de Dôme; and after remaining there some years, he returned to Paris, where he died in 1803. His principal works are, "Histoire generale de Provence," 4 vols.; for which he obtained a pension; and "Histoire de la Revolution de France," 6 vols., which was a posthumous publication.

PARACELSUS, PHILIPPUS AUREOLUS **TRHOBARASTUS**, a celebrated Swiss empiric and alchymist, was born at Einsiedeln, near Zurich, in 1493. He travelled through France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, with a view to improvement in medicine, and the arts and sciences connected with it, especially chemistry. In the course of his travels he became acquainted with some remedies not in common use among the faculty, by means of which he performed extraordinary cures, and obtained great reputation. Yet it is evident that he was an impudent charlatan; for, not contented with the fame he had acquired by the boldness of his practice, he boasted of an intercourse with spirits, the possession of the philosopher's stone, the elixir of life, &c. He died, at Salzburg, in 1541.

PARADISI, Count JOHN, born in Modena, in 1760. He was a director of the Cisalpine republic, and president of the senate of Napoleon's kingdom of Italy. Author of "Ricerche Sulla Vibrazione delle Lamine Elastiche;" "Il Vitalizzio, Commedia," &c.

PARÉ, AMBROISE, called the father of French surgery, was born at Laval, about the beginning of the 16th century. He was a bold and successful operator, particularly in the practice of tying divided arteries, and in his treatment of gun-shot wounds. He was successively surgeon to Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III.; and died in 1590.

PARÉJA, JUAN DE, a painter, was born in the West Indies, in 1610, and became the slave of Diego Valasquez. In the absence of his master, Paréja amused himself in drawing and copying his works, but secretly, for fear of giving offence. Philip IV. king of Spain, coming one day to visit Valasquez, Paréja contrived to place one of his own pictures in his way, with which his majesty was extremely pleased. The slave then fell on his knees, and besought the king to ask his master to forgive him. Philip not only did this, but obtained him his liberty; but the faithful Paréja would not quit Valasquez till his death. His portraits are very fine. He died in 1670.

PARINI, JOSEPH, an eminent Italian poet, was born in 1729, at Basiglio, in the Milanese. He raised himself to eminence by his talents, which he employed in satirizing the vices and follies of the age. He first exerted his poetical abilities to procure the means of support for himself and his widowed mother; but he was obliged to struggle through nearly twenty years of obscurity and indigence, ere he emerged

into reputation and competence. He was professor of belles lettres, eloquence, and the fine arts, at Milan; and died in 1799. His works form 6 vols. 8vo.

PARIS, MATTHEW, a Benedictine monk of St. Alban's. He was a mathematician, poet, divine, and historian; and is said to have been a man of great accomplishments, and of rare integrity. His principal work is "A History of the World, from the Creation to the Conquest;" which he afterwards continued to 1259, the year in which he died.

PARIS, FRANCIS, commonly called the abbé Paris, was born in the French capital, where his father was counsellor to the parliament; but the son embraced the ecclesiastical life, and devoted himself to devotion and charity. He died in 1727, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Medard, where the Jansenists pretended that miracles were wrought at his tomb; in consequence of which such crowds resorted to the place, that the government caused the church-yard to be walled up in 1732.

PARIS, FELIX, born in 1769; notary to the revolutionary tribunal. When La Peltetier was assassinated by Paris, he took the name of Fabricius, and attached himself to Danton. When Robespierre wanted to destroy the latter, Paris exerted every effort to save him, by giving timely warning to the latter's naturally bold insouciance. He told him that he would be arrested in the night; and even went to meet him at the opera, to prevent his going home; but Danton's fate prevailed. Paris was directly after sentenced to the guillotine, but escaped.

PARISEAU, N. DE, born in 1753; a celebrated victim of the "mistakes" of the guillotine. Pariseau was director of the opera ballets at Paris, and ardently espoused the cause of the revolution, in "La Feuille du Jour." He was arrested by the Revolutionary Tribunal in 1793, and beheaded by mistake, instead of Parisot, a captain of the king's guard.

PARISOT, or NORBERT, PETER, a Capuchin, was born at Bar-le-Duc, in 1697. In 1736 he went as a missionary to the East Indies; but having quarrelled with the Jesuits, they had him removed to America. He returned to Europe in 1744; and soon after published a work, entitled "Historical Memoirs relative to the Missions in the Indies," which, giving offence to his own order, as well as the Jesuits, he withdrew to England, where he established two manufactories of tapestry. After visiting part of Germany and the Peninsula, he at length returned to his native country, became reconciled to his order, and again abjured it. His most important work is a "History of the Society of Jesus, from its first foundation by Ignatius Loyola." Died, 1770.

PARK, MUNRO, the celebrated African traveller, was born in 1771, at Fowlishiel, near Selkirk, Scotland, and brought up to the medical profession. After having made a voyage to the East Indies, as a ship's surgeon, he was engaged, in 1793, by the African Society, to penetrate into the Inter-

LET YOUR MOTTO BE "OPUS CORONAT FINEM," RATHER THAN "FINIS CORONAT OPUS." IF YOU WOULD PROSPER, BEGIN WELL.

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rior of Africa, and explore the course of the Niger. He arrived on the coasts of Senegal in June, 1793, and in December proceeded from Pisanía on his adventurous journey. On the 20th of July following he came in sight of the long sought river; but after tracing it for a considerable distance, he was under the necessity of desisting from his enterprise, owing to the state of destitution to which he had been reduced. He accordingly returned towards the coast, and arrived in England at the end of the year 1797. Of his interesting discoveries he published an account in his "Travels in the Interior of Africa." He then returned to Scotland, married, and entered upon the practice of his profession, at Peebles; nor would he, in all probability, have again exposed himself to fresh perils, but for the extraordinary inducement held out to him by government to take the command of a second expedition. He took with him thirty-six Europeans, of whom thirty were soldiers, and the rest mechanics; and he was liberally provided with presents and merchandise. Some time having elapsed without any intelligence being received of him, Isaac, his interpreter (who had been sent back with communications from the Niger), was despatched to procure information. He succeeded in finding the person who had taken his place as interpreter, and from him received a journal, containing an account of the voyage, from which it appeared that the party was attacked by the natives at Boussa, and all killed, with the exception of one slave. This account has been subsequently confirmed by Clapperton and the Landers. The Journal of Park's second Expedition was published in 1815.

PARK, THOMAS, a celebrated bibliographer, who, after having published many works, and been admitted a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, withdrew his name from its roll, and retired to Hampstead; where he devoted his latter days to affairs of a purely local nature. He died in 1834, aged 75.

PARKER, JOHN, a celebrated musician, born in 1745, was the best hautboy player of his time, and succeeded Fischer, at Vauxhall, in 1770. About the same time Garrick engaged him, on very liberal terms, to play at Drury-lane, and in 1783 he was attached to the Carlton-house band at a yearly salary of 100*l*. He was now in the highest reputation; he performed at the concert of ancient music, at the best private concerts, and was also regularly engaged at the great provincial music meetings. Died, 1829.

PARKER, HENRY, lord Morley, a nobleman of the 16th century, was one of the barons who signed the declaration to pope Clement VII., threatening him with the loss of his supremacy if he refused his consent to the divorce of Henry VIII. He wrote "A Declaration of the 94th Psalm," and is said to have been the author of several tragedies and comedies, but not even the names of them are on record.

PARKER, MATTHEW, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich, in 1504, and received his education at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. He was a pre-

late of great learning and accomplishments; and was zealous in promoting the Reformation, and in restraining the encroachments of the puritans. During the reign of Mary he narrowly escaped being burnt; but when Elizabeth came to the throne he was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury; in which high station he conducted himself with great prudence and firmness. He died May 17, 1575, and was buried in the chapel at Lambeth; but during the Cromwellian usurpation his tomb was demolished, and his bones lay scattered about, till Dugdale deposited them in the midst of the chapel. The archbishop published a sermon preached at the funeral of Bucer; and besides his share in the reformed Liturgy, he was principally concerned in the Bishop's Bible. He was also an eminent antiquary, as appears in his editions of the old English historians, and his work "De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ."

PARKER, SAMUEL, bishop of Oxford in the reign of James II., was born at Northampton, in 1640. He was educated at Wadham college, Oxford; from whence he removed to Trinity college. In 1685 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and published a work, in Latin, entitled "Tentamina Physico-Theologica de Deo;" for which archbishop Sheldon made him one of his chaplains, and gave him the archdeaconry of Canterbury. He also obtained a prebend in that church, and other preferments; in return for which he displayed his zeal by writing against the nonconformists, in a "Discourse of Ecclesiastical Polity." At the commencement of the next reign he was made bishop of Oxford, and constituted by mandamus president of Magdalen college, Oxford. He wrote many works; among others a "Demonstration of the Divine Authority of the Law of Nature and the Christian Religion;" but though he was a prelate of considerable learning, he was contemptible from his versatility and time-serving disposition. Died, 1697.

PARKER, RICHARD, an English sailor, notorious as the ringleader of the mutineers on board admiral Bridport's squadron, lying at the Nore, in 1797. He was born at Exeter about 1766, received a decent education, and entered into the navy. Being on board the fleet at the Nore at the time of the mutiny, he took a very active part in it, was made principal of the delegates, and so far acquired the confidence of the men by his boldness and talent, that they appointed him admiral of the fleet. He ruled with great authority for some time; but the revolt having at length been suppressed, through the prudent management and firmness of lord Howe, Parker was tried at Sheerness, condemned, and hanged on board the Sandwich, to which ship he had belonged, June 30, 1797.

PARKES, SAMUEL, an ingenious and scientific chemist, was born in 1739, at Stourbridge, in Worcestershire; and was educated at Market Harborough, under Dr. Addington. He was an eminent experimental chemist; belonged to several literary and philosophical institutions; and was the author of some very useful works, viz.,

THE GREATEST FRIEND OF TRUTH IS TIME; HER GREATEST ENEMY IS PREJUDICE; AND HER CONSTANT COMPANION IS HUMILITY.

A MAN SHOULD NOT ONLY KNOW WHAT GENERAL RULES HE OUGHT TO FOLLOW, BUT WHEN HE OUGHT TO DEVIATE FROM THEM.

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a "Chemical Catechism;" "Rudiments of Chemistry;" an "Essay on the Utility of Chemistry in the Arts and Manufactures;" and "Chemical Essays." He died in 1825.

PARKHURST, JOHN, a learned divine, was born at Catesby, in Northamptonshire, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge. He published a "Greek and English Lexicon," also a "Hebrew and English Lexicon," and a tract in defence of the divinity of Jesus Christ. Though he was in holy orders, he held no preferment; and being possessed of an independent fortune, he devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. He died at Epsom, in Surrey, in 1797.

PARKINSON, THOMAS, an eminent mathematician, was born at Kirkham, in Lancashire, in 1745, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. He became rector of Kegworth, archdeacon of Leicester, chancellor of Chester, and a prebendary of St. Paul's, London. In 1789 he published "A System of Mechanics and Hydrostatics," a work of great value; and while at college, he was employed by the Board of Longitude, in the laborious calculation of tables of the series of parallax and refraction. Died, 1830.

PARMENIDES, a Greek philosopher of the Eleatic school, in the fifth century B.C. He was highly esteemed by the ancients, not merely as a speculative philosopher, but as the wise lawgiver of Elea.

PARNELL, THOMAS, a poet and divine, was born in Dublin in 1679; educated at Trinity college; and, in 1705, presented to the archdeaconry of Clogher. He was connected with Addison, Congreve, Steele, and other Whigs in power; but later in life he was the friend of Swift and Pope, the latter of whom gave the works of Parnell to the press. His poems are pleasing, sprightly, and harmonious; while in sentiment they are elegant, and pure in morals. He obtained a prebend in Dublin cathedral, and the vicarage of Finglass. Died, 1717.

PARNY, EVARISTE DESIRE DESFORGES, viscount de, a French poet, was born in 1753, at the Isle of Bourbon; was educated at the college of Rennes; and entered into the army. His "Elegies," which appeared in 1775, gave him a conspicuous place among poets, and subsequent works sustained his reputation; but in his latter years he evinced the baseness of his nature by the production of several pieces of an impious and licentious description. Died, 1814.

PARR, THOMAS, an extraordinary instance of longevity, was born in Shropshire in 1483. He was bred to husbandry, in which he laboured after he was one hundred and thirty years old. Ten years before this he married a widow; and he exhibited every sign of health, when, in 1633, the earl of Arundel took him to the court of Charles I., where he died through the change of air and mode of living, at the age of one hundred and fifty-two years, and nine months. His body was opened by Dr. Harvey, who discovered no internal marks of decay.—A grandson of Parr died in Shropshire, at the age of one hundred and twenty.

PARR, CATHARINE, the sixth and last

wife of Henry VIII. In 1547 she married Sir Thomas Seymour, lord admiral of England, who is said to have treated her so ill that she died of it the year following. She wrote Prayers, Meditations, and other religious pieces.

PARR, SAMUEL, a learned divine and a profound scholar, was born in 1746, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, and was educated at the grammar-school of that place, and at Emanuel college, Cambridge. He accepted the situation of usher at Harrow, under Dr. Sumner; at whose death he offered himself as a candidate for the mastership, but without success. He first opened an academy at Stanmore, which commenced under very promising appearances, but which, ultimately failing, he gave up in 1776, and then became master of the grammar-school at Colchester; whence, in 1778, he removed to that of Norwich. In 1783 he obtained the perpetual curacy of Hatton, in Warwickshire, and a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral. In 1790 he exchanged Hatton for the rectory of Wadenhoe, in Northamptonshire, though he still continued to live at the former place, to which he was much attached, and the parish church of which he greatly ornamented. In 1802, Sir Francis Burdett gave him the rectory of Grafham, in the county of Huntingdon, and this completed the course of his church preferment. As an elegant classical scholar Dr. Parr stood pre-eminent among his contemporaries; his prodigious memory and extent of research, rendered him astonishingly powerful in conversation; and it is to be regretted that the greater part of his labours as an author had reference to topics which were of a temporary nature, and therefore, though written with vigour, are fast sinking into oblivion. He died in 1825.

PARRHASIUS, a painter of antiquity, who was a native of Ephesus, though others say he was an Athenian, where he flourished in the time of Socrates, and was the rival of Zeuxis. He was so excessively vain as to wear a crown of gold, and to carry a staff studded with gold nails, to indicate that he was the prince of painters.

PARRY, RICHARD, a learned divine, was educated at Oxford, and in 1604 made bishop of St. Asaph. He revised the first edition of the Welsh Bible published in 1620.

PARRY, CALES HILLIER, M.D., F.R.S., a physician and naturalist, was born in 1756, and after graduating in the university of Edinburgh, settled for some time at Norwich, and there married a sister of Dr. Rigby. From thence he removed to Bath, and resided there above forty years, with great reputation, as one of the physicians of the hospital. He was the author of a "Treatise on Angina Pectoris;" another upon "Wool;" and a work on "Hydrophobia;" but his greatest performance is entitled "The Elements of Pathology," published in 1816. He died in 1822, leaving two sons; the eldest, a physician at Bath, and the other, Sir Edward Parry, the distinguished commander of the arctic expedition.

PARSONS, JAMES, an eminent English

GREAT MERIT AND HIGH FAME ARE LIKE A HIGH WIND AND A LARGE SAIL, WHICH OFTEN BEND THE VESSEL.

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physician and medical writer, was born at Barnstable, in Devonshire, in 1706. Physic, anatomy, natural history, antiquities, &c. are indebted to his skill and industry, for many important truths discovered in their support, or errors detected, with which they were obscured. His most remarkable production is his "Remains of Japhet," being historical inquiries into the Affinities and Origin of the European Languages." Died, 1776.

PARSONS, WILLIAM, an eminent English comic actor, was born in 1736, and made his first appearance on the stage at Edinburgh, where he soon established a high reputation as a representative of old men. In 1763 he made his debut at Drury-lane, and was a great favourite with the public, particularly in low comedy. To his theatrical talents he added considerable skill as a painter. Died, 1795.

PAS, ANTHONY DE, marquis de Feuquieres, one of the greatest generals of his age. He was so severe a disciplinarian, that it was usually said, "He must be the bravest man living, since he slept every night in the midst of one hundred thousand enemies." He died in 1711.

PASCAL, BLAISE, a Frenchman, highly eminent as a mathematical genius, was born at Clermont, in Auvergne, in 1623. As a writer he is celebrated for his "Provincial Letters," published in 1656, under the name of Louis de Montalte, which are a caustic satire upon the lax morality of the Jesuits, and, as Voltaire says, may be considered as models of eloquence and humour. Died, 1662.

PASCHAL, CHARLES, an eminent writer on ethics, antiquities, and jurisprudence, in the 17th century, was a native of France. He was the author of an elaborate work, in ten books, entitled "De Corona," and another, called "Virtutum et Vitorum Characteres." Died, 1625.

PASCHASIUS RATBERTUS, a Benedictine of the 11th century, born at Soissons. He became abbot of Corbey; which situation he resigned some time before his death, in 865. Paschasius first introduced the doctrine of transubstantiation; and his treatise "De Corpore Christi" was opposed by Erigena and others.

PASOR, GEORGE, a learned divine, who was professor of theology and Hebrew, first at Herborn, and next at Franeker, where he died in 1637.

PASQUIER, STEPHEN, an eminent French civilian, born at Paris, in 1529, who first rose into reputation, as an advocate, by pleading against the Jesuits before the parliament. In his writings also he proved himself a formidable adversary of that dangerous and encroaching order. Died, 1615.

PASSEMANT, CLAUDE SIMON, a mathematician, was born at Paris in 1702. He published an account of a large reflecting telescope made by him in 1738. He also constructed an astronomical pendulum surmounted on a celestial sphere, which he presented to Louis XV. Died, 1769.

PASSERI, JOHN BAPTIST, a painter and poet, was the disciple of Dominichino. He wrote "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects" of his time. Died, 1679.

PASSIONEI, DOMINIC, a cardinal, was born at Fossombrone, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1682; and studied in the Clementine college at Rome. In 1706 he went with Gualterio, the nuncio, to Paris; and in 1708, he became a secret agent for the pope in Holland. He was also employed on several other missions, particularly in Switzerland, of which he published an account, entitled "Acta Legationis Helveticae," folio. Innocent XIII. made him archbishop of Ephesus: Clement XII. raised him to the purple; and Benedict XIV. appointed him librarian of the Vatican; in which situation he promoted Dr. Keen's great undertaking, by causing the Hebrew manuscripts to be collated for his use. Died, 1761.

PASSWAN OGLU, OSMAN, a celebrated Turkish rebel, was born in 1758, at Widdin, in Bulgaria. His father having been put to death by the Porte, Passwan took refuge in the mountains, and gathered round him a considerable body of partisans; and having seized upon Widdin, he held the fortress for several years, in spite of all the efforts which were made to dispossess him; so that the sultan at length felt it necessary to confirm him in the government. Died, 1807.

PATERCULUS, CAIUS VELLEIVS, an ancient historian, was born in the year of Rome 736; served under Tiberius in Germany, as commander of the cavalry; and, in the first year of that emperor's reign, was nominated praetor. He died in his fiftieth year, leaving an abridgment of Roman history in ten books, of which the greater part is lost.

PATERSON, SAMUEL, a bibliographer, was born in London, in 1736. He became an orphan at the age of twelve years, and was sent, by a dishonest guardian, to France, where he acquired such a knowledge of books as induced him to open a shop in the Strand; but without success. He next turned auctioneer; and, in 1757, sold the manuscript collections of Sir Julius Caesar, which circumstance brought his talents into notice, and he was employed in the formation of catalogues, and the sale of libraries. His principal performance in this line is the "Bibliotheca Universaria Selecta." He also wrote "Cursory Remarks on a Journey through the Netherlands, by Coriat, junior," 3 vols. Died, 1802.

PATIN, GUY, a French physician, memorable for the inveterate hatred he professed for all antimonial preparations, was born near Beauvois, in 1661; chosen dean of the faculty of medicine at Paris, in 1690; and died in 1672. His works, which form seven volumes, chiefly consist of "Letters," and are remarkable for their caustic satire.—His son CHARLES, who was also a physician, wrote some clever treatises on medals; and died in 1793.

PATKUL, JOHN REINHOLD, count, a Livonian, who endeavoured to shake off the Swedish yoke; but, being unsuccessful, went to Saxony, where he resided as agent for Peter the Great. On being delivered up to Charles XII., he was executed on the charge of treason, in 1706.

PATRICK, ST., the apostle or patron saint of Ireland, is supposed by some to

WHEN THERE IS A DIFFERENCE IN RELIGION, THERE IS HARDLY ANY SINCERE ESTEEM OR TRUE AFFECTION.

WE NOT ATTACHED TO ASK IF YOU JOINT: BUT WE ASHAMED TO BE REPROVED FOR THE SAME FAULT IN US.

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have been a native of Cornwall, whose zeal prompted him to cross the channel for the conversion of the pagan Irish. By others, however, he is said to have been a native of Kirkpatrick, on the Clyde: and that his name was Saccruthus, until changed by pope Celestine. Others again assert, that he was born in Brittany, and carried by some freebooters to Ireland, where he was at first employed in keeping sheep. Be this as it may, it is allowed by all that his endeavours were crowned with great success, and that he established there a number of schools and monasteries. Nennius states that his missions continued forty years, and various miracles are attributed to him, particularly the often-repeated assertion of the absence of all venomous creatures from Ireland, ascribed by the superstitious to his holy benediction. We can no more reconcile the conflicting testimonies relative to the place of his birth, than we could determine the validity of his miraculous powers; and, perhaps, for the sake of truth, the least that is said of either the better. It would seem that the latter years of his life were devoted to acts of piety and religious meditation; and that he died, at an advanced age, about the year 493. His works, or at least those ascribed to him, were published, with remarks, by Sir James Ware, in 1658.

PATRICK, SIMON, an English prelate, born in 1625, at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge; became vicar of Battersea, in 1658; obtained the living of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, in 1682; and endeared himself much to his parishioners by remaining with them during the plague. He was afterwards, successively, a prebendary of Westminster, dean of Peterborough, bishop of Chichester, and, lastly, bishop of Ely, where he died, in 1707, in high reputation for learning, talent, and piety. During the reign of James II. he was one of the ablest defenders of the Protestant religion; and among his works are, "Christian Sacrifice;" "The Devout Christian;" "Jesus and the Resurrection Justified;" a "History of the Church of Peterborough;" "Commentaries" and "Paraphrases" on the principal books of the Old Testament; and some others of less note.

PATRICK, SAMUEL, a learned critic, editor of a number of useful works relating to classical literature; viz. "Planti Comedie quatuor, cum Notis Operarii;" "Hederici Lexicon Manuale Græcum;" "Clavis Homerica;" &c. Died, 1748.

PATRIN, EUGÈNE LOUIS MELCHIOR, a celebrated French geologist, was born at Lyons, in 1742. After ten years' travelling through the North of Europe, for the purpose of forming a collection of mineral specimens, he revisited France, and was chosen a member of the National Convention for his native city. Having voted for the beheading of Louis XVI., he was proscribed, and obliged to conceal himself during the reign of terror. On the creation of the School of Mines, he presented his museum of minerals to that institution, of which he was made librarian. His principal work, "Histoire Naturelle des Mines

raux," in 5 vols., forms a sequel to the works of Buffon. Died, 1815.

PATRIZI, or PATRICIO, FRANCESCO, an Italian writer, eminent for his acquaintance with classical literature, and a sincere Platonist, was born in Istria, in 1530; and died at Rome, in 1597.

PATTISON, WILLIAM, born at Pease-marsh, in Sussex, in 1705, was an English poet of great genius, but whose imprudence made his life miserable, and his death premature. Having quarrelled with his tutor at Sidney college, Cambridge, and fearing an expulsion, he came to London, where he plunged into all the pleasures of the metropolis, was soon reduced to indigence, and died of the small-pox in his 21st year.

PAUL OF BURGOS, a converted Jew, who became patriarch of Aquileia; and died in 1435. He wrote "Scrutinium Scripturarum," and other works.—His son **ALPHONSO**, was bishop of Burgos, and wrote an abridgment of the Spanish history.

PAUL THE DEACON, or PAULUS DIACONUS, was a native of Friuli, and a monk in the abbey of Monte Cassino, where he wrote a "History of the Lombards." Died, 743.

PAUL OF SAMOSATA, so named from the place of his birth, flourished in the third century. In 260 he was chosen bishop of Antioch; but having preached against the divinity of Christ, he was deposed in 270. The queen Zenobia took his part, but the emperor Aurelian expelled him from Antioch in 273, and what became of him afterwards is unknown. His followers were called Paulinists for a long time after his death.

PAUL, ST. VINCENT DE, an ecclesiastic of the church of Rome, was born in 1576. In a voyage which he made from Marseilles, his ship was taken by the Turks, and he remained in slavery some years; but having made a convert of his master, he obtained his liberty, and returned to France. Louis XIII. made him abbot of St. Leonard de Châtine, and he also had the living of Clichy, where he built a church at his own expense. He was next placed at the head of the council of conscience, and chief of the house of St. Lazare, in which situations his zeal and charity knew no bounds. He projected missions into all parts of the world, and instituted a number of benevolent establishments. He died in 1660, and was afterwards canonized.

PAULIAN, AIME HENRI, a French Jesuit, was born, in 1722, at Nismes, and was distinguished as the author of several works on natural philosophy. Died, 1802.

PAULIN de ST. BARTHELEMI, or JOHN PHILIP WERDIN, was a monk of the Carmelite order, born in Austria, in 1748, and having studied the oriental languages, went as a missionary to the East Indies, where he passed fourteen years, and was honoured with the title of apostolic visitor. He was then recalled to Rome, to give an account of the eastern missions, and to correct the catechisms, &c. then printing for the use of the missionaries. When the

A MAN MAY BE INDEPENDENT WITHOUT POSSESSING WEALTH, AND WEALTHY WITHOUT INDEPENDENCE.

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French invaded Italy in 1798, he removed to Vienna; but he returned to Rome in 1801; was patronized by Pius VII.; wrote an account of his travels, and the state of Christianity in India; and died in 1806.

PAULINUS, patriarch of Aquileia in the eighth century, was born near Friuli, in 726. He was a zealous defender of the doctrine of the Trinity, and died in 804.—Another PAULINUS, born at Bourdeaux, in 353, having married a Spanish lady, who converted him, settled at Nola, of which he became bishop, and died in 439. He was a learned and liberal prelate, much esteemed by his contemporaries.

PAULLI, SIMON, a physician and naturalist, was born at Rostock, in 1603, and died at Copenhagen, in 1680. He wrote "Quadrupartitum Botanicum;" "Flora Danica;" "A Treatise against Tobacco and Tea," translated into English by Dr. James.

PAULMY, MARK ANTOYNE RENE DE VOYER, marquis de, minister of state, and a member of the French academy, was born at Valenciennes, in 1722. He collected one of the most magnificent libraries in Europe, which was sold to the count d'Artois, brother to Louis XVI. M. de Paulmy published "Melanges d'une grande Bibliothéque," 69 vols. 8vo., and a work entitled "Essays in the Style of those of Moutaigne," 9 vols. 8vo. Died, 1797.

PAULUS, JULIUS, a celebrated Roman lawyer, of the third century, who, being made an imperial counsellor, under Severus and Caracalla, distinguished himself by the boldness with which he delivered his opinions. Under Helio-gabalus he was banished; but the emperor Alexander Severus recalled him, raised him to the consular dignity, and appointed him pretorian prefect, after the death of Ulpius.

PAULUS, PETER, grand pensionary of Holland, was born in 1754. As a minister of the marine department he displayed great activity and intelligence; but having offended the stadtholder's government, he was removed from his situation in 1787, and retired into France. He afterwards returned, and held very important offices in the state. Died, 1798. Paulus was the author of a "Commentary on the Treaty of Utrecht," 3 vols.; a "Memoir on the Equality of Mankind;" and other works.

PAUSANIAS, the son of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, governed the kingdom for his nephew during his minority. Being discontented with his country, he entered into a secret treaty with the king of Persia; but this being discovered by the ephori, to avoid the punishment due to his treason, he fled into the temple of Minerva, which being held sacred, the Lacedemonians blocked it up with stones, the first of which was placed by Pausanias's mother. He was there starved to death, B. C. 474.

PAUSANIUS, a Greek topographical writer, who flourished during the reigns of Adrian and the Antonines. He taught at Athens, and afterwards at Rome, where he died. His "Descriptio Græciæ," a kind of journal of his travels, in which he describes every thing remarkable in Greece,

is still extant, and is a valuable work for the antiquarian.

PAUSIAS, a painter of Sicily, and the disciple of Pamphilus, flourished about 325 A. C. He was the first who applied colours to wood and ivory by fire, now called encaustic painting.

PAUW, CORNELIUS DE, a Dutch writer, was born at Amsterdam, in 1739. He was an ecclesiastic, and had a canonry in Germany, where he died in 1799. He was uncle to Anacharsis Cloots, who figured at the French Revolution, and his opinions were in some respects singular. His principal work is entitled "Recherches Philosophiques, sur les Grecs, les Américains, les Egyptiens et les Chinois," 7 vols. 8vo., a work of talent, but full of paradoxes and free opinions.

PEACHAM, HENRY, an ingenious writer of the 17th century, was born at North Mims, in Hertfordshire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He afterwards went to Italy, and while in that country studied painting, music, and the fine arts generally. His principal work, entitled "The Complete Gentleman," was once extremely popular. Besides this, he published "Miuerva Britannica;" "Thalia's Banquet;" "The Valley of Variety;" "The Worth of a Penny;" and "The Gentleman's Exercise." Died, about 1640.

PEACOCK, REGINALD, a learned and worthy prelate, was successively bishop of St. Asaph and Chichester, by the favour of Humphrey, the good duke of Gloucester. But he was deposed for resisting the papal authority, and denying transubstantiation; with other articles of the Roman catholic faith. He was obliged to recant his notions, and his books were publicly burnt; after which he was confined in Thorney abbey, where he died, in 1460.

PEARCE, ZACHARY, bishop of Rochester, a prelate of great learning and piety, was born in London, in 1690; was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge; became, successively, vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, dean of Winchester, bishop of Bangor, and bishop of Rochester. His principal works are, several editions of Longinus and Cicero; a "Review of Paradise Lost;" a "Commentary on the Four Evangelists," 4 vols.; and "Sermons," 4 vols. He left, among other charitable bequests, 5000*l.* to the college for clergymen's widows at Bromley.

PEARCE, NATHANIEL, a sailor, was born, in 1780, at Acton, near London. In 1805 he accompanied lord Valentia to Abyssinia; and being, by his own desire, left there, married, and enjoyed for many years the favour of the king. He died, on his journey to England, in 1830, at Alexandria. Though an uneducated man, Pearce was a shrewd observer, and has contributed much to our knowledge of the present state of the country in which he was domiciled.

PEARSON, JOHN, an eminent English prelate, was born at Snoring, in Norfolk, in 1612, and died bishop of Chester, in 1668. He is principally known by his valuable

BOASTING MAY GAIN APPLAUSE FROM FOOLS, BUT IT PUTS A WISE MAN TO THE EXPENSE OF A BLUSH.

THOUGH LOVE IS MORE ENDEARING THAN FRIENDSHIP, YET LOVES OF ANGEL MORE THAN FRIENDS.

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"Exposition of the Creed." He also wrote "Vindiciæ Ignatii, or a Defence of the Epistles of St. Ignatius," and other learned works.

PEARSON, MARGARET EOLINGTON, a lady distinguished for her skill in the art of enamelling, or painting on glass, was the daughter of Samuel Paterson, the bibliographer, and married an artist named Pearson, with whom she established a manufactory of stained glass at Hampstead. Some of her productions have scarcely ever been equalled, particularly her copies of Raphael's cartoons. Died, 1823.

PEARSON, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., was a native of Rotherham, in Yorkshire. He studied medicine in London, Edinburgh, and Leyden; was one of the physicians of St. George's hospital; and rendered essential benefit to the lovers of chemistry, by his experimental knowledge of the science. The component parts of Dr. James's febrile powders having been kept a profound secret, Dr. Pearson analysed the composition, and proved them to be composed solely of antimony and phosphate of lime. Died, 1828.

PECK, FRANCIS, a learned antiquary, was born at Stamford, in 1692. He took his several degrees in arts at Trinity college, Cambridge; became rector of Godeby, in Lincolnshire; obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln; and died in 1743. His principal publications are, "The Antiquarian Annals of Stamford;" "Deaderata Curiosa;" "Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell;" and "Memoirs of John Milton."

PECQUET, JOHN, a celebrated anatomist and physician, was born at Dieppe, and died at Paris in 1874. He discovered the thoracic duct, and the receptacle of the chyle, and traced the progress of the chyle into the left subclavian vein. He wrote "Experimenta Nova Anatomica," and other works.

PEDRO I., ANTONIO JOSE D'ALCANTARA, Dom, ex-emperor of Brazil, was the eldest son of John VI. king of Portugal, elder brother of Dom Miguel, and nephew to Ferdinand VII. king of Spain. He was born in 1798, and was taken in 1808, with the rest of the royal family, to Brazil. In 1817 he married Leopoldine, archduchess of Austria, daughter of the emperor Francis I., by whom he had five children, among whom was the present queen, Donna Maria. Leopoldine died in 1826; and in 1829 he married Amelia, princess of Leuchtenberg, the daughter of Eugene Beauharnois. On account of the events which led to Pedro's abdication of the crown of Brazil, in favour of his son, Pedro II., he embarked on board an English ship of war for Europe, in the spring of 1831, and arrived in London in July, as a private gentleman, bearing the title of duke of Braganza. Operations immediately commenced for displacing his brother, Dom Miguel, from the throne of Portugal, and many severe conflicts took place; at length, in July, 1832, the fleet of Pedro, under the command of admiral Napier, signally defeated that of Miguel; which event, with other successes of the Pedroite party, led to his brother's abandonment of the throne, and the accession

of Donna Maria. Dom Pedro died in 1834.

PEEL, SIR ROBERT, bart., third son of Mr. Peel, of Peel-cross, Lancashire, and father of the celebrated statesman who inherits his name and title, was born in 1750. This gentleman evinced, at a very early age, a quickness of perception and a spirit of enterprise which led to distinguished acts in the course of his useful life. In 1770 he devoted a great portion of his time to the improvement of machinery, and succeeded in the application of mechanical power to an extent which caused the abridgment of human labour, and added greatly to the facilities of commerce. Sir Robert embarked in the cotton trade in 1773, and carried on a manufactory at Bury with great success. From his earliest years he had encouraged a belief that a person had it in his power to attain eminence by industry and perseverance, and he spent many of his youthful nights in reading and study; so that he acquired a thorough knowledge of commercial and manufacturing subjects. In politics he adopted the sentiments of Mr. Pitt, and was a strenuous supporter of every measure which had for its object the commercial prosperity or the internal peace of the country. He was created a baronet in 1801. In the following year he brought a bill into parliament for ameliorating the condition of apprentices employed in the cotton and woollen trades. Sir Robert filled the office of vice-president of the Literary Fund, and was a governor of Christ's Hospital. He died, at his seat, Drayton Park, Staffordshire, in 1830.

PEELE, GEORGE, a dramatist and poet of the Elizabethan age, was a native of Devonshire, and was educated at Oxford, where he completed his degrees in arts in 1579. On coming to London he formed an acquaintance with Shakspere, Johnson, and other dramatic writers, and wrote for the stage. He wrote five plays, which were well received; also, some pastoral and other poems. There is a scarce book still extant, entitled, "The merry cancelled Jest of George Peele, &c." He died about 1598.

PEGGE, SAMUEL, LL.D. an eminent divine and antiquary, was born at Chesterfield, in 1704, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1731 he was presented to the living of Godmersham, in Kent, and in 1751, to Whittington, in Staffordshire, to which was added the rectory of Brindle, in Lancashire, which he exchanged for that of Heath. He obtained also two prebends, one in Lichfield cathedral, and the other in Lincoln. His principal works are "Dissertations on Anglo-Saxon Remains;" "The Life of Robert Grossetete, bishop of Lincoln;" "Anonymiana; or ten centuries of observations." He also contributed numerous papers to the Archæologia and the Gentleman's Magazine. Died, 1796.—His son, SAMUEL, a barrister, was born in 1731, and died in 1800, groom of the King's bedchamber. He was the author of "Curialia," and "Anecdotes of the English Language."—Sir CHRISTOPHER PEGGE, the son of the last-mentioned, practised many

REVERENCE TO A PARENT IS A CHILD'S FIRST DUTY, AND A PARENT'S APPROBATION IS A CHILD'S SWEETEST REWARD.

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years with great success as a physician at Oxford, where he held the regius professorship in medicine. Died, 1825.

PEIRESC, NICOLAS CLAUDE FABRI, a learned Frenchman, was born at Beaugency, in 1580, and distinguished himself by his application to the study of antiquities, and a display of extraordinary abilities, while at the Jesuit's college, at Avignon. He afterwards fixed his residence at Padua, and made himself master of the mathematics, and of the Hebrew, Samaritan, Syriac, and Arabic languages. In 1605 he visited England, and became acquainted with Camden, and other English literati. In 1607 he was admitted a senator at Aix, and in 1618 he obtained the abbey of Guistres, in Guenne, where he continued to employ himself in literary and scientific pursuits till his death, in 1637.

PEIROUS, PHILIP PICOT, baron de la, an eminent naturalist, was born at Toulouse, in 1744. Until the breaking out of the Revolution he had employed himself in travelling and making scientific researches, which he communicated to the public in a work on fossils, &c., and in various memoirs on the plants and minerals of the Pyrenean mountains. In 1790 he was appointed one of the administrators of the district of Toulouse; but during the tyranny of Robespierre he suffered eighteen months' imprisonment. He subsequently resumed his scientific labours; and was successively nominated inspector of mines, and professor of natural history at the central school of Toulouse. In 1800 he was appointed mayor of Toulouse, which office he held till 1808; and during his administration he founded a botanic garden, public libraries, a museum, and other important establishments. Died, 1818.

PELAGIUS, a British ecclesiastic of the fifth century, whose real name was **MORGAN**, which he changed for the corresponding Greek term, signifying "born of the sea." He is said to have been abbot of Bangor; and, about the year 400, he went to Rome, where he opposed the doctrines of St. Augustine, respecting original sin, irresistible grace, and eternal election; asserting the possibility of man's being saved by his own merits. Accompanied by his countryman, Celestius, he went to Palestine, and met with a kind reception from the bishop of Jerusalem. In the meantime, Augustine and Jerome attacked his tenets with great severity, and the council of Carthage condemned his opinions as heretical. At the accession of pope Zosimus he took Pelagius and Celestius under his protection, but he afterwards turned against them, and instigated the emperor to persecute their followers. The time and place of his death are alike uncertain.

PELL, JOHN, an English divine and very eminent mathematician; born, 1610; died, 1685; leaving very numerous and valuable treatises on the mathematics.

PELLEGRIN, SIMON JOSEPH, a French poet and ecclesiastic, was born at Marseilles, in 1668, and died in 1748. He wrote several pieces for the stage, and some poems.

PELLERIN, JOSEPH, a French antiquary, who was commissary-general, and clerk of the marine, at Paris, where he died at the

age of ninety-nine, in 1782. He published ten volumes in quarto on the subject of medals; and his cabinet, which was one of the richest in Europe, was purchased by the king of France.

PELLETIER, CLAUDE LE, a French financier, was born at Paris, in 1630. He succeeded Colbert as comptroller of the finances in 1683. Six years afterwards he resigned his place, and in 1697 he retired from court to lead a life of study and devotion. The quay at Paris which bears his name was built by him. Died, 1711.

PELLETIER, BERNARD, an ingenious French chemist, was born at Bayonne, in 1761, and died of a consumption, brought on by inhaling oxymuriatic acid gas, in 1797. He made a number of discoveries, the particulars of which were communicated to the public in the *Journal of Natural History*, of which he was the principal conductor.

PELLISSON-FONTANIER, PAUL, an eminent French writer, was born at Beziers, in 1624. He was bred to the law, and, at the age of twenty-one, published, "A Commentary on the Institutes of Justinian." In 1652 he became secretary to the king, and in the same year he published the "History of the French Academy," which procured him the extraordinary honour of being admitted a member of that learned body, though at the time there was no vacancy. The minister Fouquet appointed him master of the accounts at Montpellier; but when that statesman was disgraced, Pellisson was sent to the Bastille, where he remained four years. On recovering his liberty, he attended the king, as historiographer, in his expedition against Holland. After this, he abjured the protestant religion, entered into orders, and obtained several benefices. He was the author of *Reflexions sur les differens de la Religion*; and other works. Died, 1693.

PELLOUTIER, SIMON, an historian, was born at Lelpic, in 1624. He became pastor of the French church at Berlin, counsellor to the consistory, and librarian of the academy. He wrote a work replete with curious and learned research, entitled "Histoire des Celtes."

PELOPIDAS, a valiant and patriotic Theban general, was the friend of Epaminondas and the associate of his victories. When the Spartans conquered Thebes, Pelopidas went to Athens, where he assembled his exiled countrymen; with whom he returned, seized upon Thebes, and expelled the invaders. Afterwards he defeated the Lacedemonians at Tegyra, and shared with Epaminondas the victory of Leuctra. Pelopidas being sent ambassador to Alexander, the tyrant of Phœria, was thrown into prison; but on the appearance of Epaminondas he obtained his release. He went next to the court of Persia; and, after his return, commanded the forces sent to the relief of Thessaly, where he fell, A.D. 364.

PEMBERTON, HENRY, a learned physician and mathematician, was born in London, in 1694; studied under Boerhaave, at Leyden; became intimately acquainted with Sir Isaac Newton and other eminent men, and was himself much distinguished for his

THERE IS NO TRUER MARK OF A LITTLE MIND, THAN THE SERVILE IMITATION OF OTHERS; YET, ALAS! HOW COMMON.

THERE IS NO CONDITION SO LOW, BUT MAY HAVE HOPES; NOR ANY SO HIGH, THAT IS OUT OF THE REACH OF FEAR.

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scientific acquirements. He became professor of medicine in Gresham college, and an active member of the Royal Society. His principal works are, "A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy;" "Lectures on Chemistry;" and "Observations on Poetry." Died, 1771.

PENN, WILLIAM, an English admiral, was born at Bristol, in 1621. He commanded the fleet, and Venables the land forces, at the taking of Jamaica in 1655. After the restoration he served under the duke of York, in the successful battle with the Dutch fleet in 1664, for which he was knighted. He died at Wanstead, in Essex, in 1670.

PENN, WILLIAM, the founder and legislator of Pennsylvania, was the son of the preceding, and born in London, in 1644. He was educated at Christchurch college, Oxford, and there imbibed the principles of Quakerism, which he afterwards publicly professed. This was considered by Sir William as a heinous offence; and, finding his son inflexibly adhered to that plainness of speech and deportment, which are the distinguishing characteristics of the sect, he on two occasions drove him from his family; yet after awhile, becoming convinced of his integrity, he permitted him to return; though he never openly countenanced him, neither would he use his interest to get him released, when imprisoned for his attendance at religious meetings. In the twenty-fourth year of his age, Penn first appeared as a minister and an author; and it was on account of his second essay, entitled the "Sandy Foundation Shaken," that he was imprisoned in the Tower, where he remained seven months, during which time he wrote his most celebrated work, "No Cross, no Crown," and finally obtained his release from confinement by an exculpatory vindication, under the title of "Innocency with her open Face." In 1679 Sir William died, fully reconciled to his son, and leaving him a plentiful estate. Penn now devoted himself to a steady perseverance in the propagation of his opinions; and from that time published a great variety of tracts, and travelled much in Holland and Germany to support the cause of Quakerism. In 1681 Charles II. in consideration of the services of his father, and sundry debts due to him from the crown at the time of his decease, granted Mr. Penn and his heirs, by letters-patent, the province lying on the west side of the river Delaware, in North America, and made them absolute proprietors and governors of that country. The name too was changed, in honour of Penn, from the New Netherlands to Pennsylvania. Upon this, he published "A Brief Account of the Province of Pennsylvania," proposing an easy purchase of lands, and good terms of settlement to such as were inclined to remove thither. In 1682 he embarked for his new colony; in the following year he founded Philadelphia; nor did he cease to watch over its interests with a paternal eye till his death, which happened in 1718.

PENNANT, THOMAS, an eminent naturalist and antiquary, was born at Downing, the family seat in Flintshire, in 1726. After travelling over England, he went abroad,

and was introduced to Voltaire, Buffon, Linnæus, and other eminent men. In 1750 he published the "British Zoology," a work of considerable merit. In 1771 appeared his "Tour in Scotland," which was followed, at different periods, by a great number of ingenious performances, as, "Arctic Zoology;" "A View of Hindostan;" "An Account of London," various Tours, &c. He also published his "Literary Memoirs;" and at the time of his death, in 1798, was engaged on a description of India, of which one volume was printed.

PENNICUIK, ALEXANDER, a Scotch physician, was born in 1652, at New-hall near Edinburgh, and after spending his youth abroad, returned and died in his own country, in 1722. He wrote a "Topographical Description of Tweeddale," and a number of poems characteristic of the manners of the gentry and peasantry in his time. He is also said to have given to Allan Ramsay the plot of his Gentle Shepherd, the scenes of which were laid on his estate of New-hall.

PENRY, or AP HENRY, JOHN, a violent puritan, better known by his assumed name, Martin Marprelate, was born in Wales in 1559, and educated at Peter-house, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he took his degree of master of arts, and entered into orders. In the controversy between the puritans and the hierarchy, he wrote some scandalous libels against the church, under the assumed name of Martin Marprelate, for which he was tried, condemned, and executed, in 1593.

PEPUSCH, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a musician, was born at Berlin, in 1667, and gave early proofs of his genius for the science. After obtaining considerable reputation in his native place, he came to England, took his doctor's degree in music at Oxford, and was very successful as a composer for the stage. Though he had the good fortune to acquire a handsome competency by marrying Signora de l'Epine, an opera singer, he continued to follow music as a profession till his death, in 1752. He was the author of a very valuable treatise "On Harmony."

PEPYS, SAMUEL, secretary to the admiralty in the reign of Charles II. and James II., was born at Bampton, in Huntingdonshire; received his education at St. Paul's school and at Magdalen college, Cambridge; and being patronized by Montagu, afterwards the earl of Sandwich, accompanied him as secretary, in the fleet that was sent to bring back Charles II. He was in high favour with the monarch, and introduced many important improvements into the navy. On the accession of William and Mary he resigned, and published his "Memoirs" relating to the navy, which is a very valuable work. But, independent of his great skill and experience in naval affairs, he was well informed in history, painting, sculpture, architecture, &c.; such indeed was his reputation, that in 1684 he was elected president of the Royal Society. But that which has most contributed to give an interest to the name of Pepys of late years, is the recent publication of his very amusing and instructive "Diary," which, besides illustrating his own prudent and wary cha-

VIRTUE GOES NOT AS WIND, NOR DISCRETION BY YEARS; FOR THERE ARE OLD FOOLS AND YOUNG COUNSELLORS.

TRUTH IS A FLOWER THAT NEVER DIES, A STATE THAT FEARS NO FORTUNE, AND A FORT THAT YIELDS NO DANGER.

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racter with extreme fidelity and naivete, affords a most curious and instructive picture of the court of Charles II., and the habits, manners, and conduct of the people at large. He died in 1703.

PERCEVAL, JOHN, first earl of Egmont, was born at Barton, in Yorkshire, in 1683. At the accession of George I. he was created baron Perceval, and in 1733 was made earl of Egmont. He was a principal promoter of the settlement of Georgia, in America; and died in 1748.—His son, JOHN, second earl of Egmont, was born at Westminster, in 1711; filled a situation in the household of the prince of Wales, and that of joint postmaster-general; was in 1762 created an English peer by the title of lord Lovel and Holland; was made first lord of the admiralty in 1763; and died in 1770.

PERCEVAL, the Right Hon. SPENCER, second son of the preceding, was born in 1762; was educated at Harrow and Cambridge; practised as a chancery barrister; and attached himself at his onset in political life to the system of Mr. Pitt, who brought him into parliament for Northampton. Mr. Perceval's knowledge of finance opened to him a field for promotion; he was appointed one of the counsellors for the crown, and soon became solicitor-general, and, in 1802, attorney-general. He advocated the union of England with Ireland, but was against concession to the Catholics.—In short, he was a firm supporter of the measures of ministers during the life of Pitt, and sat on the opposition side during the administration of Fox; at whose decease, in 1807, he obtained a place in the cabinet as chancellor of the exchequer, and also that of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He was supposed to have the lead in the cabinet, although he did not then hold the office of first lord of the treasury, but to this he succeeded at the death of the duke of Portland in 1809. It was very generally considered that he held the office *pro tempore*, until the marquis Wellesley should return from his embassy to Spain; but when the latter did return, Mr. Perceval still managed to retain his place. When the prince regent took the reins of government into his own hands, he confirmed Mr. Perceval in his office, and the marquis Wellesley resigned that of minister for foreign affairs, telling the prince he would willingly act *with* Perceval, but not *under* him. Mr. Perceval kept his exalted station only a short period; for on the 11th of May, 1812, he was shot on entering the lobby of the House of Commons, by a person named Bellingham, who avowed that he had been waiting with the view of destroying lord Leveson Gower, late ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg. Thus the unfortunate minister fell a victim to the misdirected vengeance of a man who conceived himself injured by the conduct of another member of the government, for whom he had mistaken him. The assassin was found guilty, and executed on the 18th of the same month.

PERCIVAL, THOMAS, an eminent physician and miscellaneous writer, was born at Warrington, in Lancashire, in 1740. After studying at Edinburgh and Leyden,

he settled at Manchester, and there founded a literary and philosophical society, of which he was chosen president. Among his works are, "Medical Ethics;" "Moral and Literary Dissertations;" and "A Father's instructions to his Children." Died, 1804.

PERCY, THOMAS, an eminent prelate, related to the Northumberland family, was born in 1728, at Bridgenorth, in Shropshire; was educated at Christchurch college, Oxford; became chaplain in ordinary to the king; was next promoted to the deanery of Carlisle; and, in 1782, advanced to the bishopric of Dromore, in Ireland, where he died in 1811. His principal works are, "The Hermit of Markworth," a poem; "The Reliques of English Poetry;" some translations from the Chinese; a translation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities, &c.

PERDICCAS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, after whose death he aspired to the crown of Macedonia, to accomplish which design he divorced his wife, and espoused Cleopatra, sister of Alexander. His project being discovered by Antigonus, he entered into a league with Craterus and Ptolemy, governor of Egypt, against Perdiccas, who marched to Memphis, but was slain in his tent by some of his soldiers, B.C. 322.

PERGOLESI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a distinguished musician, was born at Casoria, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1704, and died in 1737. He is called the Domenico of music, and according to the opinion of his countrymen, no one ever excelled him in musical expression. Among his most celebrated works are, the "Stabat Mater;" "Olimpiade," an opera; "Orfeo e Euridice;" and "Salva Regina."

PEREFIXE, HARDOUN DE BEAUMONT, a French historian and divine, was born at Paris, in 1605; studied at Poitiers and his native city; acquired great popularity as preacher; and was appointed preceptor to Louis XIV. In 1648 he was raised to the see of Rhodéz; in 1682 he was made archbishop of Paris; and he died in 1670. His "Life of Henry IV." is a work of great merit.

PEREIRE, JACOB RODRIGUEZ, a native of Estremadura, in Spain, was the first who practised in France the art of teaching the deaf and dumb. His method of instructing was quite different to that of the abbe l'Epée; but it was considered so good, that Louis XV. bestowed on him a pension of 500 francs. He wrote several treatises on the subject; and died in 1780.

PERICLES, one of the most illustrious statesmen of Greece, was a native of Athens, who flourished about five centuries before Christ. Having gained the confidence of the people, he effected a revolution in the state, by reducing the authority of the Areopagus, and banishing Cimon, with some other powerful men of the republic. He then led the Athenians against the Sicyonians, the Samians, and Lacedaemonians; but at last the people, forgetful of their obligations to Pericles, condemned him to pay an exorbitant fine, for having advised the war in which they had gained so much glory. He was, however, soon reinstated, and maintained himself at the

LIFE'S SMALLEST MISERIES ARE, PERHAPS, ITS WORST; GREAT SUFFERINGS HAVE GREAT STRENGTH TO BEAR THEM.

PLEASE BE A GAMB FOR WHICH IT IS IN VAIN TO TRY; IF MANY WANT BEYOND YOU, OR YOU'D NEVER FIND IT.

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head of public affairs till his death, B. C. 429.

PERIER, JAMES CONSTANTINE and **CHARLES**, brothers, two eminent French mechanics. They were natives of Paris; and being engaged in hydraulic inventions, the former made repeated visits to England to examine the steam engines, and other important machines invented or improved in this country. During the revolutionary war 1200 pieces of cannon were cast at their establishment at Chaillot, under the direction of Monge: they also erected a foundry of cannon for the navy, at Liege; and at one period no less than ninety-three establishments were owned by them. They were, in fact, the greatest manufacturers in France, particularly of steam-engines; and J. C. Perier, who was a member of the Academy, wrote an "Essay on Steam Engines." He died in 1818.

PERIER, CASIMIR, a celebrated French banker, and subsequently a statesman, was born at Grenoble in 1777. He at first entered the army, and served with reputation in the campaigns of Italy (1799 and 1800), but on the death of his father, a respectable merchant, abandoned the profession of arms for commercial business. In 1802 he established a banking-house in company with his brother, Scipio Perier, in the management of which he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the most difficult and important questions of public credit and finance. At the revolution of 1830, he took a decided part in favour of the national liberties; was subsequently chosen president of the chambers, and finally formed one of the first cabinet of the new king, without holding the portfolio of any department. In March, 1831, he succeeded Lafitte as president of the council; and died, of cholera, in May, 1832.

PERIGNON, DOMINIQUE CATHELINÉ DE, a peer and marshal of France, was born at Grenoble, in 1754. He succeeded Dugommier as commander of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees; and on the conclusion of the peace with Spain he was nominated ambassador at Madrid, where he signed an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance between France and Spain in 1796. He subsequently distinguished himself in the army of Italy, and in 1808 he replaced Jourdan as commander of the French at Naples. After the second restoration of Louis XVIII. he was appointed to the first military division, and was made a peer of France. Died, 1819.

PERON, FRANCIS, a French voyager and naturalist, was born in 1775, at Cerilly; entered the army in 1792, but having lost an eye in the service, quitted it in 1795; studied natural history after his discharge; was appointed, in 1800, zoologist to the expedition which was sent to the Australian ocean; and died in 1810. He was the author of "Observations sur l'Anthropologie," and "Voyage de Decouvertes aux Terres Australes."

PEROUSE, JOHN FRANCIS GALAUP DE LA, a French circumnavigator, was born in 1741, at Albi, in Languedoc, and entered at an early age into the naval service of

his country. In 1789 he commanded an expedition against the British settlements in Hudson's Bay, and destroyed the trading establishments there. The French government having resolved on the prosecution of a voyage of discovery, fitted out two vessels for that purpose, and in 1785 M. de la Perouse proceeded with them to the South Sea; and in March, 1788, he sent home an account of his progress. From that period, however, nothing more was heard of him, though every pains were taken to gain some clue relative to the course they had taken, and if possible, what catastrophe had befallen the ships and their crews. Till within these few years the whole was a perfect mystery; but it is now known that both vessels were lost on different islands of the New Hebrides, and that every soul on board perished.

PERRAULT, CLAUDE, a celebrated French architect, was born at Paris in 1613. He forsook the practice of physic to study the fine arts, particularly architecture, in which he rose to great eminence, and constructed many noble works, the principal of which is the facade of the Louvre. He published a translation of Vitruvius, with notes; a work "On the five Orders of Architecture;" "Medical Essays," and "Memoirs of the Natural History of Animals." Died, 1688.

PERRAULT, CHARLES, brother of the preceding, was born in 1628. He for some time practised as a barrister, but afterwards became comptroller-general of the royal buildings, in which situation he contributed to the foundation of the Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. He was admitted into the French academy in 1671; soon after which he had a famous controversy with Boileau, respecting the comparative merits of the ancients and moderns; Perrault maintaining the superiority of the latter, and Boileau as vigorously asserting that of the former. This dispute was carried on with great asperity and personal rudeness, on both sides. The work by which Perrault is best known, is entitled "The History of illustrious Men of the Age of Louis XIV." Died, 1703.

PERRIER, FRANCIS, a French painter and engraver, celebrated for his antique statues and bas-reliefs. Died, 1660.

PERRIER, CHARLES, a French writer, called by Menage "The prince of Lyric poets." Died, 1692.

PERRIN, P. N., an eminent merchant, of Troyes, born in 1751. In 1789 he was member for Del'Aube to the National Convention, where he exhibited a true but moderated love of liberty. He contracted to supply the republic with five millions of francs' worth of cotton cloth. Being accused, in 1793, of jobbing, he was condemned to be exposed publicly for six hours, and finally to the galleys for twelve years. This unjust sentence (reversed with reparation to his surviving family, after the fall of Robespierre), caused him to die with grief.

PERRON, JAMES DAVY DU, a cardinal eminent for great natural abilities and acquired knowledge, was born in 1556. His studies were theological and polemical, and

SHUT YOUR EARS EQUALLY AGAINST THE MAN WHO FLATTERS YOU, OR CONDEMNNS OTHERS, WITHOUT REASON.

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his controversial talents so great, that none durst dispute with him. He obtained at length the place of reader to Henry III., and distinguished himself greatly by his speeches and his writings till his death in 1618.

PERRONET, JOHN RODOLPHUS, director of the bridges and roads of France, was born in 1706, and died at Paris in 1794. To him France is indebted for the construction of many noble bridges, particularly those of Neuilly, Nemours, Pont St. Mayence, and Louis XVI. at Paris; and while under his management, the roads and canals of France were also greatly improved.

PERROT, NICHOLAS, sieur d'Abancourt, celebrated for his excellent translations into French of the Greek and Latin classics. Born 1666; died, 1694.

PERRY, JOHN, an English engineer, who, after having been in the navy, went to Russia on the invitation of Peter the Great, but in 1712 returned to England, and was engaged in stopping the Dagenham breach in Essex; of which he published an account. He was also the author of the "Present State of Russia." Died, 1733.

PERRY, JAMES, an able political writer, known for many years as the editor and proprietor of the "Morning Chronicle," was born at Aberdeen, in 1753, and educated at the high-school and university of that city. He came to London in 1777, and was engaged as a writer in "The General Advertiser" and "London Evening Post." In 1782 he projected, and for a time edited, the "European Magazine;" but this he quitted for the "Gazetteer," with an express stipulation that he was to be left to the free exercise of his own judgment and political opinions in the conducting of it. Up to this period it had been the custom for a single person to furnish an abstract of the nightly parliamentary debates; but Mr. Perry employed a succession of reporters for that purpose, and thus introduced the practice which is at present adopted. He subsequently became sole editor and proprietor of "The Morning Chronicle," which he conducted in such a manner, that Mr. Pitt and Lord Shelburne, in order to make use of his influence, offered him a seat in parliament. This, however, he refused; and continued to edit his paper (which was regarded as a sort of official organ of the Whig opposition) till the illness which preceded his death, in 1821.

PERSEUS or **PERSES**, son of Philip, king of Macedonia. He declared war against the Romans, but was defeated, near Padiua, by Paulus Æmilius, in 168 B.C. From thence he fled to Samothracia, where he was taken prisoner, and brought to Rome in triumph.

PERSIUS, FLACIUS AULUS, a Roman satirical poet, was born A.D. 34, at Volterra, in Etruria, and died in 62, aged twenty-eight. His six "Satires," which present a picture of prevailing corruption, are distinguished for vigour, conciseness, and austerity of tone. They have been frequently translated into English.

PERUGINO, PIETRO VANDUCCI, founder

of the Roman school of painting, was born in 1446, and received the rights of citizenship in Perugia, whence his surname. He was the pupil of Andrea Verocchio, and the master of Raphael. His pictures have much grace, and are particularly successful in female and youthful figures, but his outlines are often incorrect. Died, 1521.

PERUZZI, BALTHASAR, an eminent painter and architect, born in 1481, at Accajano. He went to Rome, was patronized by Alexander VI., and particularly distinguished himself by his able management of the chiar-oscuro, and his imitations of basso-relievo, in his architectural views. He died, by poison, in 1536.

PESELIER, CHARLES STEPHEN, a French writer, was born at Paris in 1712. He was bred to the law, and became assistant to a farmer-general; notwithstanding which he found time to compose some pieces of poetry, particularly fables, and comedies. He was also the author of "Lectures on Education," &c. Died, 1763.

PESCENNIUS NIGER, CAIUS, a Roman emperor, was a native of Aquino. He was appointed governor of Syria, and commander of the legions in Asia, by Commodus; and on the death of Pertinax, in 193, the troops of Pescennius appointed him emperor. He was defeated at Issus, in 196, and was killed by some soldiers, while on his flight to the Parthian dominions.

PESTALOZZI, HENRY, a practical philosopher, celebrated for having introduced a new method of education, was born at Zurich, in Switzerland, in 1745. After having studied theology and jurisprudence, he relinquished his views with respect to the church and the bar, and adopted from Immanuel the employment of a teacher. Having become acquainted with the moral wretchedness of the lowest classes, he began a career of instruction by the admission of the children of paupers into his house; and, in 1798, the directory of Switzerland invited him to establish a house of education at Stanz, where he became the kind and attentive instructor of eighty poor children. War destroyed this establishment, and Pestalozzi then took charge of a school at Burgdorf, where he also received pupils, who paid for their instruction, so that he was enabled to employ able assistants. This institution flourished, and, in 1804, he removed it to Yverdon, where he occupied the castle given to him by government. Pestalozzi's method turns on the idea of communicating all instruction by immediate address to the sensations or conceptions, and effecting the formation of the child by constantly calling all his powers into exercise. He composed several works illustrative of his plans; and closed a long life of labours for the benefit of society, in 1827.

PETAVIUS, DIONYSIUS, or DENIS PETAU, a French Jesuit of great erudition, born at Orleans, in 1563; died, 1632. He published "The Works of Synesius," and "of Chrysostom;" but is most highly celebrated, even at the present day, for an excellent work, entitled "Rationarium Temporum," which is an abridgment of universal history, from the earliest times down to

IF YOU LOVE CONVERSATION, SPEAK NOT IN COMPANY OF SUBJECTS WHICH INTEREST NO ONE BUT YOURSELF.

TO CONNECT THE INTERNAL OBJECT WITH THE INTERNAL FACULTIES, IS THE SWIFTEST PRINCIPLE OF INSTRUCTION.

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1632, digested in a chronological order, and supported throughout by reference to proper authorities.

PETER III., king of Arragon, succeeded his father, James I., in 1276. Having married the daughter of Mainfroy, king of Sicily, he resolved to make himself master of that island, and, to effect his purpose, contrived the horrid massacre of the "Sicilian vespers," or the murder of all the French in the island at the hour of vespers, on Easter-day, in 1282. For this crime, pope Martin IV. excommunicated Peter and the Sicilians, and laid Arragon under an interdict. He died in 1285.

PETER THE CRUEL, king of Castile, succeeded his father Alphonsus XI., in 1350, at the age of sixteen. He commenced his reign by several wanton acts of barbarity. Having married the daughter of Philip, duke of Bourbon, he repudiated her three days after, and sent her to prison, that he might renew his connexion with Maria de Padilla, his former mistress. His cruelties provoked his subjects to take up arms against him in 1366, and they placed at their head Henry of Transtamare, his natural brother, who slew Philip in battle, in 1369.

PETER THE HERMIT, a French officer, of Amiens, who, quitting the military profession, made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land about 1093. Being incited by the difficulties and dangers he had undergone in his progress, and witnessing the deplorable situation of the few Christians residing in that country, he preached up that crusade for the recovery of Palestine from the infidels, which precipitated the whole strength of Christendom into the plains of Syria, there to fall by the sword of the Saracens, or to perish with hunger and disease. Peter himself led the first irregular band of crusaders, amounting to about three hundred thousand men, and displayed great personal courage at the storming of Jerusalem; and having so far witnessed the accomplishment of his undertaking, returned to his native country, where he founded the abbey of Noll-moutier, and died in 1113.

PETER ALEXIEVITSCH, usually styled **PETER THE GREAT**, czar of Russia, was born in 1672; and in 1696 he obtained the sole authority, on the death of his brother Ivan, with whom he had before associated in the government of the empire. After having suppressed a conspiracy of the Strelitzes against his life, in which he displayed much personal courage, he travelled in foreign countries, setting out on this celebrated journey, not in the character of czar, but as a member of an embassy, which was to visit foreign courts, according to the old Russian custom. At Amsterdam he worked, *incognito*, in a Dutch ship-yard, went to the village of Saardam, where he appeared in the dress of his own country, and caused himself to be enrolled among the workmen, under the name of Peter Michaeloff. Here he lived in a little hut for seven weeks, made his own bed, and prepared his own food, corresponded with his ministers at home, and laboured at the same time in ship-building. Induced, by his love for the sea, to accept the invitation of king William III., to visit Lon-

don, he resided there in the royal ship-yard, and often declared that, if he were not czar of Russia, he would be an English admiral. Having proceeded to Vienna, he there received intelligence of a new rebellion of the Strelitzes, on which he returned home, crushed the insurrection, and visited the rebels with all the severity that a despotic tribunal could suggest. In 1700 he entered upon a war with Sweden, which lasted till 1721. At the commencement of it he was repeatedly defeated, at Narva and other places; but he at length acquired the ascendancy, gained a decisive victory at Pultowa, and wrested several provinces from the Swedes. The history of his life and reign, however, is so eventful as to defy abridgment into any reasonable limits. The most striking passages of it are his travels, studies, and personal fatigues, for the attaining of knowledge in civil and military affairs, and the improvement of his subjects; his introduction of arts and sciences, a naval force and commerce with foreign nations; his many reformations in church and state, the army, and the customs and manners of his people; his wars with the Swedes, Turks, Tartars, and Persians; victories by sea and land, acquisitions of territory, and increase of power; his regard to genius and merit, and his severe justice on offenders against the laws. All these very justly entitle him to the appellation he obtained, of "Father of his Country," which he left to lament his death, Jan. 28, 1725. It has been truly remarked, that Peter was a man of powerful and original genius, who did every thing himself, and was never the instrument of others. His ardour was joined with prudence, resolution, and a generous humanity; and if he suffered himself to be swayed, as he often did, by passion and prejudice, it may fairly be attributed to his defective education, and the position in which he was placed.

PETER, commonly called the Wild Boy, was found in the woods near Hameln, in Hanover, in 1725. He was supposed to be then about twelve years of age, and had subsisted in those woods upon the bark of trees, leaves, berries, &c. for a considerable time. In the following year he was brought to England by order of queen Caroline, but he could never be brought to speak. He was placed under the care of a farmer at North Church, in Hertfordshire, where he lived on a stipend of 35*l.* a year allowed by government. Notwithstanding his living so long in a savage state, and his being quite an idiot, he was harmless and tractable. Died, 1785.

PETERS, known, an English fanatic, was born at Povey, in Cornwall, in 1599, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, from whence he was expelled for irregular behaviour. He afterwards went on the stage, where he acquired that buffoonery which subsequently distinguished him in the pulpit. He was for some time lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, London; but afterwards joined the Independents, and went to America. At the beginning of the rebellion he returned to London, where he became a zealous preacher in the cause of the parliament, and an active promoter of the king's death. For this he was tried and executed,

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with the regicides, in 1660. Some of his Discourses, and his "Last Legacy to his Daughter," have been printed.

**PETHION, DE VILLENEUVE, JE-
ROME**, a French revolutionary statesman, originally an advocate at Chartres, was chosen deputy, by the tiers état of that city, to the states-general, and, December, 1790, was elected president of the national assembly. In June following, he became president of the criminal tribunal of Paris, and was made mayor, November, 1791. He became the first president of the national convention, but excited the jealousy of Robespierre, and was included in the proscription of the Girondists, May, 1793. He escaped to the department of Calvados, but, some time after, his body was found in a field, half devoured by wolves, and it was supposed that he had perished from hunger.

PETION, ALEXANDRE, president of the southern parts of the island of Hayti, was a mulatto, and received his education in the military school of Paris. Being a man of cultivated understanding and attractive manners, and moreover, well instructed in the art of war, he served in the French, and afterwards in the Haytian armies, with success and reputation. He was in high credit as a skillful engineer, in which capacity he rendered the most essential services to Toussaint and Dessalines; and, assisted by the English, they at length, in 1804, expelled the French from the island. After a variety of struggles for superiority between Christophe, the lieutenant and successor of Dessalines, Petion was elected president, in 1807, and retained his office, in spite of all opposition, till his death, in 1818, when he was succeeded by general Boyer.

PETIS DE LA CROIX, FRANCIS, a French scholar, was born in 1654. He became secretary, and interpreter of the oriental languages, to the king of France, in which offices he succeeded his father. He also undertook several voyages into the East, and in 1692 was made Arabic professor in the royal college. He died in 1713. His "Persian Tales" were first published in 1732, in 5 vols. His other works are, "The History of Timur Bec," 4 vols. 12mo.; "The State of the Ottoman Empire," 3 vols. 12mo.; and "The History of Genghis Khan."

PETIT, PATER, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Montlucon, in 1698, and died in 1677. He wrote treatises "On the Compass of Proportion;" "On the Construction and Use of the Calibre of Artillery;" "On Sight;" "On Comets," &c.

PETIT, PETER, a physician, was born at Paris, in 1617. He was a member of the academy of Paulus, and died in 1687. He wrote some Latin poems of merit, particularly one entitled "Codrus."

PETIT, ANTHONY, a French anatomist, was born in 1708, at Orleans; and in 1760 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He was appointed inspector of military hospitals, and professor of anatomy and surgery in the king's garden. Died, 1794.

PETITOT, JOHN, an unrivalled painter in enamel, was born at Geneva, in 1607.

He visited England, where he was greatly patronized by Charles I.; after whose death he went to France, and was employed by Louis XIV. He painted the face and hands, and his brother-in-law, Bordier, added the drapery. Died, 1691.

PETITOT, CLAUDE BERNARD, director-general of the university of Paris, was born at Dijon, in 1773. He was appointed chief of the bureau of public instruction of the prefecture of the Seine, in 1800; became a member of the royal council of the university in 1821; and died in 1823. He was the author of three tragedies; and the translator of the tragedies of Alfieri, the novels of Cervantes, &c.

PETIT-THOUARS, ALBERT DU, a distinguished French botanist, who was for more than twenty years director of the royal nursery of Boule, and a member of the Institute, &c. He was the author of "Mélanges des Botaniques;" "Dialogues sur l'Histoire Naturelle," &c. Died, 1831.

PETIVER, JAMES, an English botanist, who was apothecary to the charter-house, and died in 1718. He was fellow of the royal society, and made so great a collection of rare and curious plants, animals, and insects, that Sir Hans Sloane, who afterwards purchased it, offered him in his lifetime 4000*l.* for his collection. He was the author of several botanical works.

**PETRARCH, or PETRARCA, FRAN-
CESCO**, one of the most celebrated Italian poets, was born at Arezzo, in 1304. On account of the dissensions which raged in his native country, his father removed with him to Avignon, and afterwards to Carpentras, where Petrarch received his education, which was completed at Montpellier and Bologna. He was intended for the law; but Cicero and Virgil had more charms for him than Justinian. On the death of his parents he enrolled himself in the clerical order, but not being much confined by the duties of his several benefices, he followed the impulse of his genius, which led him to literary pursuits. Having brought to light Cicero's "Epistolæ Familiæres," and formed a collection of manuscripts with great labour, one of the first places is due to him among the restorers of ancient literature. Having settled at Avignon, he became inspired with a lasting passion for the beautiful Laura de Noves; but though he poured forth his tributary odes and sonnets to her charms, he failed to gain the object of his affections. After having travelled in the vain hope of moderating his love, he settled at Vaucluse, a romantic spot, where he wrote some of his finest works. His literary reputation attracted the regard of princes; he was invited to Paris, to Naples, and to Rome; and received the laurel crown in the latter city, wherein the title and prerogatives of poet-laureate were revived, after a lapse of 1200 years. In 1348 his feelings were deeply wounded by the death of Laura, who appears to have fallen a sacrifice to the pestilence, then raging throughout Europe, and which also deprived him of his great patron, cardinal Colonna. He survived the idol of his soul, however, nearly thirty years; during all which period he was ad-

SECOND-RATE PERFORMANCES ARE TOO OFTEN MADE THE FOUNDATION FOR FIRST-RATE EXTENSIONS.

THE TRUE MOTIVES OF OUR ACTIONS, LIKE THE REAL TIPS OF AN UMBEL, ARE USUALLY CONCEALED.

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mired and honoured by his countrymen. Petrarch was undoubtedly one of the most memorable characters of his age and nation; and although his countrymen may have estimated his genius at too high a rate, he merits the applause and admiration of posterity. He died, near Padua, in 1374.

PETRE, Sir WILLIAM, a native of Devonshire, was educated at Exeter college, Oxford; elected fellow of All Souls in 1523; and became principal of Peckwater Inn. He was employed by Thomas, lord Cromwell, in a visitation of the monasteries; became master of the requests, was knighted, made one of the secretaries of state, and was appointed treasurer of the court of first fruits. He was a liberal benefactor to Exeter and All Souls' colleges; and died in 1573.

PETROF, BASIL PETROVITCH, a Russian poet and philologist, was born in 1736, at Moscow; became reader to the empress Catharine, and held a place under government; but he resigned his offices in 1780, and devoted the remainder of his life to literary pursuits. Died, 1799.

PETRONIUS, Titus, surnamed ARBITER, a Roman author, notorious for his licentiousness and obscenity, was born at Marseilles, and lived in the court of Nero. He was, for a time, the favourite of the emperor, who made him master of his voluptuous banquets and revelries. But he finally fell a victim to the suspicions of the tyrant, and was condemned to death, but he avoided the ignominy of a public execution by opening his veins, A. D. 66.

PETTY, Sir WILLIAM, the founder of the Lansdown family, was born in 1623, at Romsay, in Hampshire, where, and at Caen, in Normandy, he was educated. Having studied medicine and anatomy at Leyden and Paris, he took his degree, and was subsequently made professor of anatomy, and Gresham professor of music. In 1652, he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, and secretary to Henry Cromwell, by whom he was employed in surveying the forfeited lands; for which, charges were alleged against him to the House of Commons, and he was dismissed from his places. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made surveyor-general of Ireland. He was one of the first fellows of the royal society; to which he presented the model of a double-bottomed ship, to sail against wind and tide. He suffered much by the fire of London; but, by marriage, and various speculations, he recovered his loss, and died very rich, in 1687. Of his works, the "Political Arithmetic" is the most important.

PETTY, WILLIAM, the first marquis of LANSDOWN, was a descendant of the preceding, and born in 1737. He succeeded his father as earl of Shelburne in 1761, and in 1763 was placed at the head of the board of trade, which he soon quitted to join lord Chatham, with whom he came into power, in 1766; but on the change of ministry, in 1766, he became a zealous oppositioist, and so continued till 1782, when he was appointed secretary of state for the foreign department. When the marquis of Rockingham died, his lordship became the head

of the ministry, but was forced to yield to the coalition of lord North and Mr. Fox; after which he was created marquis of Lansdown. He died in 1805.

PEUTINGER, CONRAD, a celebrated scholar, was born in 1463, at Augsburg. He was one of the first Germans that employed himself in collecting antiquities; and he was the author of several erudite works. Died, 1547.

PEYRE, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, a French painter and architect, born in 1739. He became a pensionary student at Rome in 1763, and executed some very beautiful designs. After his return he was made comptroller of the royal buildings at Fontainebleau, and then at St. Germain. During the reign of terror he was imprisoned; but being liberated on the death of Robespierre, he was admitted a member of the institute, of the council of civil architecture, &c. Died, 1823.

PEYRERE, ISAAC DE LA, was born in 1587, at Bourdeaux; was for many years in the service of the prince of Condé; and obtained considerable notoriety by a work which he wrote to support a favourite theory he entertained respecting the existence of a race of men previous to Adam. Died, 1676.

PEYRON, JEAN FRANÇOIS PIERRE, a French historical painter, was born at Aix, in 1744. He was a member of the royal academy, and director of the royal manufacture of the Gobelins, of which situation he was deprived by the revolution. Died, 1820.

PEYSSONNEL, CHARLES DE, an ingenious antiquary, was born in 1700, at Marseilles. He was secretary to the French embassy at Constantinople, and afterwards consul at Smyrna. He travelled over the greater part of Asia Minor, collecting rare coins and medals; and published the result of his observations on the topography and antiquities of the countries he visited. Died, 1737.—His son, born at Marseilles, in 1727, succeeded him as consul, and died in 1780; was a sensible writer, and published, among other works, an "Historical Account of the Ancient Inhabitants of the Banks of the Danube and the Borders of the Black Sea;" "On the Commerce of the Euxine," 2 vols. 4to.; "Les Numeros;" "Political Situation of France," 2 vols., &c.

PEZAY, Masson, marquis of, a native of Paris, who was a captain in the dragoons. He instructed Louis XVI. in military tactics, for which he was appointed inspector-general of the coasts; but, complaints being preferred against him, he was exiled to his estate, where he died, in 1778. He wrote some elegant poems, and translated Catullus and Tibullus into French. He was also the author of the "Campagna of Maillebois," 3 vols. 4to.; "Les Solrés Helvétiques;" and other works.

PEZRON, PAUL, a Bernardin, and doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Hennebion, in 1639. For a time he held the abbey of Charmoy, which he resigned to pursue his studies; and died in 1706. He was the author of several able works on theological and antiquarian subjects, in one of which he endeavours to support the chronology

COULD WE PERFORM ALL THE ACTS OF CHARITY WITHOUT A CHARITABLE MIND, THE WORLD MIGHT BE THE BETTER FOR IT, BUT NOT WE OURSELVES.

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AS THERE IS NOTHING MORE CERTAIN THAN THE CHANGE OF LIFE, SO THERE IS NOTHING MORE UNCERTAIN THAN THE TIME IT WILL CHANGE.

of the Septuagint against that of the Hebrew Bible.

PFEFFEL, CHRISTIAN FREDERIC, a juriconsult and diplomatist, was born at Colmar, in 1728. Becoming the friend of the comte de Brühl, he was employed on various diplomatic missions, and was made juriconsult to the king; but during the revolution his property was confiscated, and he was placed on the list of emigrants. He was the author of several excellent works, among which is "Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire, et du Droit publique d'Allemagne." Died, 1807.

PFEFFERCORN, JOHN, a converted Jew, who endeavoured to persuade the emperor Maximilian to burn all the Hebrew books except the Bible, as blasphemous; but this was prevented by Reuchlin. He wrote "Narratio de ratione celebrandi Paschæ apud Judæos," and "De abolendis Judæorum scriptis."

PFEIFFER, AUGUSTUS, a learned orientalist, was born at Lauenbourg, in 1640. He professed the eastern languages at Leipzig, and was superintendent of the churches in Lubeck, where he died, in 1699. Among his works are, "Pansophia Mosaica;" "Critica Sacra;" "Scigraphia Systematica Antiquitatum Hebræorum," &c.

PFEIFFER, FRANCIS LOUIS, a Swiss general in the French service, was born at Lucerne, in 1716. After being fifty years in the army, he retired to his native country, and devoted his leisure hours to the construction of a model of the cantons of Underwalden, Schwitz, and Uri, 23 feet by 12, in which every object was laid down with the greatest precision. Died, 1802.

PHEDON, a Greek philosopher of Elis, who flourished about 400 B.C. was originally a slave, but obtained his freedom by the interest of Socrates, whose disciple he became, and remained with him till his death. After this he settled at his native place, where he founded a school called the Eleatic.

PHEDRUS, LUCIUS, an elegant Latin poet, was a native of Thrace, and appears to have been the freed man of Augustus. Under Tiberius he was persecuted by Sejanus; to which circumstance he has alluded in his Fables, which are written with great purity of style.

PHALARIS, a native of Crete, whose cruelty, and the horrid instrument with which he wreaked his vengeance on those who fell under his displeasure, have become proverbial. In 571 B.C., he made himself master of Agrigentum, in Sicily, where he was guilty of horrible cruelties. Among other instruments of destruction, he caused a hollow brazen bull to be made, so contrived, that when a fire was kindled under the body, the cries of the unhappy victim within resembled the roarings of the animal it represented. Phalaris, after commenting the work, ordered Perillus, the artist, to be the first to make trial of it. After a sanguinary reign of eight years, the citizens at length seized the tyrant, and with a severe, but just retaliation, consumed him by a slow fire in his own bull, B.C. 563.

PHARAMOND, according to many historians, was the name of the first king of

France, who reigned at Treves about A.D. 420. To him is attributed the celebrated *Salique Law*, by which females were excluded from the succession to the throne.

PHÉLIPPEAUX, A. LE PICARD DE, a French officer of artillery, the fellow-pupil and rival of Buonaparte, was born in 1768. Having quitted France in 1791, he made a campaign the following year with the corps of emigrants under the French princes. In 1793 he re-entered France to organize a royalist insurrection in the central provinces, when he took Sancerre, and for some time maintained his position in Berri. He afterwards went to Paris, where he effected the liberation of Sir Sidney Smith from the prison of the Temple, and, accompanying him to England, obtained the rank of colonel in the English service. He assisted Sir Sidney in the defence of Acre against Buonaparte; but died of fatigue shortly after the raising of the siege, in May, 1799.

PHERECRATES, a Greek comic poet, the contemporary of Plato and Aristophanes; some fragments of whose plays only have been preserved by Hertelius and Grotius.

PHERECYDES, a philosopher of the Isle of Scyros, who flourished about 600 A.C. He was the disciple of Pittacus, and the master of Pythagoras, who regarded him as a father, and derived from him the doctrine of the metempsychosis.

PHIDIAS, a celebrated Athenian sculptor, supposed to have been born about 485 A.C. and to have died 432 B.C. His Olympian Jupiter represented the serene majesty of the king of heaven, and was ranked, for its beauty, among the wonders of the world. Phidias received great honours from the Athenians, while Pericles had the sovereign power; but he was subjected to a change of fortune when the popularity of his patron declined, and died in prison.

PHILIDOR, ANDREW, a musician of some reputation, and celebrated as the best chess-player of his age, was born at Dreux, in France, in 1726; became a page in the king's band; and, before his twelfth year, made much proficiency in music. As he grew up, his fondness for the game of chess increased into a passion, in order to indulge which he travelled over great part of Europe, engaging every where with the best players. He continued in England some time, during which he printed his "Analysis of Chess." He was a member of the chess-club thirty years; and of his skill in that game, a stronger proof could not be given than that of his defeating blindfold two of the best players a short time before his death, in 1795.

PHILIP II. king of Macedon and father of Alexander the Great, equally renowned as a legislator, politician, and warrior. After having conquered Greece, he meditated the conquest of Persia; but while he was preparing for this expedition, he was assassinated at a banquet by Pausanias, a captain of his guards, 336 A.C.

PHILIP, MARCUS JULIUS, called the Arab, was born of an obscure family, and became a common soldier in the Roman army; but by his merit he rose to the rank of captain of the imperial guard. In 244 he assumed

IT IS NO MUCH IN THE NATURE OF MEN TO OVER-REACH AND DEPRIVE ONE ANOTHER, THAT THEIR VERY SPIRITS ARE FOUNDED ON THAT PRINCIPLE.

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nated the emperor Gordian the younger, and seized upon the throne. He gained great popularity at Rome by his generosity, and by making a canal for supplying the city with water. He celebrated the secular games with great pomp, and gave toleration to the Christians. Philip was slain by his soldiers, near Verona, in 249, after having been defeated by Decius. His son Philip, aged twelve years, was assassinated in the arms of his mother.

PHILIP I. king of France, succeeded his father Henry I. in 1060, under the regency of Baldwin V. count of Flanders, and died in 1106.

PHILIP II. surnamed the *August*, was born in 1165, and succeeded his father Louis VII. in 1180, at the age of fifteen. Died, 1223.

PHILIP III. surnamed the *Hardy*, was proclaimed king of France on the death of St. Louis, his father, in 1270. Peter of Aragon having occasioned the horrible massacre of the French in Sicily, called the "Sicilian Vespers," Philip marched against him, and took Gironne; but died on his return, at Perpignan, in 1285.

PHILIP IV. called the *Fair*, succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, at the age of seventeen, and died in 1314.

PHILIP V. surnamed the *Long*, was the younger son of the last mentioned, and succeeded his younger brother Louis Hutin, by virtue of the Salique law, in 1316. Died, 1321.

PHILIP DE VALOIS, the first king of France of the collateral branch of Valois, was the son of Charles, count of Valois, brother of Philip the Fair. In 1329 Edward III. king of England did homage for the duchy of Guienne, but not long after he assumed the title of king of France, on the pretence of being a grandson of Philip the Fair by his mother. This produced a disastrous war, which lasted, with few intervals, many years. In 1346, Edward gained the great battle of Crecy, in which the French lost near 20,000 men, and the flower of the nobility. This was followed by the loss of Calais and other important places. Edward sent a challenge to Philip to decide their pretensions by single combat, which the latter refused. Philip died in 1350.

PHILIP II. king of Spain, was the son of the emperor Charles V. In 1554 he became king of Naples and Sicily, and the same year married Mary, queen of England. In 1556 his father resigned to him the crown of Spain. He declared war against France, and was present at the battle of St. Quintin, where it is said he made two vows, the one never again to hazard his person in any engagement, the other to build a monastery by the name of St. Laurence. This last he executed at Escorial, near Madrid. In 1559 he made peace with France, and on his return to his own country he caused an *auto da fe* to be celebrated. In 1588 Philip fitted out his famous expedition called the "Invincible Armada," for the invasion of England. This fleet was nearly all destroyed by the storm, or the English ships. When Philip heard of the disaster, he said, "I sent my fleet to combat the English, not the

elements; God's will be done." He died in 1598, aged 72.

PHILIP III., the son of Philip II. and of Anne of Austria, succeeded his father at the age of twenty. This prince was the victim of etiquette. Being at a council, he complained of the fume arising from a pan of charcoal which was burning in the room. The proper person who had the charge of the fire was not present, and no one would undertake the office of removing it; which piece of ridiculous etiquette cost the monarch his life, in 1621.

PHILIP V. duke of Anjou, the second son of Louis, dauphin of France, and of Mary-Anne of Bavaria, assumed the title of king of Spain in 1700, by virtue of the will of Charles II. His claim, however, was contested by the house of Austria in favour of the archduke Charles. This produced the grand alliance, in which Austria was supported against France and Spain, by England, Holland, Savoy, Portugal, and Prussia. The beginning of this war was very disastrous to Philip, who lost Arragon, Gibraltar, and the islands of Minorca and Majorca, also Sardinia, and the kingdom of Naples. The victories of the duke de Vendome, and those of marshal Villars in Flanders, confirmed Philip on the throne, and restored peace to Europe by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Died, 1746.

PHILIPPON, Baron, a French lieutenant, distinguished for his defence of Badajos, in 1811. He was taken prisoner, and in 1812 made his escape from Oswestry. Died, aged 76, in 1836.

PHILIPS, JOHN, a poet, was born at Bampton in Oxfordshire, in 1676; was educated at Winchester-school, and Christchurch, Oxford; and was the author of "The Splendid Shilling;" "Blenheim," a poem in praise of Marlborough's victory; and one on "Cyder," formed on the Georgics of Virgil. Died, 1708.

PHILIPS, AMAROSE, a poet and dramatist, was a native of Leicestershire. He received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge; and on coming to London, associated with Steele, Addison, and the literary wits of the day. He was the author of the tragedies of the "Distrest Mother," "The Briton," and "Humphrey, duke of Gloucester;" some pastoral poems; a "Life of Archbishop Williams;" and was also a contributor to a periodical paper called "The Freethinker," through his connexion with which he was made registrar of the Irish prerogative court. Died, 1749.

PHILIPS, FABIAN, an English lawyer, was born at Prestbury, in Gloucestershire, in 1601. He was a zealous partizan of Charles I., and wrote several political pamphlets in his favour. Died, 1690.

PHILLIPS, EDWARD, one of the nephews of Milton, was born in London, in 1630, and was educated by his celebrated uncle. He was the author and compiler of several works, but that by which he is best known is the "Theatrum Poetarum, or a complete collection of the Poets."—**JOHN PHILLIPS**, the brother of Edward, was also educated under his uncle, whose political opinions he espoused and defended till the Restoration,

DIVINE CONTEMPLATION AND MEDITATION ARE THE WINGS OF THE SOUL, ON WHICH SHE MOUNTS TO TAKE A GLIMPSE OF IMMORTALITY.

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and then he became a writer on the side of royalty.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS, a Roman catholic divine, was born at Ickford, in Buckinghamshire, and received his education at St. Omer's. He entered into orders, and became a Jesuit, but quitted that society, and obtained a prebend in the collegiate church of Tongres. He was the author of "The Study of Sacred Literature, stated and considered;" and "The Life of Cardinal Pole," 2 vols. Died, 1774.

PHILO, JUDMUS, a learned Jewish writer of Alexandria, who was one of the deputation sent by the Jews to lay their complaints against the Greeks of Alexandria before the emperor Caligula, A.D. 40. He wrote several works in Greek, the principal of which is entitled, "Of the Contemplative Life."

PHILO, of Byzantium, an architect, who flourished 300 A.C. He wrote a treatise on the machines used in war; and there is also attributed to him a piece, entitled, "De septem Orbis Spectaculis."

PHILPOT, JOHN, an English divine, who in the reign of Mary was brought before bishop Gardiner, convicted of heresy, and burnt in Smithfield, in 1555.

PHILOLAUS, of Crotona, a celebrated Pythagorean philosopher, who flourished B.C. 375. He belonged to the Pythagorean school, and by some is supposed to have written the "Golden Verses of Pythagoras." He is also said to have first taught the true system of the universe, revived by Copernicus, but this supposition is erroneous.

PHILOPHEMEN, a celebrated general, and the last great commander among the ancient Greeks, was born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, B.C. 233; became generalissimo of the Achaean League; reduced the Spartans to a tributary state, dismantled Sparta, and abolished the laws of Lycurgus, which had lasted 700 years. He was at length, however, taken prisoner by the Messenians, and was put to death by poison, B.C. 183. The unworthy fate of this great man excited general resentment throughout the League; and when the Achaeans took Messene, the perpetrators of his death were immolated on his tomb, and a yearly sacrifice was instituted to commemorate his heroism.

PHOCION, a renowned Athenian general and philosopher, the disciple of Plato. After having resisted all the offers of Alexander the Great, and Antipater, his successor, to desert the Athenian service, he was at last condemned on a false accusation of treason, by his ungrateful fellow-citizens, and put to death, B.C. 318.

PHOTIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the ninth century, was a native of that city. He rose to the highest offices of the state, before he entered into orders, which took place on the deposition of Ignatius in 858. Photius was deprived in his turn by Basilus in 867, but after living in exile eleven years, he forcibly regained his seat, which he kept till 886, and was then deprived by the emperor Leo, who sent him into Armenia, where he died. His "Bibliotheca" contains the substance of near three hundred ancient authors. He had great talents,

but was intriguing, and it was principally through his conduct that the separation of the eastern and western churches took place.

PHYRNICUS, a tragic poet of Athens, who first introduced female parts into the drama, and the wearing of masks by the actors. He wrote nine tragedies, and gained the prize B.C. 511.

PIA, PHILIP NICHOLAS, an eminent chemist, was born at Paris, in 1731. He distinguished himself by an establishment for the recovery of drowned persons, but the revolution destroyed the useful work, and reduced the author to poverty. Died, 1799.

PIAZZA, JEROME BARTHOLOMEW, a native of Alexandria, in Italy, who had been a judge in the Inquisition, but on embracing the protestant religion he quitted Italy and settled in England. He taught the Italian and French at Cambridge, where he died about 1745. He wrote a curious account of the Inquisition.

PIAZETTA, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated painter of Venice, was born in 1662, and died in 1734. His figures are well designed and executed, and are much in the style of Michael Angelo Buonarroti.

PIAZZI, a celebrated Italian astronomer, was born in 1746, at Ponte, in the Valais; entered into the order of the Theatines; and, after having been a professor at Genoa, Malta, Ravenna, and Palermo, was in 1787 made director of the observatory founded in the latter city. About this time he visited Paris and London, and entered into a correspondence with the most celebrated European astronomers. In 1801 he discovered a new planet, which he named Ceres Ferdinandea; and in 1805 he made a new catalogue of 7646 fixed stars. This distinguished astronomer produced various treatises and memoirs of great importance to the science; and was a member of many learned institutions. Died, 1826.

PICARD, JOHN, an eminent mathematician, and prior of Rille in Angou, was a native of La Fleche. He was engaged in measuring a degree of the meridian, and in determining the meridian of France; was the first who applied the telescope to quadrants, and the first who observed the mercurial phosphorus in the barometer. Died, 1693.

PICART, BERNARD, an eminent engraver, was born at Paris in 1673, and died in 1733.

PICCINI, NICHOLAS, a celebrated musician, was born at Bari, in the kingdom of Naples. From Italy he went to Paris, but in the revolution Piccini returned to Naples, where he was described as being a Jacobin; on which he went again to France; and died at Passy, in 1806, aged 72. His principal operas are, "Roland;" "Atys;" "Iphigenia in Tauris;" and "Dido." Piccini was a most industrious and original composer; more than three hundred operas, besides numerous oratorios, cantatas, &c. having been produced by him. When Gluck was in the zenith of his reputation, a spirited contest was maintained between Piccini and him respecting the comparative excellencies of the German and Italian

ONE HALF OF THE WORLD TAKES A PLEASURE IN DETRACTING, AND THE OTHER HALF IN BELIEVING ALL THAT DETRACTION UTTERS.

TO ILLUSTRATE THE HISTORY OF A CLASS WITH THE COMPASS, IS THE AMBITION OF A WAR MIND, OR THE MALICIOUSNESS OF A VIL

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schools, and all Paris was for a time interested in the question.

PICHEGRU, CHARLES, a celebrated general of the French republic, was born, 1761, of poor parents, at Arbois, in Franche-Comté; was educated in a monastery, and afterwards studied at the college of Brienne, where he distinguished himself by his progress in mathematical science. At an early age, he enlisted as a private soldier, and went with his regiment to America. After his return, he was made serjeant-major; and soon after the commencement of the revolution, he attained the rank of general of division. In 1794 he took the command of the army of the North, where he was embarrassed by many difficulties arising from the flight of generals Dumouriez and Lafayette. He, however, restored order and discipline; and undertook the conquest of Holland, the most brilliant of all his exploits. The Convention now conferred on him the chief command of the army of the Rhine and Moselle; but he retained at the same time the command of the army of the North, under Moreau, and of the army of the Meuse, under Jourdan. In April, 1795, he was recalled, to take command of the capital, where the terrorists were making efforts to recover their power. Having suppressed the insurrection of the faubourgs, for which he was called in the convention "the saviour of the country," he returned to the army of the Rhine, where, however, his career, hitherto so brilliant, now took another turn. He entered into negotiations with the prince of Condé, to co-operate in the restoration of the Bourbons, but the secret was soon revealed to the French government, who, however, being too weak at the moment to bring him to an account, he was recalled in 1796, under pretence of going ambassador to Sweden. Pichegru declined the post, but was blind enough not to perceive the storm which threatened him; and, instead of saving himself while it was still time, retired to an estate near Arbois. In March, 1797, he was chosen deputy from the department of Jura to the council of five hundred. He only retained his office till the 4th of September, when a new revolution taking place, he was one of the sixty-five deputies, who, together with Carnot and Barthélemy, two of the directors, were declared by their coadjutors guilty of a royalist conspiracy, and condemned to deportation. Pichegru, with others, was sent to Cayenne, whence he made his escape to England; and while there he became acquainted with Georges Cadoudal, the Chouan chief, and readily entered into the plans of the emigrants to effect the overthrow of Buonaparte's government. Having been landed on the French coast by captain Wright, in January, 1804, with several of the old Vendean leaders, they repaired in disguise to Paris, hoping to find a party favourable to their views; but the police (under Fouché) discovered the plot, and both Georges and Pichegru were arrested. The latter was confined in the Temple, and a process commenced against him; but he was found one morning strangled in prison, April the 6th, 1804. In this country it was believed that his death proceeded from the direct com-

mand of Buonaparte; but there is no positive evidence to support the accusation.

PICKEN, ANDREW, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1788. After some unsuccessful attempts of a commercial nature, he entered on a literary career, by publishing a volume, entitled "Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland." This was followed by "The Sectarian," and "The Dominie's Legacy;" the latter of which established his fame as the delineator of Scottish humble life. He subsequently engaged in writing tales, &c. for the periodical press; and a short time previous to his death, appeared his "Traditional Stories of Old Families," in 2 vols., designed as the first part of a series, which was intended to embrace the legendary history of Great Britain and Ireland. His death took place in November, 1833; and a novel, entitled "The Black Watch," which he had just completed, was afterwards published.

PICET, BENEDICT, a divine and historian, was born at Geneva in 1655. He became professor of theology in his native city, and died there in 1724. His principal works are, "Theologia Christiana," 3 vols. 4to.; "Christian Morality," 8 vols. 12mo.; and a "History of the 12th and 13th Centuries," 2 vols. 4to.

PICET, MARK ANOSTUS, a natural philosopher, was born in 1752, at Geneva, at the university of which place he succeeded Saussure as professor of philosophy. Among his works is a "Three Months' Journey in England, Scotland and Ireland." Died, 1825.

PICET DE RICHÉMONT, CHARLES, a brother of the preceding, was born at Geneva, in 1755. After several years spent in the military service; he retired to his estate and occupied himself in agricultural and literary pursuits; but was subsequently called on to fill a public situation, and in 1815 he appeared as negotiator for Switzerland at Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. He translated various works from the English; conducted, in conjunction with his brother, and M. Maurice, "The Britannie Library;" and wrote "A Course of Agriculture," and other works on the same subject. Died, 1824.

PICTON, Sir THOMAS, K.C.B., &c., a gallant British officer, was descended from an ancient family of Pembrokeshire, and commenced his military career as an ensign in the 12th regiment of foot in 1771. He served on the Gibraltar station till 1778; after which he was promoted to a captaincy in the 75th. In 1794 he embarked for the West Indies; and after the reduction of St. Lucia and Trinidad in 1797, he rose to the rank of colonel, and was appointed governor of the latter island. Whilst holding that situation he was applied to by a Spanish magistrate to sign an order for inflicting the torture on a female slave, named Louisa Calderon; and on being told it was a customary practice, he signed it without inquiry. The girl, who was only fourteen years of age, was accordingly picketed, with a view to extort from her the discovery of a theft committed by her paramour. For this act of cruelty the go-

THOSE WHO READ MERELY FOR AMUSEMENT, AND WITHOUT METHOD, WILL NEVER ARRIVE AT THE MATURITY OF KNOWLEDGE.

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vernor was, in 1806, indicted, and found guilty by an English jury. As many exaggerated rumours had preceded the colonel to England, a new trial was granted, and though he was acquitted of *moral guilt*, the deed was one which threw a shade over his bright career. However, in 1809, he was again employed for his country. He was at the siege of Flushing, and on its capture was appointed governor. From Flushing he returned to England an invalid; but was soon again in the field. His courage and intrepidity shone on every occasion; ever foremost in the fight, he was a victorious leader at Badajos, at Vittoria, at Ciudad Rodrigo, &c. At the battle of Waterloo general Picton commanded the 5th division of the army, and fell in a moment of glory, having just repulsed one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy. A monument to his memory was voted by the parliament, and erected in St. Paul's cathedral.

PICUS, JOHN, of Mirandola, was the youngest son of John Francis Picus, prince of Mirandola, and born in 1463. He is said to have been acquainted with twenty-two languages when he was but eighteen, and was accordingly accounted a prodigy of erudition. He was also master of all the liberal arts, an admirable poet, and a skillful disputant. In 1486 he went to Rome, where he published a challenge, offering to dispute on nine hundred propositions on different subjects. Instead, however, of being answered as he expected, a charge of heresy was brought against him; he was accordingly compelled to leave Rome; and, settling at Florence on an estate given to him by Lorenzo de Medici, he gave up his latter years to the study of theology; and died in 1496.

PICUS, JOHN FRANCIS, nephew of the preceding, was born about 1486. He wrote several theological works, poems, &c.; and was assassinated in his castle, together with his son, by his nephew, in 1533.

PIERCE, EDWARD, an English painter in the reigns of Charles I. and II. He was eminent in history and landscapes; but as his works chiefly consisted of altarpieces and ceilings of churches, there are few of his pictures in existence, most of them having been destroyed in the fire of London.—One of his sons was an excellent sculptor, and executed the statues of Sir Thomas Gresham and Edward III. which ornamented the Royal Exchange before it was destroyed by fire, Jan. 10, 1838.

PIERRE, JACQUES BERNARDIN HENRI DE ST., a most ingenious and philosophical French author, was borne at Havre, in 1737; was educated in the engineer school at Paris; for a time followed the military profession in the service of Russia; afterwards obtained a commission in the engineer corps of France; and, retiring from a military life, he devoted the remainder of his days to literature. In 1784, appeared his "*Etudes de la Nature*," and in 1788, his "*Paul et Virginie*," which, after passing through fifty impressions in one year, has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. Napoleon conferred on him the order of the legion of honour, and Joseph Buonaparte granted him a pension

of 6000 franca. St. Pierre was also the author of "*La Châmière Indienne*," and several other works, all replete with elegant taste and philosophical feeling. Died, 1814.

PIGALLE, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent sculptor, was born at Paris, in 1714. He studied in Italy, and on his return to France became sculptor to the king, chancellor of the academy of painting, and a knight of the order of St. Michael. Died, 1785.

PIGNORIUS, LAURENCE, a learned Italian, was born at Palus, in 1571. He was an ecclesiastic and canon of Treviso, where he died of the plague in 1631. He was the friend of Galileo, and published several erudite works on classical antiquities.

PIGNOTTI, LAURENCE, an Italian poet and historian, was born at Figliena, in Tuscany, in 1739; was educated at Arezzo and Pisa; practised as a physician at Florence; was created historiographer of the court, member of the council of public instruction, and finally rector of the university of Pisa. His "*Fables*" have acquired an extensive popularity; but his great fame was acquired by his inimitable "*History of Tuscany*." Died, 1812.

PILATUS, LEONTIUS, a monk of Calabria in the 14th century. He was the master of Petrarch and Boccaccio; and on his return from Greece, where he had been in search of manuscripts, he was killed by lightning.

PILES, ROGER DE, a French painter and a writer on painting, was born in 1635, at Clameci. In 1692 he was sent by the French ministry into Holland as a secret negotiator, or spy, but being discovered by the Dutch, they imprisoned him for five years, during which period he wrote his "*Lives of the Painters*." He was also the author of "*Dialogues on the Knowledge of Painting*;" "*A Dissertation on the Works of famous Painters*;" "*Elements of practical Painting*," &c. Died, 1709.

PILKINGTON, JAMES, an English bishop, was born at Rivington, in Lancashire, in 1520, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became master. During the persecution under Mary, he was obliged to leave the kingdom, but on the accession of Elizabeth he was made bishop of Durham; and died in 1575. He wrote some valuable "*Commentaries on the Scriptures*."

PILKINGTON, LETITIA, a female writer, was the daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, a physician of Dublin, and born there in 1712. She became the wife of the Rev. Matthew Pilkington, from whom she was separated on account of the irregularity of her conduct. After this she settled in London, where she subsisted partly by writing, and partly by the bounty of her literary friends. She wrote "*The Roman Father*," a tragedy; and "*The Turkish Count*," a London Apprentice," a comedy; "*Memoirs of her Life*," and various miscellaneous poems, &c. Died, 1750.

PILPAY, an oriental fabulist, was a Bramin of Hindoostan, and counselor to one of the rajahs. He is said to have flourished 2000 years before the Christian

POOR MEN ARE SHRUBS, THAT BY THEIR LOWLINESS ESCAPE MANY BLASTS, WHEN LOFTY AND MAJESTIC TREES ARE SHAKEN.

A WOMAN, WITH UNAPPERTAINED MODESTY AND TRUE GENTLENESS OF MANNERS, IS THE HIGHEST ORNAMENT OF HUMAN NATURE.

era. His fables were translated from the Persian into French, by Galland, in 1714.

PINDAR, the most famous lyric poet of ancient Greece, was born at Thebes, in Boeotia, about 540 B.C. He quitted his native country, which was proverbial for the stupidity of its inhabitants, and went to Athens, where the greatest honours were bestowed upon him. But his principal patron was Hiero, king of Syracuse, at whose court he is supposed to have resided the latter part of his life. He expired in the public theatre, in his fifty-fifth year. Such was the respect paid to his memory, that when the Lacedaemonians took Thebes, they spared his house, as also did Alexander the Great. Of his works, which were numerous, and in various kinds of composition, there are now extant only four books of Odes; but they are amply sufficient to vindicate his claim to be ranked among the most illustrious of the ancient bards.

PINDEMONTE, HIPOLITO, count, an eminent Italian poet, was born at Verona, in 1733, and distinguished himself at a very early age by the beauty of his lyrical compositions. He travelled in England, France, Holland, Germany, &c., forming acquaintance with men of worth and ability, and obtaining the esteem of all who knew him. Died, 1838.

PINE, JOHN, an eminent engraver, was born in 1690, and died in 1756. He executed some large plates of the tapestry hangings in the House of Lords, which were so approved, that the parliament passed an act to secure to him the emolument arising from them. He also engraved the text of Horace, and the Bucolics and Georgics of Virgil, illustrated with genus and bas-reliefs.

PINEAU, GABRIEL DU, a lawyer, was born at Angers, in 1573. He distinguished himself by his pleadings, and was appointed counsellor to the presidial of Angers, where his reputation was such as to procure him the appellation of "Father of the People." Died, 1644.

PINEL, PHILIP, an eminent French physician, particularly distinguished for the important improvements he introduced in the treatment of patients labouring under insanity. Among his works are, "A Medico-philosophical Treatise on Mental Alienation;" "Philosophical Nosography;" and "Clinical Medicine." He practised with great success at Paris, where he also acquired much popularity by his lectures. Born, 1742; died, 1826.

PINGERON, JEAN CLAUDE, a French writer, born at Lyons, in 1730. He was a captain of artillery in the Polish service, and afterwards travelled a great deal. When he settled, he devoted his attention to literature, and published a number of works, chiefly translations from the Italian. Died, 1795.

PINGRE, ALEXANDER GUY, a French astronomer, was born at Paris, in 1711. He was originally an ecclesiastic; and though he began the study of astronomy at a late period, he distinguished himself by the zeal and success with which he followed it. In 1760 he made a voyage to the island of Diego Rodriguez, to observe the

transit of Venus; and undertook three subsequent voyages, to try the chronometers of Bérthoud and Le Roy. The most important of his works is, his "Cometographie," 2 vols. 4to. Died, 1796.

PINKERTON, JOHN, a prolific but eccentric author, was born at Edinburgh, in 1758. He was educated at Lanark grammar school, and served five years with a writer of the signet; after which he settled in London, and devoted the remainder of his life to literature. He began his career by a volume of miscellaneous poetry, unassumingly entitled "Rhymes." This work was followed by two others, one containing "Dithyrambic Odes," &c., the other entitled "Tales in Verse." He also produced two volumes of pretended "Ancient Scottish Poems," a forgery after the manner of Chatterton; and "Letters on Literature," under the assumed name of Robert Heron, in which he displayed a degree of impudent pedantry almost unparalleled. It, however, obtained him the patronage of Horace Walpole; of whose witlicisms, &c. he published a collection after his decease, under the title of "Walpoliana." A bare catalogue of the works of this indefatigable writer would fill a considerable space. Among them are, an excellent "Essay on Medals;" "Modern Geography," 3 vols.; "The Treasury of Wit," 2 vols.; "General Collection of Voyages and Travels," 19 vols.; "Iconographia Scotica," 2 vols.; "Recollections of Paris," 2 vols.; and "Petrology, or a Treatise on Rocks," 2 vols. For many years Mr. Pinkerton resided at Paris, and there died in 1826.

PINSON, RICHARD, printer to Henry VII. and VIII. was a native of Normandy, and became servant to William Caxton. He printed Magna Charta, and several books which are now scarce and valuable. He died about 1530.

PIOMBO, SEBASTIANO DEL, an eminent painter, born at Venice, in 1485. He renounced music, of which he was very fond, for painting, and studied under Bellini, but afterwards took the fine colouring of Giorgione as a model. The delicacy of his pencil was much admired; and Michael Angelo encouraged him to enter into competition with Raphael, and even supplied him with designs, which Piombo often executed very happily, although by no means capable of lofty conceptions or sublime inventions. His greatest work is his "Resurrection of Lazarus," now in our National Gallery. Died, 1547.

PIOZZI, HESTER LYNCH, born in 1739, was the daughter of John Salisbury, esq., a gentleman of Carnarvonshire. Early in life, she was distinguished by her beauty and accomplishments, and, in 1763, married Mr. Thrale, a brewer of great opulence in Southwark, which borough he then represented in parliament. Soon after commenced her acquaintance with doctor Johnson, of whom, in 1786, she published "Anecdotes," in one octavo volume. On the death of Mr. Thrale, in 1781, she retired to Bath, where she married Piozzi, an Italian music-master, with whom she went abroad. At Florence she formed one of the associated English, who conducted

DESPAIR OF SUCCESS WEAKENS THE ACTIVE FACULTIES, CRAMPS THE POWERS OF NATURE, AND BLUNTS THE EDGE OF ALL INDUSTRY.

HOW OFTEN IS IT FOUND THAT EXTENDED EMPIRE, LIKE EXPANDED GOLD, EXCHANGES SOLID STRENGTH FOR FRIBLE SPLENDOUR!

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HE WHO WISHES THAT OTHERS SHOULD PROFIT BY HIS INSTRUCTIONS, MUST MAKE THOSE PERSONS DESIROUS OF LISTENING TO HIM.

a kind of poetical magazine there, in which the effusions of Mrs. Piozzi figured conspicuously. Her subsequent publications are, "Observations and Reflections made in a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany," 2 vols. 8vo.; "The Florence Miscellany," 8vo.; "British Synonymy," 2 vols. 8vo.; and "The Retrospect," 2 vols. 4to. But she is now chiefly remembered as an authoress by her ingenious tale of "The Three Warlings." On the death of her second husband, Mrs. Piozzi returned to England, and died at Clifton in 1821.

PIPER, FRANCIS LE, an English comic painter, was born in Kent, where he inherited a handsome estate. He painted only for amusement, and chiefly such subjects as afforded him an opportunity for indulging in caricature; his talent for drawing faces remarkable for singularity of expression, or whimsical combination of feature, being unrivalled. Died, 1740.

PIPER, CHARLES, count, chief minister of Charles XII. of Sweden. He was born of obscure parents, and by his talents raised himself to the eminent station he occupied. He accompanied Charles in all his campaigns; was taken by the Russians at the battle of Pultowa; and died a prisoner in the fortress of Schlusenburg, in 1716.

PIRANESI, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent engraver, architect, and antiquary, was born at Venice, about 1711, but lived principally at Rome, of which city, with its models of ancient and modern art, he was an enthusiastic admirer. He was one of the most indefatigable of artists, and his talents were equal to his industry: his works form sixteen atlas folio volumes, and delineate, in the most spirited manner, most of the remarkable ancient edifices and objects of antiquity in the papal states, together with numerous views and modern buildings. Died, 1778.

PIRANESI, FRANCIS, a son of the preceding, and, like him, an artist of great talent, was born at Rome, in 1748. He completed many of the magnificent works begun by his father, and executed many others of equal magnitude; in which he was assisted by his brother Peter and his sister Laura. Having taken an active part in the revolution, he ultimately found it necessary to quit his native country; and he continued to reside at Paris from that time till his death, in 1810.

PIRON, ALEXIS, a French poet and dramatist, was born at Dijon, in 1689, and was about to become a barrister, when a reverse of fortune happening to his parents, he was compelled to abandon that intention, and seek a subsistence from literary efforts. Having for a while earned a scanty subsistence at Paris as a copyist, he turned his thoughts to dramatic composition, and produced a piece for the Comte Opera, entitled "Arlequin Deucalion." This succeeding, he was encouraged to persevere, and "L'Ecole des Pères," a comedy; and the tragedies of "Callisthene" and "Gustave Vasa" followed. It was not, however, till 1738 that he gained a place among the highest class of dramatists, by his admirable comedy of "Metro-

manie," which Laharpe characterizes as excelling in plot, style, humour, and vivacity almost every other composition of the kind. His "Bon Mots," "Poésies Diverses," and "Plays," form seven volumes. Died 1773.

PISISTRATUS, an Athenian citizen who usurped the sovereignty of his country, was a descendant of Codrus, and inherited from his father, Hippocrates, a large fortune. He was ambitious, eloquent, and courageous; and, pursuing the policy which has so often succeeded in democracies, he gained over the lower classes of the citizens by his affability and unbounded liberality. He made no attempt to abolish the wise laws of Solon, but confirmed and extended their authority; and though he was twice expelled, he regained the sovereignty, and continued to exercise it, not as the oppressor, but as the father of his country. He died 527 B.C., leaving his two sons, Hippias and Hipparchus, to inherit his power. He established a public library at Athens, and collected and arranged the poems of Homer.

PISCATOR, or FISCHER, JOHN, a Protestant divine, born at Strasburg, in 1546. He was successively a Lutheran, a Calvinist, and an Armenian; translated the Bible into German; wrote several works; was professor of theology at Herborn; and died in 1626.

PISTORIUS, a polemic of the 16th century, was born at Nidda, in 1546. He was at first a physician; then a lawyer, and rose to be one of the counsellors of state in the court of Baden Dourlach; but his religious opinions undergoing a change, he took orders, and, as a Romish priest, wrote violently against Lutheranism and its professors. He finally became prelate of the abbey of Fulda, and provost of the cathedral of Breslau, with the rank of imperial counsellor. Died, 1608.

PITCAIRNE, ARCHIBALD, an eminent physician, born at Edinburgh, in 1652. After receiving his education in his native city and at Paris, he was for a short time professor of medicine at Leyden, and eventually settled at Edinburgh. Among his works are, "Solutio Problematis de Inventoribus;" "Disputationes Medicæ;" "Elementa Medicinæ Physico-mathematicæ;" and "Dissertatio de Legibus Naturæ." Died, 1713.

PITHOU, PETER, an eminent French writer on jurisprudence and philology, was born at Troyes, in 1539. Being a Calvinist, and at Paris during the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, he narrowly escaped becoming one of the victims. He afterwards conformed to the Catholic church; was employed in many public affairs; and used all his influence to promote the submission of the city of Paris to the authority of Henry IV. Died, 1596.

PITISCUS, BARTHOLOMEW, a divine and mathematician, was born in Silesia, in 1561, and died at Heidelberg, where he was first preacher to the court, in 1613. He wrote "Synopsis Theologicæ Methodicæ;" "Thesaurus Mathematicus;" "Liber pro Reformatione Ecclesiarum Anhaltinatus."

PITOT, HENRY, a mathematician, was

IF FACTIONS BE NOT SUPPRESSED BY THE POWER OF THE STATE, THEY ARE GENERALLY CONQUERED BY THEIR OWN DISUNION.

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born in Languedoc, in 1695; and in 1740 was appointed engineer to his native province, and Inspector-general of the canal, which forms a junction between the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay. One of his principal works was that of supplying Montpellier with water; for which he received the order of St. Michael. He was also a member of the academy of sciences, and of the royal society of London. Died, 1771.

PITT, CHRISTOPHER, an English clergyman and an elegant poet, was born in 1699, at Blandford, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Winchester and at New college, Oxford; and having obtained the family living of Plumperne, he there passed his life, in the performance of his clerical duties, and the cultivation of literature, beloved and respected for his suavity of manners and general benevolence. His poems have considerable merit; and his translations of the "Æneid" and "Vida's Art of Poetry" are both tasteful and harmonious. He died in 1748.

PITT, THOMAS, the founder of an illustrious family, was born at St. Mary's, Blandford, in 1653. Towards the end of that century, he went to the East Indies, as governor of Fort St. George, where he resided many years, and realized a large fortune; particularly by a diamond (called after him the Pitt diamond) which he purchased for 20,400*l.*, and sold to the king of France for somewhat more than five times that sum. A rumour having prevailed in England, that the governor gained this jewel unfairly, and Pope having most unwarrantably given the slander currency, by a sort of poetical adoption of it in the following couplet—

"Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away,"

he published a narrative containing a fair statement of the transaction, which completely refuted the calumny. In 1716 Mr. Pitt was made governor of Jamaica, but did not hold that situation above a year. He sat in four parliaments, for Old Sarum and Thirsk; died in 1726; and was buried in Blandford church, where a monument was erected to his memory.—His eldest son, ROBERT PITT, of Bocconoc, who died in 1727, was the father of the great Lord Chatham.

PITT, WILLIAM, an illustrious English statesman, was the second son of the earl of Chatham, and born May 28, 1759, at Hayes, in Kent. After receiving the rudiments of his education at home, under the watchful superintendence of his father, he was sent to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where his tutor was Dr. Prettypain; and on leaving the university he was entered at Lincoln's-inn, and in three years was called to the bar. But he was destined shortly to move in a higher sphere. In 1780 he stood candidate for the university of Cambridge, but was unsuccessful. By means, however, of Sir James Lowther, he was returned for the borough of Appleby, and he immediately became one of the most distinguished opponents of the ministry. In 1782 he brought forward a motion for an enquiry into the state of the representation

in parliament, which was rejected by a small majority. On the death of the marquis of Rockingham, lord Shelburne obtained the office of first lord of the treasury; and Mr. Pitt, then only twenty-three years of age, was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. A general peace soon followed, which being made the ground of censure by a strong opposition, the cabinet was dissolved, and the Fox and North coalition took its place. On his retirement from office, Mr. Pitt resumed his efforts for a reform in parliament, and submitted three specific motions on the subject, which, although supported by Mr. Fox, then secretary of state, were rejected. On the failure of the India bill of the latter, which produced the dismissal of the coalition, Mr. Pitt, although at that time only in his twenty-fourth year, assumed the station of prime minister, by accepting the united posts of first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. Although strongly supported by the sovereign, he stood opposed to a large majority of the house of commons, and a dissolution took place in March, 1785. At the general election which followed, the voice of the nation appeared decidedly in his favour, and some of the strongest aristocratical interests in the country were defeated; Mr. Pitt himself being returned by the university of Cambridge. His first measure was the passing of his India bill, establishing the board of control, which was followed by much of that fiscal and financial regulation, which gave *éclat* to the early period of his administration. One of the most momentous periods in modern history had now arrived. The French revolution broke out, and produced a vibration in every neighbouring state. War against free principles was declared on the one side, by which all amelioration was opposed; while, on the other, the friends of rational reformation found themselves confounded with ignorant and heated men, who espoused some of the wildest and most visionary innovations. Under this state of things a vigilant eye and a steady hand were obviously necessary to steer the vessel of state; and whatever opinions may be formed by different parties, in respect to the necessity of our interference, or the measures adopted by the minister—whether he deserved the censures which were so lavishly heaped upon him, or whether he was entitled to the gratitude of his country, as "the pilot that weathered the storm," certain it is, that he displayed talents, energy, and perseverance, almost unparalleled in the world's history. At length he acceded to the wish that an experiment for peace should be tried, which took place in 1801, under Mr. Addington; but the event proved how fallacious were the hopes of the people; and, in 1804, Mr. Pitt once more resumed his post at the treasury. Returning to power as a war minister, he exerted all the energy of his character to render the contest successful, and found means to engage the two great military powers of Russia and Austria in a new coalition, which was dissolved by the battle of Austerlitz. But his health was now in a very precarious state, and an hereditary gout, aggravated by public cares,

THE ONLY WAY OF ACQUIRING THE KNOWLEDGE OF TRUTH, IS TO DISCOURAGE THE FIRST INTUSION OF EVERY DECEIT.

ENVOIOUS MEN LOSE THE ENJOYMENT OF WHAT THEY POSSESS, BY THE DISCONTENT THEY SHOW AT WHAT OTHERS ENJOY.

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and a too liberal use of wine, by way of stimulant, completely undermined his constitution; and he died Jan. 23, 1808. Mr. Pitt was a minister of commanding powers, both as a financier and an orator; his eloquence, though not so imaginative as that of Burke, or so captivating as that of his father, was more uniformly just and impressive than either; while the indignant severity and keenness of his sarcasm were unequalled. A public funeral was decreed to his honour by parliament, as also a grant of 40,000*l.* to pay his debts; for although his whole life was devoted to the service of his country, such was his disinterestedness in pecuniary matters, that he never received one shilling of the public money beyond his fair emoluments of office, to supply the occasional great expenses to which he was put as prime minister.

PITT, WILLIAM MORTON, a gentleman who, for thirty-six years, was the representative of the county of Dorset, and who, throughout a long life, might be deemed a public man,—was the son of John Pitt, esq. of Encombe, and born in 1754. He first entered the House of Commons in 1780, as member for Poole; was re-chosen in 1784; and in 1790 became a county member, which he continued to be till he retired from parliamentary duties in 1826. In all the various duties he had to perform, whether in the senate or as a county magistrate, he devoted his time and talents to the public good; while in private life he exercised a diffusive philanthropy, and made the moral improvement of the poorer classes an object of his peculiar care. Died, Feb. 1836, aged 82.

PITTACUS, one of the seven sages of Greece, was born at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, about 650 B.C. He was a warrior as well as a philosopher; expelled the tyrant Melancthis from Lesbos; and on becoming its sovereign, he discharged the duties of his station in the most exemplary manner; and died, after a reign of ten years, B.C. 570.

PIUS VI., whose secular name was JOHN ANGELO BRASCHI, was born at Cesena, in 1717, and succeeded pope Clement XIV. in 1775. His first act was to make a reform in the public treasury; he then completed the museum in the Vatican; but the greatest work of his pontificate was the draining of the Pontine marshes,—a project which baffled several of the emperors, and many of the popes. When the emperor Joseph II. decreed that all the religious orders in his dominions were free from papal jurisdiction, Pius, apprehensive of the consequences of such a measure, went in person to Vienna in 1782; but though he was honourably received, his remonstrances were ineffectual. The French revolution, however, was of more serious consequence to the papal see. The pope having favoured the allies, Buonaparte entered the ecclesiastical territory, and compelled him to purchase a peace by the contribution of several millions, and delivering up the finest works of painting and sculpture. Basseville was then sent as envoy from the republic to Rome, where he behaved with so much insolence, that the people assassinated him in 1793. General Duphot entered the city with his troops to restore order; but the papal soldiers routed them, and Duphot was slain. On this, Buonaparte again entered Italy, and made the pope prisoner in the capital, which was plundered. The venerable pontiff was carried away by the victors, and hurried over the Alps to Valence, where he died of excessive fatigue and ill-usage, Aug. 29, 1793.

PIUS VII., or GREGORY BARNABAS CHIARAMONTI, the successor of the preceding pontiff, was born at Cesena, in 1740. He was raised to the cardinalate in 1785; and when Buonaparte entered Imola, in 1796, the cardinal, who was also bishop of that see, found means to conciliate the favour of the French general, and thereby paved the way for his elevation to the papacy in 1800. In July, 1801, he signed the concordat; and in 1804 he crowned Napoleon at Paris; but refused to perform the same office for Louis XVIII. Notwithstanding the courtesy which he showed to Buonaparte, the latter seized the pope, in 1809, and imprisoned him at Fontainebleau, where he remained till the downfall of his oppressor, in 1814, when he returned to Rome, to resume his authority. He died in 1823; and was succeeded in the pontificate by cardinal Sella Genga, who assumed the appellation of Leo XII.

PIUS VIII., by name FRANCIS XAVIERO CASTELLIOMI, was born at Cingolia, in 1761; was made bishop of Montalto, in 1800; created cardinal in 1816; was elected pope on the death of Leo XII. in 1829; and died in the following year. He was distinguished for his industry, talents, and learning; spared no expense to preserve the remains of ancient architecture in Rome; and was a sincere patron of the fine arts. Clement XVI. was his successor.

PIZARRO, FRANCISCO, the conqueror of Peru, was the illegitimate son of a gentleman in Truxillo, and being left entirely dependent on his mother, a peasant girl, he received no education, and was, in his early years employed as a swineherd. Quitting this inglorious occupation, he embarked, with some other adventurers, for America; and, in 1524, associated at Panama with Diego de Almagro, and Hernandez Lucque, a priest, in an enterprise to make discoveries. In this voyage they fell in with the coast of Peru, but being too few to make any attempt at a settlement, Pizarro returned to Spain, where all that he gained was a power from the court to prosecute his object. However, having raised some money, he was enabled again, in 1531, to visit Peru, where a civil war was then raging between Huascar, the legitimate monarch, and his half-brother, Atahualpa, or Atabalipa, as he is variously called, the reigning Inca. Pizarro, by pretending to take the part of the latter, was permitted to march into the interior, where he made the unsuspecting chief his prisoner, while partaking of a friendly banquet to which he had invited him and his whole court; then extorting from him, as it is said, a house full of the precious metals, by way of ransom, he had him tried for a pretended conspiracy, and condemned him to be burnt, allowing him first to be

GENIUS DOES NOT CONQUER SO MUCH IN ORIGINATING THOUGHTS, AS IN GIVING NEW FORCE TO THOSE ALREADY KNOWN.

SOMEBODY IS SO HARD OF BELIEF, THAT IT RESEMBLES ALL AID, IMAGINING TRUTH TO BE DREAMS, AND DREAMS TO BE TRUTH.

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strangled, as a reward for becoming a Christian. In 1535 the conqueror laid the foundation of Lima; but, in 1537, a contest arose between him and Almagro, who was defeated and executed. The son and friends of Almagro, however, avenged his death, and on June 26, 1541, after ruling despotically for six years, Pizarro met with the fate he so richly deserved, being assassinated in his palace at Lima.

PLACE, FRANCIS, a native of Dinsdale, in the county of Durham. He was bred to the law, and afterwards expended considerable sums in an attempt to make porcelain. He was an excellent painter as well as engraver; but executed all his works for amusement; and he refused a pension of 500*l.* to draw the royal navy. His etchings of landscapes and birds are admirable; and his portraits in mezzotint also prove that he possessed great abilities. Died, 1728.

PLACE, or PLATEANUS, PETER DE LA, a French magistrate and writer, was born at Angoulême, in 1526. He became a pleader in the parliament of Paris, till he was appointed by the prince of Condé superintendent of his household. Unfortunately he returned to Paris, and while discharging his duty as president of the court of aids, was murdered in the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. His works are, "Commentaries on the State of Religion and the Commonwealth;" "A Treatise on the Use of Moral Philosophy;" and "A Treatise on the Excellence of the Christian Religion."

PLATINA, BARTOLOMEO, an historian, whose real name was Sacchi, was born in 1421. Having fallen under the displeasure of pope Pius II., he was imprisoned and put to the rack, on a charge of being implicated in a conspiracy against him. His sufferings, however, were afterwards recompensed by Sixtus IV., who, in 1475, made him keeper of the Vatican library. His principal work, composed in elegant Latin, is a history of the "Lives of the Roman Pontiffs." He also wrote, in Latin, a "History of Mantua." Died, 1481.

PLATO, one of the most illustrious philosophers of antiquity, and the founder of the academic sect, was born in the island of Aegina, in the 428th Olympiad, or B.C. 428. In his youth he applied to poetry and painting; both which pursuits he relinquished to become a disciple of Socrates. During the imprisonment of his master, Plato attended him, and committed to writing his last discourses upon the immortality of the Soul. He then retired to Megara; after which he extended his travels to Magna Græcia and Egypt. On his return to Athens, he formed his school in a grove, called the Academy, over the door of which seminary was this inscription, "Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here." He was soon attended by a crowd of hearers of every description, and among other illustrious names to be ranked among his disciples, are those of Dion, Aristotle, Hyperides, Lycurgus, Demosthenes, and Isocrates. The ancients thought more highly of him than of all their philosophers, and always called him the Divine

Plato. Tully, whose regard and veneration for him were boundless, observes that he was justly called by Panætius, the divine, the most wise, the most sacred, the Homer of philosophers; and made him so implicitly his guide in wisdom and philosophy, as to declare, that he had rather err with Plato, than be right with any one else. He thrice visited the court of Sicily: once invited by the elder Dionysius, and twice by the younger. The former he so much offended, that the tyrant caused him to be seized on his passage home, and sold for a slave; and the philosopher was indebted for his liberation to Alcercus of Cyrene. On his return to Athens, Plato resumed his school, and no persuasion could afterwards induce him to quit his peaceful retirement. At his death, which happened in his 79th year, B.C. 348, statues and altars were erected to his memory; and the day of his birth was long celebrated as a festival.

PLATOFF, Count, a celebrated hetman of the Cossacks, was born in the southern part of Russia, about 1763. He entered young into the military service, distinguished himself against the Turks in Moldavia, and was made a general of cavalry. When the French invaded Russia, in 1812, Platoff, with twenty regiments of Cossacks, harassed them in their flight, and contributed greatly to the advantages gained over them. He came with the emperor Alexander to England, and, at London, was the object of popular admiration. He retired to the river Don, and died in 1818.

PLAUTUS, MARCUS ACCIUS, a comic writer of ancient Rome, who acquired the surname of Plautus from the ill shape of his feet. He died B.C. 184.

PLAYFORD, JOHN, a writer on music, was born in 1613, and published "An Introduction to the Skill of Music," often reprinted; "Court Ayres;" and "Psalms and Hymns in solemn Music."—His son, HENRY PLAYFORD, was the publisher of "Orpheus Britannicus."

PLAYFAIR, JOHN, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Bervie, near Dundee, of which parish his father was minister, in 1749. He received his education at St. Andrew's; and, in 1772, succeeded to his father's living; but resigned it some years afterwards, and went to Edinburgh, where he became professor of mathematics. In his latter years he applied to the study of geology, which he pursued with indefatigable assiduity; and, in 1815, undertook a journey to the Alps, for the purpose of making observations on those mountains. Among his works are, "Elements of Geometry;" "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth;" "System of Geography," 5 vols. 4to.; and "Outlines of Philosophy." Died, 1819.

PLAYFAIR, WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, born in 1759, was an ingenious projector and author. After serving an apprenticeship to a millwright, he was engaged as a draughtsman at Boulton and Watt's establishment, Soho, Birmingham. On coming to London, he obtained patents for various inventions, and engaged in

PEOPLE SELDOM SPEAK ILL OF THEMSELVES, BUT WHEN THEY HAVE A GOOD CHANCE OF BEING CONTRADICTED.

IT WERE QUITE AS REASONABLE TO HOPE FOR A YEAR WITHOUT WINTER, AS FOR A LIFE WITHOUT TROUBLE.

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many speculations; became a fertile writer on politics and other subjects; and died in 1623. His most important publications are, "A Commercial and Political Atlas;" "An Inquiry into the Decline and Fall of Nations;" "France as it is;" "History of Jacobinism;" and "British Family Antiquity."

PLINIUS, SECUNDUS CAIUS, OR PLINY THE ELDER, one of the most celebrated writers of ancient Rome, was born A.D. 23, at Verona, or, as some say, at Como; served in the army in Germany; and was ultimately procurator in Spain and Africa. As an inquirer into the works of nature, he was indefatigable; and he lost his life by his thirst for knowledge. Being at Misenum with a fleet which he commanded, on the 24th of August, A.D. 79, his sister desired him to observe a remarkable cloud that had just appeared. Pliny, discovering that it proceeded from Mount Vesuvius, ordered his galleys to sea, to assist the inhabitants on the coast, while he himself steered as near as possible to the foot of the mountain, which now sent forth vast quantities of burning rock and lava. Pliny and his companions landed at Stabiae, but were soon obliged to leave the town for the fields, where the danger was equally great, from the shower of fire which fell upon them. In this state they made the best of their way to the shore, but Pliny, who was very corpulent, fell down dead, suffocated by the noxious vapours. The eruption which caused his death appears to have been that in which the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed, in the first year of the emperor Titus. He wrote the "History of his own Time," in 31 books, which is lost, and his "Natural History," in 37 books, one of the most precious monuments of antiquity extant.

PLINIUS, CÆCILIUS SECUNDUS CAIUS, OR PLINY THE YOUNGER, nephew of the preceding, was born A.D. 62, at Como. He studied under Virgilius and Quintilian; and in his eighteenth year began to plead in the forum. Soon after this he went as tribune to Syria; from whence he returned, when he had made one or two campaigns, and settled at Rome. He was promoted to the consular dignity, by Trajan, in praise of whom he pronounced a famous oration, which is extant. He was next chosen augur; and afterwards made pro-consul of Bithynia, from whence he wrote to Trajan a curious account of the Christians, and their manner of worship. The "Epistles of Pliny" are elegant specimens of letter-writing, and very instructive; they have been translated into English by Lord Ormsby and Mr. Melmoth.

PLOT, ROBERT, a naturalist, was born in 1640, at Borden, in Kent; was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he graduated as LL.D.; became one of the secretaries of the royal society; royal historiographer, archivist of the Herald's office, &c.; and died in 1696. His chief works are, "The Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire."

PLOTINUS, a Platonic philosopher, was born in 203, at Lycopolis, in Egypt; and

accompanied the emperor Gordian in his expedition against the Parthians, in order to obtain a knowledge of Indian and Persian philosophy. He afterwards resided at Rome; and died in 270.

PLOWDEN, EDMUND, an eminent lawyer, was born in Shropshire, in 1517, and died in 1584. His "Commentaries and Reports" are greatly esteemed.

PLOWDEN, CHARLES, a Jesuit, born in England, in 1743, but educated at Rome, where he entered into the society in 1579. On his return to his own country after the suppression of his order in 1773, he was one of the most zealous advocates for their re-uniting in England. He afterwards became president of the Catholic college of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire; and died in 1821.

PLOWDEN, FRANCIS, an historian and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Ireland, and by profession a barrister and conveyancer. He was the author of "Jura Anglorum;" "Church and State;" "A Treatise upon the Law of Usury and Annuities;" and "The History of Ireland." In consequence of a verdict obtained against him for a libel in the latter work, with 5000*l.* damages, he retired to France, where he afterwards resided; and died, at an advanced age, in 1820.

PLUCHE, NOËL ANTOINE, a learned French writer, born at Rheims, in 1680, in the college of which city he was professor of rhetoric. He was afterwards appointed president of the college of Laon; but was removed from his office in consequence of his opposition to the bull *Unigenitus*; and died in 1761. His "Histoire du Ciel," and "Spectacle de la Nature," both of which were translated into English, were at one time very popular.

PLUKENET, LEONARD, an eminent English botanist, was born in 1642. He practised as an apothecary in Westminster, and raised a botanic garden there. After the greater part of his life passed in struggles against adversity, he was appointed superintendent of the garden at Hampton-court, and royal professor of botany. He died about 1706. His "Phytographia" is an honourable proof of his abilities. He also published "Almagestum Botanicum," "Almagesti Botanici Mantissa," and "Amatheum Botanicum."

PLUMIER, CHARLES, an eminent French botanist, was born at Marseilles, in 1646. Louis XIV. sent him to America to collect plants useful in medicine, and he made three voyages for that purpose. At the desire of Fagon, he undertook a fourth voyage; but died as he was about to embark, near Cadiz, in 1706.

PLUMPTRE, JAMES, a clergyman and miscellaneous writer, was the son of Dr. Plumtre, president of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he entered as a student in 1767. At the commencement of his career he wrote several dramatic pieces, viz. "The Coventry Act," a comedy; "Osway," a tragedy; and several others; besides "Observations on Hamlet;" "The English Drama Purified;" and "Four Discourses on Subjects relating to the Amusements of the Stage." His other

THE GREAT FAULT OF THE HUMAN UNDERSTANDING IS, NOT THE NOT GOING WELL, BUT THE NOT STOPPING WELL.

THE SCINTILLATIONS OF CALUMNY AND DETRACTION, IF YOU DO NOT BLOW THEM, WILL EXTINGUISH THEMSELVES.

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works consist principally of "Sermons" preached on particular occasions, several of which are of a very popular character. He was also the author of "Letters to Dr. Aikin, on his Volume of Vocal Poetry." Died, 1832.

PLUTARCH, a celebrated Greek philosopher and historian, was a native of Cheronea, in Bœotia. On visiting Rome, he was received with flattering marks of distinction by Trajan, who raised him to the consular dignity, and appointed him governor of Illyria. After the death of his patron, Plutarch returned to Cheronea, where he died at an advanced age, A. D. 120. The most celebrated of his works are, his "Lives of Illustrious Men," and his "Morals."

PLUVINEL, ANTHONY, a native of Dauphiny, who was master of the horse to Henry IV., by whom he was sent ambassador to Holland. He was the first in France that opened a school for riding, on which subject he wrote a work, called "L'Art de monter à Cheval." Died, 1620.

POCOCK, DR. EDWARD, a most learned English critic and commentator, and famous particularly for his great skill in Oriental languages, was born at Oxford, in 1604; received his education at Magdalen and Corpus Christi colleges; twice visited the Levant, for the purpose of collecting ancient manuscripts and coins; was afterwards Hebrew professor at Oxford, rector of Childrey, and canon of Christchurch; and died in 1691. Among his works are, "Specimen Historiæ Arabum;" "Albifragus Historia Dynastiarum;" "Commentaries on the Minor Prophets," &c. Died, 1691.

POCOCK, ISAAC, an artist and dramatist, was born at Bristol, in 1752. His father had distinguished himself as a marine painter; and Isaac appearing to have the same genius for the art, was placed first with Romney, and afterwards studied under Sir William Beechey. He gained the first prize given by the British Institution, by the production of his historical picture of the murder of Thomas à Becket. He afterwards painted other pictures, but becoming independent, he gradually relaxed in the prosecution of that profession, and retired to Maidenhead, where he occasionally used both his pencil and pen, and produced many dramatic pieces, the greater part of which were successful. Here he was nominated to the commission of the peace and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Berks. He died after the illness of a few hours only, August 23, 1835. He was the author of about forty melo-dramas, farces, and operatic pieces; among which were "The Miller and his Men," "Hit or Miss," "John of Paris," "Robinson Crusoe," "Montrose," &c. &c.

POCOCKE, RICHARD, a learned prelate and traveller, was born at Southampton, in 1704; received his education at the free-school there, of which his father was master, and at Corpus Christi college, Oxford; travelled in the East from 1737 to 1742; was, successively, precentor of Waterford, archdeacon of St. Patrick's, bishop of Ossory, and of Meath; and died in 1765. His

"Travels" are rich in description, particularly of the "Curiosities of Egypt and Palestine."

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, an Italian writer of the 15th century, who contributed greatly to the revival of classical literature in Europe, was born at Terranova, in Tuscany; was educated at Florence; and held the office of apostolical secretary to no less than eight popes. He devoted much of his time in the search after manuscripts; and to him the world is indebted for Quintilian; the orations of Cicero; Lucretius; part of Plautus; and other remains of antiquity. He was a man of eminent talent; but his morals and disposition were most reprehensible. His chief works are, a "History of Florence;" "Dialogues on Nobility;" and "Funeral Orations." Died, 1459.

POISSON, RAIMOND, a French actor and dramatist of the 17th century, who obtained great celebrity in low comedy. He wrote a number of theatrical pieces; and died in 1690.—His son, **PAUL POISSON**, was eminent as a comic actor. Died, 1735.—The two sons of Paul, **PHILIP** and **ARNOULT DE ROINVILLE**, were also distinguished for their theatrical talents: the former was the author of ten comedies, and was a good tragic performer; while the latter fully supported the reputation of his family, as a comic actor. He died in 1753.

POISSONNIER, PETER ISAAC, an eminent physician, was born at Dijon, in 1720. He became professor of medicine in the college de France, and was the first who gave chemical lectures at Paris. In 1758, being first physician to the French army, he went to Russia, to attend the empress Elizabeth in her illness. In 1764 he was appointed inspector-general of physic in the ports and colonies; and died in 1798. M. Poissonnier wrote several practical works; but he is chiefly known by his method of procuring fresh water from that of the sea, for which he received a pension of 12,000 livres.

POIVRE, N., a French naturalist, was born at Lyons, in 1719. He was appointed intendant of the Isles of France and Bourbon, where he introduced the bread-fruit tree, and other valuable plants. Died, 1780.

POLE, REGINALD, cardinal, an eminent statesman, and archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of queen Mary, was descended from the blood-royal of England, and born at Stourton castle, in Staffordshire, in 1500. He was educated at Sheen monastery, and Magdalen college, Oxford; and after obtaining preferment in the church, went to Italy, where he long resided. On his return to England he opposed the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catharine of Arragon, in such terms, that the king drove him from his presence, and never saw him more. He again left England, was made a cardinal, and very nearly obtained the popedom on the death of Paul III. When Mary ascended the throne, Paul returned to England as legate, in which capacity he absolved the parliament from the sin of heresy, and reconciled the nation to the

SOME MEN HAVE THE STRANGE FACULTY OF COMMANDING AN INATTENTION TO WHAT IS WELL WORTH THE HEARING.

THE MANNERS OF A PEOPLE ARE NOT TO BE FOUND IN THE SCHOOLS OF LEARNING, OR THE PALACES OF ORNATENESS.

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holy see. The very day after the burning of Cranmer, the cardinal was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury; soon after which he was elected chancellor of both universities; and he survived the queen but one day, Nov. 15, 1558.

POLEMBERG, CORNELIUS, a painter, was born at Utrecht, in 1586. He was a disciple of Abraham Bloemart, and completed his studies at Rome. On his return he received much encouragement from Rubens; and Charles I. invited him to England, where he painted a number of beautiful landscapes, principally of a small size, and which are now rare.

POLEMON, a Greek philosopher, was born at Eta. In his youth he led a very dissipated life; but, by hearing Xenocrates discourse on the miseries of intemperance, he became reformed, and succeeded that philosopher in his school.—There was also a rhetorician of this name, who lived in the reign of Trajan.

POLIGNAC, MELCHIOR DE, a French cardinal and statesman, was born in 1611, at Puy en Velay, in Languedoc. He was employed as a negotiator at Rome, in Poland, and in Holland, and acquitted himself so well that he was rewarded with the purple. During the regency he was banished to his abbey of Anchin; but afterwards he was recalled, and appointed agent for French affairs at Rome. In 1726 he was made archbishop of Auch; and died in 1741. He wrote a Latin poem, entitled "Anti-Lucretius;" which has often been reprinted, and was translated into English by the father of the late Mr. Canning.

POLITIAN, ANGELUS, an eminent Italian scholar, was born in 1454, at Monte Pulciano, in the Florentine territories, whence he derived the appellation by which he is more usually known than by that of *Cinis*, his family name. He assumed the ecclesiastical habit, and acquired by his accomplishments the favour of Lorenzo the Magnificent, who made him tutor to his children, and presented him with a canonry in the cathedral of Florence, which he held with the professorship of the Greek and Latin languages. Among the most esteemed of his writings are "A Collection of Greek Epigrams;" the "History of the Conspiracy of the Pazzi;" the drama of "Orpheus;" and a Latin version of Herodian. Died, 1494.

POLLEXFEN, Sir HENRY, an eminent English judge, who in 1688 was one of the counsel for the seven bishops. After the Revolution he was knighted, and made chief justice of the Common Pleas. Died, 1692.

POLI, G. SAVERIO, an eminent naturalist, was born at Molfetta, in Italy, in 1746, and studied in the university of Padua. He was the friend of Morzagni, Fraccolati, Poleni, and Valsecchi; and became director of the military academy of Naples, where he died in 1825. He was the author of a very popular "System of Natural Philosophy," and also of a work on "Testacea."

POLLIO, CAIUS ASINIUS, a celebrated Roman, who was much esteemed by Augustus, and gained a great reputation by

his military exploits, but more by his literary connexions. He filled the office of consul B.C. 40; and was the intimate friend of Horace and Virgil. He was the author of tragedies, orations, and a history, which are lost. Died, aged 80, B.C. 4.

POLLOK, ROBERT, a Scotch clergyman, and writer of sacred poetry, was born in 1729, at Eaglesham, in Renfrewshire. Being intended for the church, he was sent to the university of Glasgow to study theology; but his health became so much impaired by study, that he had scarcely entered on his ministry before he found it necessary to quit the north with a view to a residence in Italy, in order to try the effect of change of climate. He left Scotland in August, 1827, but he had only proceeded to Southampton, when his malady increased to such a degree as precluded all hope of recovery, and he died there in the following month. His principal production is entitled "The Course of Time," a poem in ten books. He also wrote "The Persecuted Family," a narrative of the sufferings of the Presbyterians in the reign of Charles II.; and "Ralph Gemmel," a tale for youth.

POLLUX, JULIUS, was born in Egypt in 180; he taught rhetoric at Athens, and was appointed preceptor to the emperor Commodus, for whose use he drew up an "Onomasticon, or Greek Vocabulary." Died, 238.

POLO, MARCO, a celebrated traveller of the 13th century, was the son of a Venetian merchant, who had penetrated to the court of Kublai, the great khan of the Tartars. This prince being highly entertained with their account of Europe, made them his ambassadors to the pope; on which they travelled back to Rome, and, with two missionaries, once more visited Tartary, accompanied by the young Marco, who became a great favourite with the khan. Having acquired the different dialects of Tartary, he was employed on various embassies; and, after a residence of seventeen years, all the three Venetians returned to their own country in 1295, with immense wealth. Marco afterwards served his country at sea against the Genoese, and, being taken prisoner, remained many years in confinement, the tedium of which he beguiled by composing the history of his "Travels." Marco Polo relates many things which appear highly incredible, but the greater part of his narrative has been verified by succeeding travellers.

POLYENUS, a Greek author in the second century, who wrote eight books of the "Stratagems of illustrious Generals." He appears to have been a Macedonian, and, after serving in the army, he became a statesman under Antoninus and Varus.

POLYBIUS, a celebrated Greek historian, son of Lycortas, general of the Achæans, was born in Arcadia, B.C. 203. He was formed for public business by the precepts and example of Philipæmen, and at the funeral of that general he bore the urn which contained his ashes. Being sent to Rome as one of the hostages demanded of the Achæans, his residence at the capital of the world was of great importance to Polybius, who, on his return to

IF AT ANY TIME YOU ARE PREPARED TO DO A THING HASTILY, BE CAREFUL: FRAUD AND DECEIT ARE ALWAYS IN HASTE.

TREAT YOUR OWN PERSON WITH AS MUCH PRUDENCE AND PROPRIETY, AS YOU OUGHT TO TREAT THE PROPERTY OF OTHERS.

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Greece, was employed in public affairs by several states. He wrote a "Universal History," in forty books, of which we have only five complete, and an abridgment of twelve others.

POLYCARP, St., a Christian father and martyr, who, according to tradition, was a disciple of the apostle John, and by him appointed bishop of Smyrna. He made many converts, and violently opposed the heresies of Marcion and Valentinus; but during the persecution of the Christians under Marcus Aurelius, he suffered martyrdom with the most heroic fortitude, A.D. 169. His "Epistle to the Philippians" is the only one of his pieces that has been preserved.

POLYCLETUS, a famous sculptor, was born at Sicyon, and flourished about the year B.C. 430. He is considered to have attained perfection in single figures; and a statue of a boy, executed by him, was sold for one hundred talents, equivalent to 20,000*l*.

POLYGNOTUS, a painter of Thasos, about 422 B.C. He gained celebrity by a series of pictures on the war of Troy, for which he refused the presents offered him by the states of Greece; he also painted the temple of Delphi, and part of the Pæcile at Athens gratuitously, for which it was decreed that he should be supported at the public expence.

POMBAL, SEBASTIAN JOSEPH CARVALHO MELHO, marquis of, a Portuguese statesman, was born at Soura, in 1699. After having been ambassador to London and Vienna, he was, in 1750, appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, and, in 1756, prime minister. He introduced many reforms and changes in the government; but as his measures were frequently severe and arbitrary, he raised up many enemies, and on the death of the king, in 1777, he was disgraced, and exiled to his estates, where he died in 1782.

POMFRET, JOHN, an English poet, was born at Luton, in Bedfordshire, in 1667; was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge; and obtained the living of Malden. He was the author of "The Choice," a poem which has ever been popular; but owing to an equivocal expression therein, Dr. Compton, bishop of London, thought him unfit for the clerical office, and refused to induct him to another and more considerable benefice. The prelate was, however, soon after convinced of his mistake; but in the meantime Pomfret, who had been detained in London, caught the small-pox, and died of it in 1709.

POMPADOUR, JEANNE ANTOINETTE POISSON, marchioness de, the mistress of Louis XV., in whose affections she succeeded madame de Chateauroux, was the daughter of a financier, and born in 1720. At the age of twenty-one she was married to M. d'Étioles; first attracted the king's notice while he was hunting in the forest of Senart; appeared at court in 1745, under the title of marchioness of Pompadour; and died in 1764, aged 44 years. She certainly used her influence with the king in promoting the progress of the fine arts, but her cupidity and extravagance were unbounded;

and many of the evils which oppressed France in the succeeding reign have been attributed to the power she possessed of filling the most important offices of the state with her favourites, whose measures were generally inglorious, both at home and abroad.

POMPEY, surnamed the Great, or **CNEIUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS**, was of a noble family, and born B.C. 105. He studied the art of war under his father, and, when he was only twenty-three, raised three legions, with which he joined Sylla, whose opponents he drove out of Sicily and Africa. That commander recalled him to Rome, and gave him the name of *Magnus*. Pompey also obtained the honours of a triumph, and was chosen consul; in which office he restored the tribunes, and extended the Roman empire beyond Asia Minor. For these services he received another triumph, soon after which he formed the first triumvirate with Cæsar and Crassus; but though he married the daughter of Cæsar, a civil war broke out between them, in which Pompey was utterly defeated, at Pharsalia. He then fled to Egypt, and was there assassinated, by order of the ministers of Ptolemy, king of that country, B.C. 48.

POMPIGNAN, JOHN JAMES LE FRANCE, marquis of, was born at Montauban, in 1709. He gained a great reputation by his tragedy of "Dido," acted in 1734. His works, which have been published in 6 vols. 8vo., consist of dramatic pieces, sacred odes, moral discourses, a translation of the *Georgics*, &c. Died, 1764.

POMPONIUS LÆTUS, JULIUS, sometimes styled Peter of Calabria, a learned antiquary of the 15th century, was professor of rhetoric at Rome, and the founder of an academy, which was suppressed by Paul II., and many of the members imprisoned and put to the torture; but Sextus IV. released them, and restored Pomponius to his professorship. Died, 1498.

POND, JOHN, F.R.S., an eminent English astronomer, who for a period of twenty-five years held the important office of astronomer-royal, died at his house, in Greenwich, in September, 1836; and his remains were interred in the same tomb, at Lee, that for ninety-three years had given shelter to the ashes of his celebrated predecessor, Dr. Edmund Halley. According to the testimony of Sir Humphrey Davy, "the enthusiasm with which he pursued his favourite science, and the sacrifices of time, health, and money, that he made in consequence, were great indeed." As a practical astronomer, he had scarcely any equal; his talent for taking observations was quite unique; and to his zeal our national observatory is indebted for many of the new instruments which have, confessedly, rendered it so pre-eminent and complete.

PONIATOWSKI, STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, the last king of Poland, was the son of a private gentleman of Lithuania, and was born in 1732. Having been fortunate enough to please the grand duchess, afterwards Catharine II., he was elected king in 1764. At the commencement of his reign

WHEN CUNNING IS IN SIGHT, WE MAY FAIRLY SUSPECT THAT ITS COMPANION, PERFDV, IS NOT FAR OFF.

FRIENDSHIP SUPPLIES THE PLACE OF EVERYTHING TO THOSE WHO KNOW HOW TO MAKE A RIGHT USE OF IT.

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POOR MEN ARE SHREW, THAT BY THEIR LOWLINESS ESCAPE MANY BLASTS, WHEN LOFTY AND MAJESTIC TREES ARE SHAKEN.

vernor was, in 1806, indicted, and found guilty by an English jury. As many exaggerated rumours had preceded the colonel to England, a new trial was granted, and though he was acquitted of *moral guilt*, the deed was one which threw a shade over his bright career. However, in 1809, he was again employed for his country. He was at the siege of Flushing, and on its capture was appointed governor. From Flushing he returned to England an invalid; but was soon again in the field. His courage and intrepidity shone on every occasion; ever foremost in the fight, he was a victorious leader at Badajoz, at Vittoria, at Ciudad Rodrigo, &c. At the battle of Waterloo general Picton commanded the 5th division of the army, and fell in a moment of glory, having just repulsed one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy. A monument to his memory was voted by the parliament, and erected in St. Paul's cathedral.

PICUS, JOHN, of Mirandola, was the youngest son of John Francis Picus, prince of Mirandola, and born in 1463. He is said to have been acquainted with twenty-two languages when he was but eighteen, and was accordingly accounted a prodigy of erudition. He was also master of all the liberal arts, an admirable poet, and a skillful disputant. In 1486 he went to Rome, where he published a challenge, offering to dispute on nine hundred propositions on different subjects. Instead, however, of being answered as he expected, a charge of heresy was brought against him; he was accordingly compelled to leave Rome; and, settling at Florence on an estate given to him by Lorenzo de Medici, he gave up his latter years to the study of theology; and died in 1496.

PICUS, JOHN FRANCIS, nephew of the preceding, was born about 1469. He wrote several theological works, poems, &c.; and was assassinated in his castle, together with his son, by his nephew, in 1533.

PIERCE, EDWARD, an English painter in the reigns of Charles I. and II. He was eminent in history and landscapes; but as his works chiefly consisted of altarpieces and ceilings of churches, there are few of his pictures in existence, most of them having been destroyed in the fire of London.—One of his sons was an excellent sculptor, and executed the statues of Sir Thomas Gresham and Edward III. which ornamented the Royal Exchange before it was destroyed by fire, Jan. 10, 1838.

PIERRE, JACQUES BERNARDIN HENRI DE ST., a most ingenious and philosophical French author, was borne at Havre, in 1737; was educated in the engineer school at Paris; for a time followed the military profession in the service of Russia; afterwards obtained a commission in the engineer corps of France; and, retiring from a military life, he devoted the remainder of his days to literature. In 1784, appeared his "Etudes de la Nature," and in 1788, his "Paul et Virgine," which, after passing through fifty impressions in one year, has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. Napoleon conferred on him the order of the legion of honour, and Joseph Buonaparte granted him a pension

of 6000 francs. St. Pierre was also the author of "La Chaumière Indienne," and several other works, all replete with elegant taste and philosophical feeling. Died, 1814.

PIGALLE, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent sculptor, was born at Paris, in 1714. He studied in Italy, and on his return to France became sculptor to the king, chancellor of the academy of painting, and a knight of the order of St. Michael. Died, 1785.

PIGNORIUS, LAURENCE, a learned Italian, was born at Padua, in 1571. He was an ecclesiastic and canon of Treviso, where he died of the plague in 1631. He was the friend of Galileo, and published several erudite works on classical antiquities.

PIGNOTTI, LAURENCE, an Italian poet and historian, was born at Figliena, in Tuscany, in 1739; was educated at Arezzo and Pisa; practised as a physician at Florence; was created historiographer of the court, member of the council of public instruction, and finally rector of the university of Pisa. His "Fables" have acquired an extensive popularity; but his great fame was acquired by his inimitable "History of Tuscany." Died, 1812.

PILATUS, LEONTIUS, a monk of Calabria in the 14th century. He was the master of Petrarch and Boccaccio; and on his return from Greece, where he had been in search of manuscripts, he was killed by lightning.

PILES, ROGER DE, a French painter and a writer on painting, was born in 1635, at Clameci. In 1662 he was sent by the French ministry into Holland as a secret negotiator, or spy, but being discovered by the Dutch, they imprisoned him for five years, during which period he wrote his "Lives of the Painters." He was also the author of "Dialogues on the Knowledge of Painting;" "A Dissertation on the Works of famous Painters;" "Elements of practical Painting," &c. Died, 1709.

PILKINGTON, JAMES, an English bishop, was born at Rivington, in Lancashire, in 1530, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became master. During the persecution under Mary, he was obliged to leave the kingdom, but on the accession of Elizabeth he was made bishop of Durham; and died in 1575. He wrote some valuable "Commentaries on the Scriptures."

PILKINGTON, LETITIA, a female writer, was the daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, a physician of Dublin, and born there in 1712. She became the wife of the Rev. Matthew Pilkington, from whom she was separated on account of the irregularity of her conduct. After this she settled in London, where she subsisted partly by writing, and partly by the bounty of her literary friends. She wrote "The Roman Father," a tragedy; and "The Turkish Count, or London Apprentice," a comedy; "Memoirs of her Life;" and various miscellaneous poems, &c. Died, 1750.

PILPAY, an oriental fabulist, was a Bramin of Hindoostan, and counselor to one of the rajahs. He is said to have flourished 2000 years before the Christian

A WOMAN, WITH UNAPPERTAINED MODESTY AND TRUE GENTLENESS OF MANNERS, IS THE HIGHEST ORNAMENT OF HUMAN NATURE.

era. His fables were translated from the Persian into French, by Galland, in 1714.

PINDAR, the most famous lyric poet of ancient Greece, was born at Thebes, in Boeotia, about 540 B.C. He quitted his native country, which was proverbial for the stupidity of its inhabitants, and went to Athens, where the greatest honours were bestowed upon him. But his principal patron was Hiero, king of Syracuse, at whose court he is supposed to have resided the latter part of his life. He expired in the public theatre, in his fifty-fifth year. Such was the respect paid to his memory, that when the Lacedæmonians took Thebes, they spared his house, as also did Alexander the Great. Of his works, which were numerous, and in various kinds of composition, there are now extant only four books of Odes; but they are amply sufficient to vindicate his claim to be ranked among the most illustrious of the ancient bards.

PINDEMONTE, HIPOLITO, count, an eminent Italian poet, was born at Verona, in 1733, and distinguished himself at a very early age by the beauty of his lyrical compositions. He travelled in England, France, Holland, Germany, &c., forming acquaintance with men of worth and ability, and obtaining the esteem of all who knew him. Died, 1828.

PINE, JOHN, an eminent engraver, was born in 1690, and died in 1756. He executed some large plates of the tapestry hangings in the House of Lords, which were so approved, that the parliament passed an act to secure to him the emolument arising from them. He also engraved the text of Horace, and the Bucolics and Georgics of Virgil, illustrated with gems and bas-reliefs.

PINEAU, GABRIEL DU, a lawyer, was born at Angers, in 1573. He distinguished himself by his pleadings, and was appointed counsellor to the presidial of Angers, where his reputation was such as to procure him the appellation of "Father of the People." Died, 1644.

PINEL, PHILIP, an eminent French physician, particularly distinguished for the important improvements he introduced in the treatment of patients labouring under insanity. Among his works are, "A Medico-philosophical Treatise on Mental Alienation;" "Philosophical Nosography;" and "Clinical Medicine." He practised with great success at Paris, where he also acquired much popularity by his lectures. Born, 1743; died, 1826.

PINGERON, JEAN CLAUDE, a French writer, born at Lyons, in 1730. He was a captain of artillery in the Polish service, and afterwards travelled a great deal. When he settled, he devoted his attention to literature, and published a number of works, chiefly translations from the Italian. Died, 1795.

PINGRE, ALEXANDER GUY, a French astronomer, was born at Paris, in 1711. He was originally an ecclesiastic; and though he began the study of astronomy at a late period, he distinguished himself by the zeal and success with which he followed it. In 1760 he made a voyage to the island of Diego Rodriguez, to observe the

transit of Venus; and undertook three subsequent voyages, to try the chronometers of Berthoud and Le Roy. The most important of his works is, his "Cometographie," 2 vols. 4to. Died, 1796.

PINKERTON, JOHN, a prolific but eccentric author, was born at Edinburgh, in 1758. He was educated at Lanark grammar school, and served five years with a writer of the signet; after which he settled in London, and devoted the remainder of his life to literature. He began his career by a volume of miscellaneous poetry, an amusingly entitled "Rhymes." This work was followed by two others, one containing "Dithyrambic Odes," &c., the other entitled "Tales in Verse." He also produced two volumes of pretended "Ancient Scottish Poems," a forgery after the manner of Chatterton; and "Letters on Literature," under the assumed name of Robert Heron, in which he displayed a degree of impudent pedantry almost unparalleled. He, however, obtained him the patronage of Horace Walpole; of whose witticisms, &c. he published a collection after his decease, under the title of "Walpoliana." A bare catalogue of the works of this indefatigable writer would fill a considerable space. Among them are, an excellent "Essay on Medals;" "Modern Geography," 3 vols.; "The Treasury of Wit," 3 vols.; "General Collection of Voyages and Travels," 19 vols.; "Iconographia Scotica," 2 vols.; "Recollections of Paris," 2 vols.; and "Petrology, or a Treatise on Rocks," 2 vols. For many years Mr. Pinkerton resided at Paris, and there died in 1826.

PINSON, RICHARD, printer to Henry VII. and VIII. was a native of Normandy, and became servant to William Caxton. He printed Magna Charta, and several books which are now scarce and valuable. He died about 1530.

PIOMBO, SEBASTIANO DEL, an eminent painter, born at Venice, in 1485. He re-learned music, of which he was very fond, for painting, and studied under Bellini, but afterwards took the fine colouring of Giorgione as a model. The delicacy of his pencil was much admired; and Michael Angelo encouraged him to enter into competition with Raphael, and even supplied him with designs, which Piombo often executed very happily, although by no means capable of lofty conceptions or sublime inventions. His greatest work is his "Resurrection of Lazarus," now in our National Gallery. Died, 1547.

PIOZZI, HESTER LYNCH, born in 1739, was the daughter of John Salisbury, esq., a gentleman of Carnarvonshire. Early in life, she was distinguished by her beauty and accomplishments, and, in 1763, married Mr. Thrale, a brewer of great opulence in Southwark, which borough he then represented in parliament. Soon after commenced her acquaintance with doctor Johnson, of whom, in 1766, she published "Anecdotes," in one octavo volume. On the death of Mr. Thrale, in 1781, she retired to Bath, where she married Piozzi, an Italian music-master, with whom she went abroad. At Florence she formed one of the associated English, who conducted

UNFAIR OF SUCCESS WEAKENS THE ACTIVE FACULTIES, CRAMPS THE POWERS OF NATURE, AND BLUNTS THE EDGE OF ALL INDUSTRY.

HOW OFTEN IS IT FOUND THAT EXTENDED EMPIRE, LIKE EXPANDED GOLD, EXCHANGES SOLID STRENGTH FOR FEEBLE SPLENDOR!

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a kind of poetical magazine there, in which the effusions of Mrs. Piozzi figured conspicuously. Her subsequent publications are, "Observations and Reflections made in a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany," 2 vols. 8vo.; "The Florence Miscellany," 8vo.; "British Synonymy," 2 vols. 8vo.; and "The Retrospect," 2 vols. 4to. But she is now chiefly remembered as an authoress by her ingenious tale of "The Three Warnings." On the death of her second husband, Mrs. Piozzi returned to England, and died at Clifton in 1821.

PIPER, FRANCIS LE, an English comic painter, was born in Kent, where he inherited a handsome estate. He painted only for amusement, and chiefly such subjects as afforded him an opportunity for indulging in caricature; his talent for drawing faces remarkable for singularity of expression, or whimsical combination of feature, being unrivalled. Died, 1740.

PIPER, CHARLES, count, chief minister of Charles XII. of Sweden. He was born of obscure parents, and by his talents raised himself to the eminent station he occupied. He accompanied Charles in all his campaigns; was taken by the Russians at the battle of Pultowa; and died a prisoner in the fortress of Schlüsselburg, in 1716.

PIRANESI, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent engraver, architect, and antiquary, was born at Venice, about 1711, but lived principally at Rome, of which city, with its models of ancient and modern art, he was an enthusiastic admirer. He was one of the most indefatigable of artists, and his talents were equal to his industry: his works form sixteen atlas folio volumes, and delineate, in the most spirited manner, most of the remarkable ancient edifices and objects of antiquity in the papal states, together with numerous views and modern buildings. Died, 1778.

PIRANESI, FRANCIS, a son of the preceding, and, like him, an artist of great talent, was born at Rome, in 1748. He completed many of the magnificent works begun by his father, and executed many others of equal magnitude; in which he was assisted by his brother Peter and his sister Laura. Having taken an active part in the revolution, he ultimately found it necessary to quit his native country; and he continued to reside at Paris from that time till his death, in 1810.

PIRON, ALEXIS, a French poet and dramatist, was born at Dijon, in 1689, and was about to become a barrister, when a reverse of fortune happening to his parents, he was compelled to abandon that intention, and seek a subsistence from literary efforts. Having for a while earned a scanty subsistence at Paris as a copyist, he turned his thoughts to dramatic composition, and produced a piece for the Comic Opera, entitled "Ariquin Deucalion." This succeeding, he was encouraged to persevere, and "L'Ecole des Pères," a comedy; and the tragedies of "Callisthene" and "Gustave Vasa" followed. It was not, however, till 1738 that he gained a place among the highest class of dramatists, by his admirable comedy of "Metro-

manie," which Laharpe characterizes as excelling in plot, style, humour, and vivacity almost every other composition of the kind. His "Bon Mots," "Poesies Diverses," and "Plays," form seven volumes. Died 1773.

PISISTRATUS, an Athenian citizen who usurped the sovereignty of his country, was a descendant of Codrus, and inherited from his father, Hippocrates, a large fortune. He was ambitious, eloquent, and courageous; and, pursuing the policy which has so often succeeded in democracies, he gained over the lower classes of the citizens by his affability and unbounded liberality. He made no attempt to abolish the wise laws of Solon, but confirmed and extended their authority; and though he was twice expelled, he regained the sovereignty, and continued to exercise it, not as the oppressor, but as the father of his country. He died 527 B.C., leaving his two sons, Hippias and Hipparchus, to inherit his power. He established a public library at Athens, and collected and arranged the poems of Homer.

PISCATOR, or FISCHER, JOHN, a Protestant divine, born at Strasburg, in 1546. He was successively a Lutheran, a Calvinist, and an Armenian; translated the Bible into German; wrote several works; was professor of theology at Herborn; and died in 1626.

PISTORIUS, a polemic of the 16th century, was born at Nidda, in 1546. He was at first a physician; then a lawyer, and rose to be one of the counsellors of state in the court of Baden Dourlach; but his religious opinions undergoing a change, he took orders, and, as a Romish priest, wrote violently against Lutheranism and its professors. He finally became prelate of the abbey of Fulda, and provost of the cathedral of Breslau, with the rank of imperial counsellor. Died, 1608.

PITCAIRNE, ARCHIBALD, an eminent physician, born at Edinburgh, in 1652. After receiving his education in his native city and at Paris, he was for a short time professor of medicine at Leyden, and eventually settled at Edinburgh. Among his works are, "Solutio Problematis de Inventoribus;" "Disputationes Medice;" "Elementa Medicinæ Physico-mathematica;" and "Dissertatio de Legibus Naturæ." Died, 1713.

PITHOU, PETER, an eminent French writer on jurisprudence and philology, was born at Troyes, in 1539. Being a Calvinist, and at Paris during the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, he narrowly escaped becoming one of the victims. He afterwards conformed to the Catholic church; was employed in many public affairs; and used all his influence to promote the submission of the city of Paris to the authority of Henry IV. Died, 1596.

PITISCUS, BARTHOLOMEW, a divine and mathematician, was born in Silesia, in 1561, and died at Heidelberg, where he was first preacher to the court, in 1613. He wrote "Synopsis Theologicæ Methodicæ;" "Thesaurus Mathematicus;" "Liber pro Reformatione Ecclesiarum Anhaltinatus."

PITOT, HENRY, a mathematician, was

HE WHO WISHES THAT OTHERS SHOULD PROFIT BY HIS INSTRUCTIONS, MUST MAKE THOSE PERSONS DESIROUS OF LISTENING TO HIM.

IF FACTIONS BE NOT SUPPRESSED BY THE POWER OF THE STATE, THEY ARE GENERALLY CONQUERED BY THEIR OWN DISUNION.

born in Languedoc, in 1695; and in 1740 was appointed engineer to his native province, and inspector-general of the canal, which forms a junction between the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay. One of his principal works was that of supplying Montpellier with water; for which he received the order of St. Michael. He was also a member of the academy of sciences, and of the royal society of London. Died, 1771.

PITT, CHRISTOPHER, an English clergyman and an elegant poet, was born in 1699, at Blandford, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Winchester and at New college, Oxford; and having obtained the family living of Pimperne, he there passed his life, in the performance of his clerical duties, and the cultivation of literature, beloved and respected for his suavity of manners and general benevolence. His poems have considerable merit; and his translations of the "Æneid" and "Vida's Art of Poetry" are both tasteful and harmonious. He died in 1743.

PITT, THOMAS, the founder of an illustrious family, was born at St. Mary's, Blandford, in 1653. Towards the end of that century, he went to the East Indies, as governor of Fort St. George, where he resided many years, and realized a large fortune; particularly by a diamond (called after him the Pitt diamond) which he purchased for 20,400*l.*, and sold to the king of France for somewhat more than five times that sum. A rumour having prevailed in England, that the governor gained this jewel unfairly, and Pope having most unwarrantably given the slander currency, by a sort of poetical adoption of it in the following couplet—

"Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away,"

he published a narrative containing a fair statement of the transaction, which completely refuted the calumny. In 1716 Mr. Pitt was made governor of Jamaica, but did not hold that situation above a year. He sat in four parliaments, for Old Sarum and Thirsk; died in 1726; and was buried in Blandford church, where a monument was erected to his memory.—His eldest son, **ROBERT PITT**, of Bocconoc, who died in 1727, was the father of the great lord Chatham.

PITT, WILLIAM, an illustrious English statesman, was the second son of the earl of Chatham, and born May 28, 1759, at Hayes, in Kent. After receiving the rudiments of his education at home, under the watchful superintendence of his father, he was sent to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where his tutor was Dr. Prettyman; and on leaving the university he was entered at Lincoln's-inn, and in three years was called to the bar. But he was destined shortly to move in a higher sphere. In 1780 he stood candidate for the university of Cambridge, but was unsuccessful. By means, however, of Sir James Lowther, he was returned for the borough of Appleby, and he immediately became one of the most distinguished opponents of the ministry. In 1782 he brought forward a motion for an enquiry into the state of the representation

in parliament, which was rejected by a small majority. On the death of the marquis of Rockingham, lord Shelburne obtained the office of first lord of the treasury; and Mr. Pitt, then only twenty-three years of age, was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. A general peace soon followed, which being made the ground of censure by a strong opposition, the cabinet was dissolved, and the Fox and North coalition took its place. On his retirement from office, Mr. Pitt resumed his efforts for a reform in parliament, and submitted three specific motions on the subject, which, although supported by Mr. Fox, then secretary of state, were rejected. On the failure of the India bill of the latter, which produced the dismissal of the coalition, Mr. Pitt, although at that time only in his twenty-fourth year, assumed the station of prime minister, by accepting the united posts of first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. Although strongly supported by the sovereign, he stood opposed to a large majority of the house of commons, and a dissolution took place in March, 1786. At the general election which followed, the voice of the nation appeared decidedly in his favour, and some of the strongest aristocratical interests in the country were defeated; Mr. Pitt himself being returned by the university of Cambridge. His first measure was the passing of his India bill, establishing the board of control, which was followed by much of that fiscal and financial regulation, which gave *celar* to the early period of his administration. One of the most momentous periods in modern history had now arrived. The French revolution broke out, and produced a vibration in every neighbouring state. War against free principles was declared on the one side, by which all amelioration was opposed; while, on the other, the friends of rational reformation found themselves confounded with ignorant and heated men, who espoused some of the wildest and most visionary innovations. Under this state of things a vigilant eye and a steady hand were obviously necessary to steer the vessel of state; and whatever opinions may be formed by different parties, in respect to the necessity of our interference, or the measures adopted by the minister—whether he deserved the censures which were so lavishly heaped upon him, or whether he was entitled to the gratitude of his country, as "the pilot that weathered the storm,"—certain it is, that he displayed talents, energy, and perseverance, almost unparalleled in the world's history. At length he acceded to the wish that an experiment for peace should be tried, which took place in 1801, under Mr. Addington; but the event proved how fallacious were the hopes of the people; and, in 1804, Mr. Pitt once more resumed his post at the treasury. Returning to power as a war minister, he exerted all the energy of his character to render the contest successful, and found means to engage the two great military powers of Russia and Austria in a new coalition, which was dissolved by the battle of Austerlitz. But his health was now in a very precarious state, and an hereditary gout, aggravated by public cares,

THE ONLY WAY OF ACQUIRING THE KNOWLEDGE OF TRUTH, IS TO DISCOURAGE THE FIRST INTRUSION OF EVERY DECEIT.

and a too liberal use of wine, by way of stimulant, completely undermined his constitution; and he died Jan. 23, 1806. Mr. Pitt was a minister of commanding powers, both as a financier and an orator; his eloquence, though not so imaginative as that of Burke, or so captivating as that of his father, was more uniformly just and impressive than either; while the indignant severity and keenness of his sarcasm were unequalled. A public funeral was decreed to his honour by parliament; as also a grant of 40,000*l.* to pay his debts: for although his whole life was devoted to the service of his country, such was his disinterestedness in pecuniary matters, that he never received one shilling of the public money beyond his fair emoluments of office, to supply the occasional great expenses to which he was put as prime minister.

PITT, WILLIAM MORTON, a gentleman who, for thirty-six years, was the representative of the county of Dorset, and who, throughout a long life, might be deemed a public man,—was the son of John Pitt, esq. of Encombe, and born in 1754. He first entered the House of Commons in 1780, as member for Poole; was re-chosen in 1784; and in 1790 became a county member, which he continued to be till he retired from parliamentary duties in 1826. In all the various duties he had to perform, whether in the senate or as a county magistrate, he devoted his time and talents to the public good; while in private life he exercised a diffusive philanthropy, and made the moral improvement of the poorer classes an object of his peculiar care. Died, Feb. 1836, aged 82.

PITTACUS, one of the seven sages of Greece, was born at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, about 650 B.C. He was a warrior as well as a philosopher; expelled the tyrant Melancthius from Lesbos; and on becoming its sovereign, he discharged the duties of his station in the most exemplary manner; and died, after a reign of ten years, B.C. 570.

PIUS VI., whose secular name was JOHN ANGELO BRASCHI, was born at Cesena, in 1717, and succeeded pope Clement XIV. in 1776. His first act was to make a reform in the public treasury; he then completed the museum in the Vatican; but the greatest work of his pontificate was the draining of the Pontine marshes,—a project which baffled several of the emperors, and many of the popes. When the emperor Joseph II. decreed that all the religious orders in his dominions were free from papal jurisdiction, Pius, apprehensive of the consequences of such a measure, went in person to Vienna in 1782; but though he was honourably received, his remonstrances were ineffectual. The French revolution, however, was of more serious consequence to the papal see. The pope having favoured the allies, Buonaparte entered the ecclesiastical territory, and compelled him to purchase a peace by the contribution of several millions, and delivering up the finest works of painting and sculpture. Hassenpfeiffer was then sent as envoy from the republic to Rome, where he behaved with so much insolence, that the people assassinated him in 1792. General Duphot entered the city with his troops, to restore order; but the papal soldiers routed them, and Duphot was slain. On this, Buonaparte again entered Italy, and made the pope prisoner in the capital, which was plundered. The venerable pontiff was carried away by the victors, and hurried over the Alps to Valence, where he died of excessive fatigue and ill-usage, Aug. 29, 1799.

PIUS VII., or GREGORY BARNABAS CHIARAMONTI, the successor of the preceding pontiff, was born at Cesena, in 1740. He was raised to the cardinalate in 1785; and when Buonaparte entered Imola, in 1796, the cardinal, who was also bishop of that see, found means to conciliate the favour of the French general, and thereby paved the way for his elevation to the papacy in 1800. In July, 1801, he signed the concordat; and in 1804 he crowned Napoleon at Paris; but refused to perform the same office for Louis XVIII. Notwithstanding the courtesy which he showed to Buonaparte, the latter seized the pope, in 1809, and imprisoned him at Fontainebleau, where he remained till the downfall of his oppressor, in 1814, when he returned to Rome, to resume his authority. He died in 1823; and was succeeded in the pontificate by cardinal Selva Genga, who assumed the appellation of Leo XII.

PIUS VIII., by name FRANCIS XAVIERO CASTIGLIONI, was born at Cingolita, in 1761; was made bishop of Montalto, in 1800; created cardinal in 1816; was elected pope on the death of Leo XII. in 1829; and died in the following year. He was distinguished for his industry, talents, and learning; spared no expense to preserve the remains of ancient architecture in Rome; and was a sincere patron of the fine arts. Clement XVI. was his successor.

PIZARRO, FRANCISCO, the conqueror of Peru, was the illegitimate son of a gentleman in Truxillo, and being left entirely dependent on his mother, a peasant girl, he received no education, and was, in his early years employed as a swineherd. Quitting this inglorious occupation, he embarked, with some other adventurers, for America; and, in 1524, associated at Panama with Diego de Almagro, and Hernandez Lucque, a priest, in an enterprise to make discoveries. In this voyage they fell in with the coast of Peru, but being too few to make any attempt at a settlement, Pizarro returned to Spain, where all that he gained was a power from the court to prosecute his object. However, having raised some money, he was enabled again, in 1531, to visit Peru, where a civil war was then raging between Huascar, the legitimate monarch, and his half-brother, Atahualpa, or Atabalipa, as he is variously called, the reigning inca. Pizarro, by pretending to take the part of the latter, was permitted to march into the interior, where he made the unsuspecting chief his prisoner, while partaking of a friendly banquet to which he had invited him and his whole court: then extorting from him, as it is said, a house full of the precious metals, by way of ransom, he had him tried for a pretended conspiracy, and condemned him to be burnt, allowing him first to be

GENIUS DOES NOT CONSIST SO MUCH IN ORIGINATING THOUGHTS, AS IN GIVING NEW FORCE TO THOSE ALREADY KNOWN.

BORNOW IS SO HARD OF BELIEF, THAT IT REFUSETH ALL AID, IMAGINING TRUTH TO BE DREAMS, AND DREAMS TO BE THE TRUTH.

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strangled, as a reward for becoming a Christian. In 1535 the conqueror laid the foundation of Lima; but, in 1537, a contest arose between him and Almagro, who was defeated and executed. The son and friends of Almagro, however, avenged his death, and on June 26, 1541, after ruling despotically for six years, Pizarro met with the fate he so richly deserved, being assassinated in his palace at Lima.

PLACE, FRANCIS, a native of Dinsdale, in the county of Durham. He was bred to the law, and afterwards expended considerable sums in an attempt to make porcelain. He was an excellent painter as well as engraver; but executed all his works on amusement; and he refused a pension of 500*l.* to draw the royal navy. His engravings of landscapes and birds are admirable; and his portraits in mezzotinto also prove that he possessed great abilities. Died, 728.

PLACE, or PLATEANUS, PETER DE LA, a French magistrate and writer, was born at Angoulême, in 1526. He became a member in the parliament of Paris, till he was appointed by the prince of Condé superintendent of his household. Unfortunately he returned to Paris, and while discharging his duty as president of the court of aids, was murdered in the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. His works are, "Commentaries on the State of Religion and the Commonwealth;" "A Treatise on the Use of Moral Philosophy;" and "A Treatise on the Excellence of the Christian Religion."

PLATINA, BARTOLOMEO, an historian, whose real name was Sacchi, was born in 1421. Having fallen under the displeasure of pope Pius II., he was imprisoned and put to the rack, on a charge of being implicated in a conspiracy against him. His sufferings, however, were afterwards recompensed by Sixtus IV., who, in 1475, made him keeper of the Vatican library. His principal work, composed in elegant Latin, is a history of the "Lives of the Roman Pontiffs." He also wrote, in Latin, "History of Mantua." Died, 1481.

PLATO, one of the most illustrious philosophers of antiquity, and the founder of the academic sect, was born in the island of Egina, in the 88th Olympiad, or B.C. 430. In his youth he applied to poetry and painting; both which pursuits he relinquished to become a disciple of Socrates. During the imprisonment of his master, Plato attended him, and committed to writing his last discourses upon the Immortality of the Soul. He then retired to Megara; after which he extended his travels to Magna Græcia and Egypt. On his return to Athens, he formed his school in a grove, called the Academy, over the door of which seminary was this inscription, "Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here." He was soon attended by a crowd of hearers of every description, and among their illustrious names to be ranked among his disciples, are those of Dion, Aristotle, Lycurgus, Demosthenes, and Socrates. The ancients thought more highly of him than of all their philosophers, and always called him the Divine

Plato. Tully, whose regard and veneration for him were boundless, observes that he was justly called by Panælius, the divine, the most wise, the most sacred, the Homer of philosophers; and made him so implicitly his guide in wisdom and philosophy, as to declare, that he had rather err with Plato, than be right with any one else. He thrice visited the court of Sicily; once invited by the elder Dionysius, and twice by the younger. The former he so much offended, that the tyrant caused him to be seized on his passage home, and sold for a slave; and the philosopher was indebted for his liberation to Anticris of Cyrene. On his return to Athens, Plato resumed his school, and no persuasion could afterwards induce him to quit his peaceful retirement. At his death, which happened in his 79th year, B.C. 348, statues and altars were erected to his memory; and the day of his birth was long celebrated as a festival.

PLATOFF, Count, a celebrated hetman of the Cossacks, was born in the southern part of Russia, about 1763. He entered young into the military service, distinguished himself against the Turks in Moldavia, and was made a general of cavalry. When the French invaded Russia, in 1812, Platoff, with twenty regiments of Cossacks, harassed them in their flight, and contributed greatly to the advantages gained over them. He came with the emperor Alexander to England, and, at London, was the object of popular admiration. He retired to the river Don, and died in 1818.

PLAUTUS, MARCUS ACCIUS, a comic writer of ancient Rome, who acquired the surname of Plautus from the ill shape of his feet. He died B.C. 184.

PLAYFORD, JOHN, a writer on music, was born in 1613, and published "An Introduction to the Skill of Music," often reprinted; "Court Ayres;" and "Psalms and Hymns in solemn Music."—His son, HENRY PLAYFORD, was the publisher of "Orpheus Britannicus."

PLAYFAIR, JOHN, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Bervie, near Dundee, of which parish his father was minister, in 1749. He received his education at St. Andrew's; and, in 1772, succeeded to his father's living; but resigned it some years afterwards, and went to Edinburgh, where he became professor of mathematics. In his latter years he applied to the study of geology, which he pursued with indefatigable ardour; and, in 1816, undertook a journey to the Alps, for the purpose of making observations on those mountains. Among his works are, "Elements of Geometry;" "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth;" "System of Geography," 5 vols. 4to.; and "Outlines of Philosophy." Died, 1819.

PLAYFAIR, WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, born in 1759, was an ingenious projector and author. After serving an apprenticeship to a millwright, he was engaged as a draughtsman at Boulton and Watt's establishment, Soho, Birmingham. On coming to London, he obtained patents for various inventions, and engaged in

PEOPLE BELDOM SPEAK ILL OF THEMSELVES, BUT WHEN THEY HAVE A GOOD CHANCE OF BEING CONTRADICTED.

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many speculations; became a fertile writer on politics and other subjects; and died in 1623. His most important publications are, "A Commercial and Political Atlas;" "An Inquiry into the Decline and Fall of Nations;" "France as it is;" "History of Jacobinism;" and "British Family Antiquity."

PLINIUS, SECUNDUS CAIUS, OR PLINY THE ELDER, one of the most celebrated writers of ancient Rome, was born A.D. 23, at Verona, or, as some say, at Como; served in the army in Germany; afterwards became an advocate; and was ultimately procurator in Spain and Africa. As an inquirer into the works of nature he was indefatigable; and he lost his life by his thirst for knowledge. Being at Misenum with a fleet which he commanded, on the 24th of August, A.D. 79, his sister desired him to observe a remarkable cloud that had just appeared. Pliny, discovering that it proceeded from Mount Vesuvius, ordered his galleys to sail, to assist the inhabitants on the coast, while he himself steered as near as possible to the foot of the mountain, which now sent forth vast quantities of burning rock and lava. Pliny and his companions lauded at Stabiae, but were soon obliged to leave the town for the fields, where the danger was equally great, from the shower of fire which fell upon them. In this state they made the best of their way to the shore, but Pliny, who was very corpulent, fell down dead, suffocated by the noxious vapours. The eruption which caused his death appears to have been that in which the cities of Herculaneum and Pompei were destroyed, in the first year of the emperor Titus. He wrote the "History of his own Time," in 31 books, which is lost, and his "Natural History," in 37 books, one of the most precious monuments of antiquity extant.

PLINIUS, CÆCILIUS SECUNDUS CAIUS, OR PLINY THE YOUNGER, nephew of the preceding, was born A.D. 62, at Como. He studied under Virgilius and Quintilian; and in his eighteenth year began to plead in the forum. Soon after this he went as tribune to Syria; from whence he returned, when he had made one or two campaigns, and settled at Rome. He was promoted to the consular dignity, by Trajan, in praise of whom he pronounced a famous oration, which is extant. He was next chosen augur; and afterwards made pro-consul of Bithynia, from whence he wrote to Trajan a curious account of the Christians, and their manner of worship. The "Epistles of Pliny" are elegant specimens of letter-writing, and very instructive; they have been translated into English by Lord Orriery and Mr. Melmoth.

PLOT, ROBERT, a naturalist, was born in 1640, at Borden, in Kent; was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he graduated as LL.D.; became one of the secretaries of the royal society; royal historiographer, archivist of the Herald's office, &c.; and died in 1698. His chief works are, "The Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire."

PLOTINUS, a Platonic philosopher, was born in 203, at Lycopolis, in Egypt; and

accompanied the emperor Gordian in his expedition against the Parthians, in order to obtain a knowledge of Indian and Persian philosophy. He afterwards resided at Rome; and died in 270.

PLOWDEN, EDMUND, an eminent lawyer, was born in Shropshire, in 1517, and died in 1584. His "Commentaries and Reports" are greatly esteemed.

PLOWDEN, CHARLES, a Jesuit, born in England, in 1743, but educated at Rome, where he entered into the society in 1759. On his return to his own country after the suppression of his order in 1773, he was one of the most zealous advocates for their re-uniting in England. He afterwards became president of the Catholic college of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire; and died in 1821.

PLOWDEN, FRANCIS, an historian and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Ireland, and by profession a barrister and conveyancer. He was the author of "Jura Anglorum;" "Church and State;" "A Treatise upon the Law of Usury and Appointments;" and "The History of Ireland." In consequence of a verdict obtained against him for a libel in the latter work, with 5000*l.* damages, he retired to France, where he afterwards resided; and died, at an advanced age, in 1620.

PLUCHE, NOEL ANTOINE, a learned French writer, born at Rheims, in 1696, in the college of which city he was professor of rhetoric. He was afterwards appointed president of the college of Laon; but was removed from his office in consequence of his opposition to the bull *Unigenitus*; and died in 1761. His "*Histoire du Ciel*," and "*Spectacle de la Nature*," both of which were translated into English, were at one time very popular.

PLUKENET, LEONARD, an eminent English botanist, was born in 1642. He practised as an apothecary in Westminster, and raised a botanic garden there. After the greater part of his life passed in struggles against adversity, he was appointed superintendent of the garden at Hampton-court, and royal professor of botany. He died about 1706. His "*Phytographia*" is an honourable proof of his abilities. He also published "*Almagestum Botanicum*," "*Almagesti Botanici Mantissa*," and "*Amalthæum Botanicum*."

PLUMIER, CHARLES, an eminent French botanist, was born at Marseilles, in 1646. Louis XIV. sent him to America to collect plants useful in medicine, and he made three voyages for that purpose. At the desire of Fagon, he undertook a fourth voyage; but died as he was about to embark, near Cadiz, in 1706.

PLUMPTRE, JAMES, a clergyman and miscellaneous writer, was the son of Dr. Plumtre, president of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he entered as a student in 1787. At the commencement of his career he wrote several dramatic pieces, viz. "The Coventry Act," a comedy; "Osway," a tragedy; and several others; besides "Observations on Hamlet;" "The English Drama Purified;" and "Four Discourses on Subjects relating to the Amusements of the Stage." His other

THE GREAT FAULT OF THE HUMAN UNDERSTANDING IS, NOT THE NOT GOING WELL, BUT THE NOT STOPPING WELL.

THE SCINTILLATIONS OF CALUMNY AND DETRACTION, IF YOU DO NOT BLOW THEM, WILL EXTINGUISH THEMSELVES.

orks consist principally of "Sermons" reached on particular occasions, several of which are of a very popular character. He was also the author of "Letters to Dr. Vikin, on his Volume of Vocal Poetry." Died, 1832.

PLUTARCH, a celebrated Greek philosopher and historian, was a native of Chereonea, in Boeotia. On visiting Rome, he was received with flattering marks of distinction by Trajan, who raised him to the consular dignity, and appointed him governor of Illyria. After the death of his patron, Plutarch returned to Chereonea, where he died at an advanced age, A. D. 100. The most celebrated of his works are, his "Lives of Illustrious Men," and his "Morals."

PLUVINEL, ANTHONY, a native of Daubigny, who was master of the horse to Henry IV., by whom he was sent ambassador to Holland. He was the first in France that opened a school for riding, on which subject he wrote a work, called "L'Art de monter à Cheval." Died, 1620.

POCOCK, Dr. EDWARD, a most learned English critic and commentator, and famous particularly for his great skill in Oriental languages, was born at Oxford, in 1604; received his education at Magdalen and Corpus Christi colleges; twice visited the Levant, for the purpose of collecting ancient manuscripts and coins; was afterwards Hebrew professor at Oxford, rector of Childrey, and canon of Christ Church; and died in 1691. Among his works are, "Specimen Historiæ Arabum;" "Alphabeticus Historiæ Dynastiarum;" "Commentaries on the Minor Prophets," &c. Died, 1691.

POCOCK, ISAAC, an artist and dramatist, was born at Bristol, in 1782. His father ad distinguished himself as a marine painter; and Isaac appearing to have the same genius for the art, was placed first at Romney, and afterwards studied under Mr William Beechey. He gained the first prize given by the British Institution, by his production of his historical picture of the murder of Thomas à Becket. He afterwards painted other pictures, but becoming independent, he gradually relaxed in the prosecution of that profession, and retired to Maidenhead, where he occasionally used both his pencil and pen, and produced many dramatic pieces, the greater part of which were successful. Here he was nominated to the commission of the peace and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Berks. He died after the illness of a few hours only, August 23, 1835. He was the author of about forty melo-dramas, farces, and comic pieces; among which were "The Miller and his Men," "Hit or Miss," "John of Paris," "Robinson Crusoe," "Montrose," &c. &c.

POCOCKE, RICHARD, a learned prelate and traveller, was born at Southampton, in 1694; received his education at the free-school there, of which his father was master, and at Corpus Christi college, Oxford; travelled in the East from 1737 to 1742; was, successively, precentor of Waterford, archdeacon of St. Patrick's, bishop of C Kerry, and of Meath; and died in 1765. His

"Travels" are rich in description, particularly of the "Curiosities of Egypt and Palestine."

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, an Italian writer of the 15th century, who contributed greatly to the revival of classical literature in Europe, was born at Terranova, in Tuscany; was educated at Florence; and held the office of apostolical secretary to no less than eight popes. He devoted much of his time in the search after manuscripts; and to him the world is indebted for Quintilian; the orations of Cicero; Lucretius; part of Plautus; and other remains of antiquity. He was a man of eminent talent; but his morals and disposition were most reprehensible. His chief works are, a "History of Florence;" "Dialogues on Nobility;" and "Funeral Orations." Died, 1459.

POISSON, RAIMOND, a French actor and dramatist of the 17th century, who obtained great celebrity in low comedy. He wrote a number of theatrical pieces; and died in 1690.—His son, **PAUL POISSON**, was eminent as a comic actor. Died, 1735.—The two sons of Paul, **Pierre** and **ARMOULD DE ROINVILLE**, were also distinguished for their theatrical talents; the former was the author of ten comedies, and was a good tragic performer; while the latter fully supported the reputation of his family, as a comic actor. He died in 1753.

POISSONNIER, PETER ISAAC, an eminent physician, was born at Dijon, in 1720. He became professor of medicine in the college de France, and was the first who gave chemical lectures at Paris. In 1758, being first physician to the French army, he went to Russia, to attend the empress Elizabeth in her illness. In 1764 he was appointed Inspector-general of physic in the ports and colonies; and died in 1798. M. Poissonnier wrote several practical works; but he is chiefly known by his method of procuring fresh water from that of the sea, for which he received a pension of 12,000 livres.

POIVRE, N., a French naturalist, was born at Lyons, in 1719. He was appointed intendant of the Isles of France and Bourbon, where he introduced the bread-fruit tree, and other valuable plants. Died, 1780.

POLE, REGINALD, cardinal, an eminent statesman, and archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of queen Mary, was descended from the blood-royal of England, and born at Stourton castle, in Staffordshire, in 1500. He was educated at Sheen monastery, and Magdalen college, Oxford; and after obtaining preferment in the church, went to Italy, where he long resided. On his return to England he opposed the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catharine of Arragon, in such terms, that the king drove him from his presence, and never saw him more. He again left England, was made a cardinal, and very nearly obtained the papedom on the death of Paul III. When Mary ascended the throne, Paul returned to England as legate, in which capacity he absolved the parliament from the sin of heresy, and reconciled the nation to the

SOME MEN HAVE THE STRANGE FACULTY OF COMMANDING AN INATTENTION TO WHAT IS WELL WORTH THE HEARING.

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holy see. The very day after the burning of Cranmer, the cardinal was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury; soon after which he was elected chancellor of both universities; and he survived the queen but one day, Nov. 15, 1558.

POLEMBERG, CORNELIUS, a painter, was born at Utrecht, in 1586. He was a disciple of Abraham Bloemart, and completed his studies at Rome. On his return he received much encouragement from Rubens; and Charles I. invited him to England, where he painted a number of beautiful landscapes, principally of a small size, and which are now rare.

POLEMON, a Greek philosopher, was born at Ceta. In his youth he led a very dissipated life; but, by hearing Xenocrates discourse on the miseries of intemperance, he became reformed, and succeeded that philosopher in his school.—There was also a rhetorician of this name, who lived in the reign of Trajan.

POLIGNAC, MELCHIOR DE, a French cardinal and statesman, was born in 1611, at Puy en Velay, in Languedoc. He was employed as a negotiator at Rome, in Poland, and in Holland, and acquitted himself so well that he was rewarded with the purple. During the regency he was banished to his abbey of Anchin; but afterwards he was recalled, and appointed agent for French affairs at Rome. In 1726 he was made archbishop of Auch; and died in 1741. He wrote a Latin poem, entitled "Anti-Lucretius;" which has often been reprinted, and was translated into English by the father of the late Mr. Canning.

POLITIAN, ANGELO, an eminent Italian scholar, was born in 1454, at Monte Pulciano, in the Florentine territories, whence he derived the appellation by which he is more usually known than by that of *Ciniz*, his family name. He assumed the ecclesiastical habit, and acquired by his accomplishments the favour of Lorenzo the Magnificent, who made him tutor to his children, and presented him with a canonry in the cathedral of Florence, which he held with the professorship of the Greek and Latin languages. Among the most esteemed of his writings are "A Collection of Greek Epigrams;" the "History of the Conspiracy of the Pazzi;" the drama of "Orpheus;" and a Latin version of Herodias. Died, 1494.

POLLEXFEN, Sir HENRY, an eminent English judge, who in 1688 was one of the counsel for the seven bishops. After the Revolution he was knighted, and made chief justice of the Common Pleas. Died, 1692.

POLI, G. SAVERIO, an eminent naturalist, was born at Molfetta, in Italy, in 1746, and studied in the university of Padua. He was the friend of Morgagni, Fraccolati, Poleui, and Valscchi; and became director of the military academy of Naples, where he died in 1823. He was the author of a very popular "System of Natural Philosophy," and also of a work on "Testacea."

POLLIO, CAIUS ASINIUS, a celebrated Roman, who was much esteemed by Augustus, and gained a great reputation by

his military exploits, but more by his literary connexions. He filled the office of consul B.C. 40; and was the intimate friend of Horace and Virgil. He was the author of tragedies, orations, and a history, which are lost. Died, aged 80, B.C. 4.

POLLOK, ROBERT, a Scotch clergyman, and writer of sacred poetry, was born in 1799, at Eaglesham, in Renfrewshire. Being intended for the church, he was sent to the university of Glasgow to study theology; but his health became so much impaired by study, that he had scarcely entered on his ministry before he found it necessary to quit the north with a view to a residence in Italy, in order to try the effect of change of climate. He left Scotland in August, 1827, but he had only proceeded to Southampton, when his malady increased to such a degree as precluded all hope of recovery, and he died there in the following month. His principal production is entitled "The Course of Time," a poem in ten books. He also wrote "The Persecuted Family," a narrative of the sufferings of the Presbyterians in the reign of Charles II.; and "Ralph Gemmel," a tale for youth.

POLLUX, JULIUS, was born in Egypt in 180; he taught rhetoric at Athens, and was appointed preceptor to the emperor Commodus, for whose use he drew up an "Onomasticon, or Greek Vocabulary." Died, 238.

POLO, MARCO, a celebrated traveller of the 13th century, was the son of a Venetian merchant, who had penetrated to the court of Kublai, the great khan of the Tartars. This prince being highly entertained with their account of Europe, made them his ambassadors to the pope; on which they travelled back to Rome, and, with two missionaries, once more visited Tartary, accompanied by the young Marco, who became a great favourite with the khan. Having acquired the different dialects of Tartary, he was employed on various embassies; and, after a residence of seventeen years, all the three Venetians returned to their own country in 1295, with immense wealth. Marco afterwards served his country at sea against the Genoese, and, being taken prisoner, remained many years in confinement, the tedium of which he beguiled by composing the history of his "Travels." Marco Polo relates many things which appear highly incredible, but the greater part of his narrative has been verified by succeeding travellers.

POLYÆNUS, a Greek author in the second century, who wrote eight books of the "Stratagems of Illustrious Generals." He appears to have been a Macedonian, and, after serving in the army, he became a statesman under Antoninus and Varus.

POLYBIUS, a celebrated Greek historian, son of Lycortas, general of the Achæans, was born in Arcadia, B.C. 200. He was formed for public business by the precepts and example of Philopomen, and at the funeral of that general he bore the urn which contained his ashes. Being sent to Rome as one of the hostages demanded of the Achæans, his residence at the capital of the world was of great importance to Polybius, who, on his return to

IF AT ANY TIME YOU ARE PRESSED TO DO A THING HASTILY, BE CAREFUL: FRAUD AND DECEIT ARE ALWAYS IN HASTE.

TREAT YOUR OWN PERSON WITH AS MUCH FAULSHOOD AND PROPRITY, AS YOU OUGHT TO SHOW IN THE MINDS OF OTHERS.

reece, was employed in public affairs by several states. He wrote a "Universal History," in forty books, of which we have only five complete, and an abridgment of eleven others.

POLYCARP, St., a Christian father and martyr, who, according to tradition, was a disciple of the apostle John, and by him appointed bishop of Smyrna. He made many converts, and violently opposed the resies of Marcion and Valentinus; but during the persecution of the Christians under Marcus Aurelius, he suffered martyrdom with the most heroic fortitude, A.D. 9. His "Epistle to the Philippians" is the only one of his pieces that has been preserved.

POLYCLETUS, a famous sculptor, was born at Sicyon, and flourished about the year B.C. 450. He is considered to have attained perfection in single figures; and a statue of a boy, executed by him, was sold for one hundred talents, equivalent to £1,000.

POLYGNOTUS, a painter of Thasos, died about 422 B.C. He gained celebrity by a series of pictures on the war of Troy, for which he refused the presents offered him by the states of Greece; he also painted the temple of Delphi, and part of the temple at Athens gratuitously, for which it is decreed that he should be supported at a public expence.

POMBAL, **SEBASTIAN JOSEPH CARLOS**, **MELHO**, marquis of, a Portuguese statesman, was born at Soura, in 1699. After having been ambassador to London and Vienna, he was, in 1750, appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, and, in 1756, prime minister. He introduced many reforms and changes in the government; but as his measures were frequently severe and arbitrary, he raised up many enemies, and on the death of the king, in 1777, he was disgraced, and exiled to his estates, where he died in 1782.

POMFRET, **JOHN**, an English poet, was born at Luton, in Bedfordshire, in 1667; is educated at Queen's college, Cambridge; and obtained the living of Malden. He was the author of "The Choice," a poem which has ever been popular; but owing to an equivocal expression therein, Dr. Compton, bishop of London, thought him unfit for the clerical office, and refused to induct him to another and more considerable benefice. The prelate was, however, soon after convinced of his mistake; and in the meantime Pomfret, who had been detained in London, caught the small-pox, and died of it in 1703.

POMPADOUR, **JEANNE ANTOINETTE**, **DESSON**, marchioness de, the mistress of Louis XV., in whose affections she succeeded madame de Chateauroux, was the daughter of a financier, and born in 1720. At the age of twenty-one she was married to M. d'Etioles; first attracted the king's notice while he was hunting in the forest of Senart; appeared at court in 1745, under the title of marchioness of Pompadour; died in 1764, aged 44 years. She certainly used her influence with the king in promoting the progress of the fine arts, but her vanity and extravagance were unbounded;

and many of the evils which oppressed France in the succeeding reign have been attributed to the power she possessed of filling the most important offices of the state with her favourites, whose measures were generally inglorious, both at home and abroad.

POMPEY, surnamed the Great, or **CNEIUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS**, was of a noble family, and born B.C. 105. He studied the art of war under his father, and, when he was only twenty-three, raised three legions, with which he joined Sylla, whose opponents he drove out of Sicily and Africa. That commander recalled him to Rome, and gave him the name of *Magnus*. Pompey also obtained the honours of a triumph, and was chosen consul; in which office he restored the tribunes, and extended the Roman empire beyond Asia Minor. For these services he received another triumph, soon after which he formed the first triumvirate with Caesar and Crassus; but though he married the daughter of Caesar, a civil war broke out between them, in which Pompey was utterly defeated, at Pharsalia. He then fled to Egypt, and was there assassinated, by order of the ministers of Ptolemy, king of that country, B.C. 48.

POMPIGNAN, **JOHN JAMES LE FRANCE**, marquis of, was born at Montauban, in 1709. He gained a great reputation by his tragedy of "Dido," acted in 1734. His works, which have been published in 6 vols. 8vo., consist of dramatic pieces, sacred odes, moral discourses, a translation of the *Georgics*, &c. Died, 1754.

POMPONIUS LÆTUS, **JULIUS**, sometimes styled Peter of Calabria, a learned antiquary of the 13th century, was professor of rhetoric at Rome, and the founder of an academy, which was suppressed by Paul II., and many of the members imprisoned and put to the torture; but Sixtus IV. released them, and restored Pomponius to his professorship. Died, 1428.

POND, **JOHN**, F.R.S., an eminent English astronomer, who for a period of twenty-five years held the important office of astronomer-royal, died at his house, in Greenwich, in September, 1836; and his remains were interred in the same tomb, at Lee, that for ninety-three years had given shelter to the ashes of his celebrated predecessor, Dr. Edmund Halley. According to the testimony of Sir Humphrey Davy, "the enthusiasm with which he pursued his favourite science, and the sacrifices of time, health, and money, that he made in consequence, were great indeed." As a practical astronomer, he had scarcely any equal; his talent for taking observations was quite unique; and to his zeal our national observatory is indebted for many of the new instruments which have, confessedly, rendered it so pre-eminent and complete.

PONIATOWSKI, **STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS**, the last king of Poland, was the son of a private gentleman of Lithuania, and was born in 1732. Having been fortunate enough to please the grand duchess, afterwards Catharine II., he was elected king in 1764. At the commencement of his reign

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he gave many proofs of his moderation and love of justice; but his attempts to introduce some modifications into the Polish constitution, raised a powerful party against him. The protestants, who were excluded from a place in the diet and from the right of votes, claimed the restoration of the treaty of Olivia, made in 1660. The ministers of Russia, England, and Prussia, favoured their claims, and Stanislaus was also inclined to grant their request; but the catholic bishops protested against the measure, as favouring the enemies of the state. Russian troops soon after appeared at the gates of Warsaw, when the catholics formed themselves into an army, to which they gave the name of "confederates." Pulaski, one of their chiefs, proposed carrying off the king; for which purpose he, with two other chiefs, and forty dragoons, disguised as peasants, laid wait for him near the town. When the royal carriage approached, they seized the king, and then placed him on one of their horses. The night was dark, but they forced the animals forward until they were exhausted; they then walked, dragging Stanislaus with them; but at dawn of day, finding they had missed the way, and that they were only a short distance from the city, all, except Kosinski, fled. Struck with remorse, he implored the king's pardon, which the monarch readily granted, and, on his return to his palace, settled a pension on the penitent chief. But Stanislaus still continued to be afflicted by the divisions of his people. In 1787 the empress Catharine visited the Crimea, and the king obtained from her a promise of security for his kingdom; the emperor Joseph II. also made him a like solemn promise. Nevertheless, in 1792 the Russians and the Prussians invaded Poland, and in defiance of the efforts of the brave Kosciusko, divided the unhappy kingdom between them, and Stanislaus was compelled to sign his abdication. He then retired to St. Petersburg, and lived as a private individual until his death, in 1798.

PONIATOWSKI, Prince JOSEPH, an illustrious Polish general, was the nephew of the preceding, and born at Warsaw, in 1763. At the age of sixteen he entered into the service of Joseph II. of Austria, but quitted it for the purpose of aiding his country, the moment that he saw there were hopes entertained of her throwing off a foreign yoke. He served with courage against the Russians, under Kosciusko, who gave him the command of a division, at the head of which he distinguished himself at the two sieges of Warsaw. After the surrender of the city, he went to Vienna, and, rejecting the offers of Catharine and Paul, lived in retirement, on his return to Poland, at his estates near Warsaw. The creation of the duchy of Warsaw rekindled the hopes of the Polish patriots, and Poniatowski accepted the place of minister of war in the new state. In 1809, he commanded the Polish army against the superior Austrian force, which was sent to occupy the duchy; compelled it to retire, rather by skilful manoeuvres than by force of arms; and penetrated into Galicia. In the war of 1812, against Russia, he was again at the head of the Polish

forces, and distinguished himself in all the principal affairs of this chequered campaign. After the battle of Leipzig, during which Napoleon created him marshal of France, he was ordered to cover the retreat of the French army. The enemy were already in possession of the suburbs of Leipzig, and had thrown light troops over the Elster, when the prince arrived, with a few followers, at the river, the bridge over which had been blown up by the French. The brave Poleander, already wounded, plunged, with his horse, into the stream, and was drowned, Oct. 19, 1814. His body was found on the 24th, and, having been embalm'd, was buried at Warsaw, with all the honours of his rank, by order of the emperor Alexander.

PONSONBY, Sir FREDERIC CAVENDISH, K.C.B., a distinguished cavalry officer, and major-general in the British army, was the second son of the earl of Besborough, and born in 1783. He was appointed to a cornetcy in the 10th dragoons in 1800, and after passing through the intermediate grades of rank, obtained a majority in the 2d light dragoons in 1807. During the Peninsular war this gallant soldier had frequent opportunities of distinguishing himself; and was regarded as the *beau ideal* of a cavalry officer. At Talavera, Barrosa, Viniere, Salamanca, and Vittoria, he performed some of the most brilliant exploits recorded in that fierce and enterprising era of the war; and during the whole of the retrograde movement of the army from the Douro, a day seldom passed without his being more or less engaged with the enemy's advance. But we must omit the details of his valuable operations in the Peninsula, to describe the termination of his splendid career on the field of Waterloo. In the absence of his commanding officer, general Vandeleur, who had a few minutes before led forward the 16th light dragoons, he observed a French column rapidly advancing into the small valley which lay between the two armies. There was not a moment to lose: Col. Ponsoby, calculating the column at about one thousand, exclaimed, "They must not be allowed to come further," and with his well-known "Come on, 12th!" dashed down the field, followed by his men. At the very moment when they had driven their opponents back into the enemy's lines, and the colonel was anxious to draw off his comrades, who were now fighting at fearful odds, he received a cut on his right arm, which caused his sword to drop, and immediately afterwards he received another on his left, which he raised to protect his head. By the latter he lost the command of his horse, which galloped forward, and Col. Ponsoby, unable to defend himself, received a blow from a sword on his head, which brought him senseless to the ground. There he lay, exposed on the field, during the whole of the ensuing night. After being wantonly pierced through the back by a lancer, plundered by a French dragoon, rode over by two squadrons of Prussian cavalry, and encumbered for some hours by a dying soldier lying across his legs, he was at length accosted by an English soldier, whom he persuaded to stay by him

THE CRITERION OF TRUE BEAUTY IS, THAT IT INCREASES ON EXAMINATION; OF FALSE, THAT IT LESSENS.

ADVERSITY OVERCOME, IS THE HIGHEST GLORY; AND WILLINGLY UNDERGOING, THE GREATEST VIRTUE.

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until morning, when a cart conveyed him to the village of Waterloo. He had received seven wounds; but by constant attention he at length recovered! Colonel Ponsonby was one of the brightest ornaments of the army, and a universal favourite. To the most chivalrous bravery he united military talents of no ordinary cast, which were guided by a remarkable calmness of judgment and coolness of decision. No lesson of experience was ever lost upon him; and his authority in matters of his profession, particularly the cavalry service, was regarded with general respect. He died Jan. 11, 1837; being at the time a major-general in the army, K.C.B., and colonel of the royal dragoons; besides enjoying the honour of four foreign orders of knighthood.

PONTANUS, JOHN JOVIAN, a learned Italian, born at Cerreto, in Umbria, in 1426, was preceptor to Alphonso the younger, king of Arragon, who made him his counsellor and secretary. He wrote "A History of the Wars of Ferdinand I. and John of Anjou."

PONTANUS, JOHN ISAAC, historiographer to the king of Denmark and the province of Guelderland, was born in 1571, and died in 1640. He wrote several historical and topographical works.

PONTAULT, SEBASTIAN BEAULIEU DE, a French engineer. At the age of fifteen he was appointed, for his gallant conduct, commissary of artillery. He afterwards distinguished himself in several battles and sieges, until the loss of an arm, and other wounds, obliged him to retire from the service. He died in 1674. His principal work is entitled "Les Glorieuses Conquêtes de Louis le Grand."

PONTIPPIDAN, ERIC, a Danish prelate, distinguished as a theological and historical writer, was born at Aarhuys, in 1698; became bishop of Bergen in 1746; and died in 1764. His principal works are, "Annals of the Danish Church;" and the "Natural History of Norway."

POOL, MATTHEW, a nonconformist minister, was born at York, in 1624. He displayed so much zeal against popery, that, according to the deposition of Titus Oates, his name was among those intended to be taken off in the popish plot. On this he went to Amsterdam, where he died in 1679. Besides "Sermons," he wrote "Annotations on the Bible;" but his greatest work was the "Synopsis Criticorum," in 6 vols.

POPE, SIR THOMAS, a statesman, and a patron of learning, was born at Deddington, in Oxfordshire, in 1595; was educated at Eton; and after studying at Gray's Inn, was called to the bar. He was knighted in 1540, and held various important offices under Henry VIII. and Mary. He was the intimate friend of Sir Thomas More, to whom, by order of the king, he communicated the sad tidings of his intended execution. In 1554 he founded Trinity college, Oxford; and died in 1556.

POPE, ALEXANDER, a celebrated poet, was born in 1688, in Lombard-street, London, where his father had carried on an extensive business as a linen-draper, and amassed a considerable fortune. His parents

being of the Romish persuasion, he was placed at eight years of age under one Taverner, a priest, who taught him the rudiments of Latin and Greek. At the age of twelve he retired with his parents to Binfield, in Windsor Forest, where his father had purchased a small estate. Here he wrote his "Ode on Solitude," which appears as the first fruits of his poetic genius. It was here also that he first met with the works of Waller, Spenser, and Dryden; but on perusing Dryden he abandoned the rest and studied him as his model. At the age of sixteen he wrote his "Pastorals," which procured him the friendship of the principal wits of the time. His next performance was the "Essay on Criticism," published in 1711. The "Messiah" appeared first in the Spectator, and this was followed by his "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day." About this period also he produced the "Rape of the Lock," occasioned by lord Petre's cutting off a ringlet of Mrs. Arabella Fermor's hair. He next brought out his "Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard," "The Temple of Fame," and "Windsor Forest;" Pope now undertook his translation of the "Iliad," which he published by subscription, and cleared by it above five thousand pounds, part of which he laid out in the purchase of a house at Twickenham, whither he removed in 1715. After completing the Iliad, he undertook the "Odyssey," for which also he experienced a liberal subscription. He was, however, materially assisted in these works by the learning and abilities of others, particularly Broome, Fenton, and Parnell. The reputation he had acquired by the success, as well as the merit of his works, procured him numerous enemies among writers of the minor class, from whom he experienced frequent spiteful attacks. Perhaps it would have been more to his honour had he taken no notice of them; but in 1727 he vented his resentment in a mock heroic, entitled "The Dunciad," in which he took more than warrantable revenge, and what was worse, exposed to ridicule many ingenious and respectable persons who had given him no offence. In 1729, by the advice of lord Bolingbroke, he turned his pen to a moral and philosophical subject; the result was his "Essay on Man," an ethical poem, addressed to that statesman, which attracted universal admiration. It was followed by "Imitations of Horace," accompanied by a "Prologue and Epilogue to the Satires," and by "Moral Epistles," which exhibit him as a satirist of the school of Boileau. In 1737 Pope printed his Letters by subscription, for which he alleged as his excuse, that some of his epistles had been surreptitiously published by Edmund Curll. In 1742, at the suggestion of Warburton, he added a fourth book to his Dunciad, intended to ridicule useless and frivolous studies, in which he attacked Colley Cibber, then poet-laureate. Cibber retaliated by a pamphlet which told some ludicrous stories of his antagonist, and so irritated the latter, that, in a new edition of the Dunciad, he deposed Theobald, its original hero, and promoted Cibber to his place, who, although a great coxcomb, could scarcely be deemed a dunce. An oppressive asthma began now

A MAN SHOULD BE CONSCIOUS OF HIS OWN PERFECTIONS, BUT NEVER MAKE A PARADE OF THEM.

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to indicate a commencing decline; and while he was engaged in preparing a complete edition of his works, he expired, May, 30, 1744, aged 56.

POPHAM, Sir JOHN, an eminent judge, was born in Somersetshire, in 1531. After serving the offices of attorney and solicitor-general, he was appointed, in 1581, chief justice of the king's bench. He died in 1607. His "Reports and Cases," in folio, show his abilities to great advantage.

POPHAM, Sir HOMER ROOPE, a naval commander, was born in Ireland, in 1762. He served as a lieutenant in the American war; and rose to the rank of post-captain soon after the commencement of the war with France, having rendered essential service to the duke of York in Holland. He was next employed in the Baltic, and, in 1800, appointed to a command in the East Indies. In 1803 he entered the Red Sea, and settled advantageous terms of commerce for the English merchants. He was afterwards engaged in an expedition against Buenos Ayres, for which, as he was charged with acting without sufficient authority, he was tried by a court-martial, and reprimanded. He finally obtained the situation of commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station; and had but just returned to England in 1820, when he died.

PORDENONE (so called from his birth-place, his true name being Giovanni Antonio Licinio) a painter of the Venetian school, and rival of Titian, was born in 1484. He executed many great works for Mantua, Genoa, and Venice; and died at Ferrara, in 1540.

POREE, CHARLES, a Jesuit, was born near Caen, in Normandy, in 1675. After acquiring a great reputation as a teacher in his native province, he became professor of rhetoric in the college of Louis the Great, at Paris, where he died in 1741.

PORLIER, JUAN DIAZ, surnamed El Marquesito, a Spanish patriot and general, was born, about 1775, at Carthagena, in South America, where his father held a high public situation. He first entered the navy, and served as a midshipman at the battle of Trafalgar; but when the cry of independence spread through the Peninsula in 1808, he raised a guerilla corps, of which he became the leader, and distinguished himself in a series of brilliant actions, and effected the celebrated retreat from Santander, closely pursued by a corps four times more numerous than his own. The regency then appointed him captain-general of Asturias, in which station he remained till the restoration of Ferdinand the VIIth. Having unsuccessfully attempted to restore the constitution of the Cortes in 1815, he was delivered over to the military authorities at Corunna, condemned, and executed.

PORPHYRY, or PORPHYRIUS, a philosopher, whose original name was Malchus, was born at Tyre, in 233; studied under Origen and Longinus; afterwards became a disciple of Plotinus, whose life he wrote; and died in 304. His works against the Christians, to the number of fifteen, are all lost; but his "Life of Pythagoras," "A Treatise on Abstinence and Animal Food;" and "Questions on Homer," are extant.

PORPORATE, CHARLES, a celebrated Italian engraver, born in 1741, died in 1816. Among his chief-d'œuvres, are the "Little Girl and the Dog;" "Leda at the Bath;" "Susannah;" and "Cenone and Paris." He was also a portrait-painter; and his portraits are admired for their colouring and truth.

PORSON, RICHARD, an eminent critic, and professor of Greek in the university of Cambridge, was born in 1759, at East Ruston, in Norfolk, where he was first instructed by his father, who was the parish clerk, and afterwards by Mr. Norris, the vicar. His proficiency in the classics was so great, that Mr. Norris sent him to Eton in 1774, and in 1777 he went to Trinity-college, Cambridge, where, in 1781, he was elected to a fellowship. In 1785 he took his master's degree, but having an objection to the church, he was under the necessity of resigning his fellowship, and, in 1793, was elected Greek professor, and, in 1797 he published the "Hecuba" of Euripides, which was followed by the "Orestes," the "Phænissæ," and "Medea." His last literary work was an edition of *Æschylus*, 2 vols. He enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best Greek scholars and critics of the age in England, notwithstanding which, he experienced little patronage—a circumstance partly attributable to his intemperate habits. Towards the latter part of his life, he was appointed librarian to the London Institution, with a salary of 300*l.* a year; and it was there he died, in 1808. After his death were published his "Adversaria, or Notes and Emendations of the Greek Poets," and his "Tracts and Miscellanies."

PORTA, BACCIO DELLA, a painter of Florence, who belonged to the order of Dominicans, and is sometimes called Fra Bartolomeo, or Il Frate. He was intimate with Raphael, and, it is said, the two artists benefited by reciprocal instruction. Died, 1517.

PORTA, GIOVANNI BATTISTA DELLA, a natural philosopher and mathematician, was born at Naples, in 1540. He devoted a great part of his life to the sciences, established two academies for its promotion, and was the inventor of the camera obscura. He wrote treatises on natural history, optics, hydraulics, physiognomy, and agriculture; and also produced nearly twenty dramatic pieces.

PORTALIS, JEAN ETIENNE MARIE, a French statesman, was born at Beausset, in Provence, in 1746; and was at the commencement of the Revolution one of the most distinguished advocates of the parliament of Aix. During the tyranny of Robespierre he was imprisoned, but subsequently became president of the Council of Ancients. He was proscribed by the Directory, in 1797, for the moderation of his principles, and fled to Holstein; but when Buonaparte became first consul, Portalis was recalled, and nominated minister for religious affairs, and grand cordon of the legion of honour. Died, 1807.

PORTER, ANNA MARIA, younger sister of Miss Jane Porter, the authoress of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," &c., and of Sir R. K. Porter, was the daughter of an officer.

A MAN'S OWN GOOD BREEDING IS THE BEST SECURITY AGAINST OTHER PEOPLE'S ILL MANNERS.

THE BEST NOBILITY OF ALL HAIREDS, IS HATRED FOR THE HIGH, FROM LOVE FOR THE KITCHEN.

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the army, who died a few months after her birth. With her orphan family, Mrs. Porter retired to Edinburgh, where Anna Maria's early talents, cherished by an enthusiastic love for the beautiful in nature and the pure in morals, quickly developed themselves. After a time they settled in the neighbourhood of London; the sisters distinguishing themselves in the literary world, while their private lives were models or imitation. Several admirable novels were produced by Miss A. M. Porter, besides poems, in all of which the inculcation of virtuous and heroic sentiments is steadily kept in view. Among her novels may be mentioned, "The Hungarian Brothers;" "Don Sebastian;" "Tales round a Winter's Hearth;" "The Recluse of Norway;" "The Knight of St. John;" "The Bagnony," &c. Died, 1832.

PORTEUS, BRILAY, an eminent English prelate, was born at York, in 1731, and entered as a sizar at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship.—He was, successively, chaplain to archbishop Secker, rector of Hunton, prebendary of Peterborough, rector of Lambeth, King's chaplain, and master of St. Cross Hospital, near Winchester. In 1776 he was raised to the see of Chester, at the express instance of queen Charlotte, and in 1787 he was translated to the bishopric of London, over which diocese he continued to preside till his death in 1808. Bishop Porteus was a man of deep erudition and considerable ability. Among his works are, a "Life of Archbishop Secker;" "Sermons;" and a Seatonian prize poem on "Death." It is said that he also assisted Hannah More in the composition of her religious novel, "Cælebs in Search of a Wife."

POSSEVIN, ANTHONY, a learned Jesuit, was born at Mantua, in 1534. Pope Gregory XIII. employed him in several embassies; but having given offence to the court of Spain, he was banished the city of Rome, and died at Ferrara, in 1611.

POSSIDONIUS, a celebrated architect, who lived in the fourth century, a.c. was a native of Rhodes, and was engineer to Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied in his various expeditions. Among other inventions, he contrived a moving and revolving tower, to facilitate the work of sieges.

POSTEL, WILLIAM, one of the most learned men of his age, and one of the wildest visionaries, was born in Normandy, in 1510. In his youth he supported himself at the college of St. Barbe, by waiting upon the other students. His reputation for general learning and antiquarian research induced Francis I. to send him to the East to collect manuscripts, which commission he discharged so well as to be appointed professor of mathematics and languages, but he afterwards fell into disgrace, and lost his appointments. Having wandered about from place to place, he was recalled; but lost his situation again, and died in a monastery in 1581. Among the wild and extravagant notions that he entertained, one was, that he had died, and risen again with the soul of Adam; whence he called himself "Postellus restitutus;" he also

maintained, that women shall have the dominion over men; and that his writings were revealed to him by Jesus Christ.

POSTHUMUS, MARCUS CASSIANUS LATINUS, a Roman emperor, one of the thirty tyrants, was of obscure family, but rose in the army till he obtained the chief command in Gaul. He assumed the imperial title in 257; ruled Gaul and part of Spain; waged a successful war against the Germans; and was at length put to death by his own soldiers in 267.

POSTLETHWAYTE, MALACHI, a London merchant and a commercial writer; born, about 1707; died, 1787. He was a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and the author of "The Dictionary of Trade and Commerce;" "Great Britain's true System;" "The Merchant's Public Counting-House;" "Britain's Commercial Interest," &c.

POTEMKIN, GREGORY ALEXANDROVITCH, a Russian prince and field-marshal, was born in 1738, near Smoleusko. He distinguished himself against the Turks, particularly in the war of 1757, when he commanded in chief. He had acquired an unbounded influence over Catharine II. and was accordingly regarded as one of her especial favourites. His introduction to the empress, and subsequent elevation, are described as follows:—After Catharine had taken the sceptre from her weak husband, she paraded the streets of St. Petersburg, sword in hand. Young Potemkin, then twenty-six years of age, of a manly appearance, well-made and handsome, seeing that the sword which the empress used had not the dragon, a mark of distinction attached to the swords of the northern commanders, instantly unbuckled his, and presented it with a grace that was highly pleasing to Catharine, and from that day his promotion went rapidly forward. Though Orloff had enjoyed the title of favourite, it soon became known that he had a rival, and one that had vanity to boast of the favours he received.—Orloff had then recourse to intrigue; he availed himself of the absence of Potemkin, whom his royal mistress had honoured with a high commission in her army against the Turks, to introduce a youth to the notice of the empress who was devoted to his service: so that at Potemkin's return, though he came charged with victory, he found he had been robbed of his dearest treasure, and he instantly retired to a convent of monks at Newsky and exchanged his military decorations for the coarse habit and the cowl. The empress sent her lady of honour, the countess de Bruce, to bring her a true report of Potemkin's situation, and having heard of his violent passion and the sacrifice he had made, she sent for him: he returned to the court, and soon reigned the master of the state, and even of the proud Catharine herself. Died, 1791.

POTENGER, or POTTINGER, JOHN, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1647, at Winchester, and educated at Wykeham's school, of which his father was head-master. Besides a variety of minor pieces, he composed "A Pastoral Reflection on Death," and translated Tacitus's "Life

SENSE AND GOOD TASTE OFTEN SUFFER FROM THE DEFECTS WHICH FOLLY AND BAD TASTE ENJOY.

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of Agricola." He studied at Oxford, and the Temple; was called to the bar; became comptroller of the pipe-office; and died in 1733.

POTHIER, ROBERT JOSEPH, an eminent French lawyer, was born at Orleans, in 1699. He became professor of law in the university of his native city, and died there in 1779, as much beloved for his virtues as admired for his extensive learning. His treatises on various legal subjects form seventeen octavo volumes, but his great work is a "Digest of the Pandects of Justinian," in 3 vols. folio.

POTOCKI, Count IGNATIUS, a Polish nobleman, born in 1741. He interested himself greatly in the attempts to free his country from the yoke of her more powerful neighbours; and after the overthrow of Kosciusko, with whom he co-operated, he was arrested, and sent a prisoner to Russia. Before the destruction of the Polish monarchy he was grand-marshal of Lithuania. Died, 1809.

POTOCKI, Count JOHN, born in 1769; a noble Polish historian, brother of the several Counts Potocki, most of whom are attached to Russia. He was one of the ambassadors to China in 1805; was author of a work on that country; "Sarmatian Researches;" "History of the Primitive Russians," &c. Died, 1815.

POTOCKI, Count STANISLAUS, a Polish statesman and writer, born in 1757, at Warsaw. He was one of those who contributed most actively to establish the constitution of 1791; was president of the senate in 1818; and died in 1821. Among his works are a "Treatise on Eloquence and Style;" and "The Journey to Clemmograd," a satirical romance.

POTOCKI, CLAUDIA, the wife of count Bernard Potocki, was born in the grand duchy of Posen, in 1802. She was the lineal descendant of the Polish ambassador, Dzialynski, who was sent to England in Elizabeth's reign, to remonstrate against the infraction of a treaty between this country and Poland, and whose bold and successful eloquence is recorded in history. During the patriotic struggle for Polish freedom, from 1830 to 1833, the countess Potocki not only became the munificent benefactress of her countrymen, but devoted her personal energies to the sacred cause, and alleviated by her kind attentions to the sick and wounded, much of the misery that the unequal contest entailed on the gallant spirits who strove to shake off the oppressor's yoke. Surrounded by wounded warriors, and the victims of cholera in the hospitals of Warsaw, neither the sight of hideous gashes, nor the fear of contagion deterred her from her course of charity: there, for seven successive months, she was constantly occupied; and when the day of adversity came, the remains of her fortune, her influence, her personal exertions, were entirely at the disposal of the unfortunate refugees. At one time, while residing at Dresden, where she had formed a ladies' committee for the relief of these brave men, she pledged her jewels, and most expensive dresses, for 40,000 florins; and the whole amount was instantly sent to its pious des-

tination. For this, the Poles assembled at Dresden presented to her a bracelet, with an inscription commemorative of the noble act, and pointing it out for national gratitude. She at length fixed her residence at Geneva; and there, in the exercise of those Christian virtues, which will immortalize her name, but worn out by silent grief, she died in 1836.

POTT, PERCIVAL, an eminent surgeon, to whom the science is materially indebted for many improvements, was born in London, in 1713; and became principal surgeon to Bartholomew's hospital in 1749. He wrote "On Hernia," "On Fistula Lachrymalis," "On Hydrocele," "On Cataract," "On Wounds of the Head," &c.; was especially celebrated for the mildness and humanity of his treatment; and was the inventor of many useful surgical instruments. Died, 1766.

POTTER, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1674, at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in the grammar-school of which town he received the rudiments of a classical education. He then became a member of University college, Oxford, and, in 1697, printed his "Archæologia Græca," or the Antiquities of Greece, in 2 vols., 8vo. which has gone through many editions, and is almost indispensable to the classical student. He was appointed archbishop of Canterbury, and died in 1747. His theological works, including his "Discourse on Church Government," were collected and published in 3 vols. 8vo.

POTTER, FRANCIS, an ingenious divine, who wrote a curious book on the mystic number of 666 in the Revelations. He was also an able mathematician, and invented several hydraulic machines, for which he was elected a member of the Royal Society. Died, 1678.

POTTER, ROBERT, an English divine, and admirable classical scholar. He held the livings of Lowestoft and Kessingland, with a prebend in the cathedral of Norwich; and is advantageously known in the republic of letters by his excellent translations of Sophocles, Euripides, and Æschylus. He also wrote several ingenious poems; an "Answer to Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets;" "A Translation of the Oracle concerning Babylon," &c. Born, 1721; died, 1804.

POTTER, PAUL, a celebrated Dutch painter, was born at Enkhuyzen, in 1625; settled at the Hague; and painted cattle and landscapes, but was particularly successful in the former; the latter being designed merely to afford an opportunity for exhibiting animals in different attitudes and circumstances. His colouring is uncommonly brilliant, and for fidelity to nature he is unexcelled; his pictures are consequently held in the highest estimation. Died, 1684.

POULLE, LOUIS, preacher to the French king, and abbot of Nogent, died at Avignon in 1781, aged 79. His abilities as a preacher were very great, and his sermons, published in 1776, 2 vols. 12mo., possess a commanding eloquence, enriched with vivid imagery, and replete with noble sentiments.

BENEFITS WELL BESTOWED ESTABLISH A KINGDOM; BUT SERVICE UNREWARDED WEAKENS IT.

EDUCATION IS AN INSTRUMENT OF GOOD OR OF EVIL, ACCORDING TO THE POWER THAT WIELDS IT.

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POUPART, FRANCIS, a French physician and anatomist, was born at Mans, in 1686; studied at the Hotel Dieu; and was admitted into the academy of sciences. His name is given to an important ligature; and many of his papers, chiefly on entomology, are in the memoirs of the academy. Died, 1709.

POURCHOT, EDMUND, a learned Orientalist, and professor of philosophy in the college of the Four Nations at Paris, was born at Poilly, in 1651. He was seven times chosen rector of the college; of which he was also syndic forty years. He was the intimate associate of Racine, Montfaucon, and many others of the literati; and died in 1734. He published "*Institutiones Philosophicæ*;" and numerous academic discourses.

POUSSIN, NICHOLAS, one of the most eminent of the French painters, was born in 1594, at Andelys, in Normandy. Having practised the art under different masters at Paris, he went to Rome, and studied the works of Raphael, Domenichino, and Titian, with great attention; but his taste for the antique prevailed, which is observable in all his works. Louis XIII. invited him to France in 1630; and gave him a pension, with apartments in the Louvre; but Poussin was so annoyed by the envy and intrigue of contemporary artists, that he returned to Rome, and remained there during the rest of his life. He chiefly excelled in landscapes, but all his works are valuable, and highly esteemed. Died, 1665.

POUSSIN, GASTAR, an eminent painter, whose proper name was DUGHER, was born at Rome, in 1613. His sister married Nicholas Poussin, which circumstance led him to study painting under that great master, whose name he adopted. Though his scenes are beautiful and well-finished, yet he worked with extraordinary celerity. He particularly excelled in the representation of land-storms, in which every tree seems agitated, and every leaf in motion. Died, 1675.

POWELL, DAVID, a learned antiquary, was born in Denbighshire, about 1552, and died in 1590. He published "*Caradoc's History of Wales*;" "*Annotationes in Itinerarium Cambriæ Script. per Giraldum*;" "*De Britannica Historia rectè intelligenda*;" &c.

POWELL, WILLIAM SAMUEL, an eminent divine, was born at Colchester, in 1717, and died in 1775.

POWELL, Sir JOHN, a judge, was born at Gloucester, which city he represented in parliament in 1685. He was a judge in the court of King's Bench in 1688, when he distinguished himself so much on the trial of the seven bishops, that James II. deprived him of his office; but he was restored to it at the Revolution, and sat there till his death in 1713. He was a sound lawyer, and a man of pleasant humour. An old woman being tried before him on the absurd charge of witchcraft, among other things it was stated that she could fly. "*Prisoner*," said the judge, "*is it true that you can fly?*" "*Yes, my lord.*" "*Well, then, you may; or there is no law against flying;*" and he accordingly directed the jury to acquit her.

POWELL, GEORGE, was an actor and dramatic writer, contemporary with Betterton and Colley Cibber, and is spoken of by the critics of the day with commendation. Died, 1714.

POWELL, WILLIAM, an eminent English actor, the pupil and protégé of Garrick, made his first appearance at Drury-lane in 1763, and in 1767 became one of the managers of Covent-garden theatre. Died, 1769.

POWNALL, THOMAS, a learned antiquary and politician, was born at Lincoln, in 1722. He held several situations under government; and having greatly exerted himself in America to suppress the rising spirit of discontent among the colonists, he was, in 1757, appointed governor of Massachusetts's Bay, and subsequently of Carolina. On returning to England in 1761, he was made director-general of the control office, with the military rank of colonel; but the latter part of his life was spent at Bath, in literary retirement. His principal works are, "*On the Administration of the Colonies*;" "*Description of part of North America*;" "*Treatise on the Study of Antiquities*;" "*On the Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul*;" "*Descriptions of Roman Antiquities dug up at Bath*;" "*Intellectual Physics*;" besides many political tracts. Died, 1805.

POZZETTI, POMILIO, a learned Florentine, born in 1769, died in 1816. He was curator of the library at Modena, and member of the Bolognese Institute. He was author of "*Elogio di Ridolfino Venuti*;" "*Vita del Fabroni*," &c.

PRADT, Abbé DOMINIQUE DE, a French ecclesiastic, and a political writer, was born at Auvergne, in 1759. He was grand vicar at the revolution to the cardinal de Rouchefoucauld, and was elected deputy for the Norman clergy to the states-general in 1789. He opposed the union of his order to the *tiers état*; protested against the new order of things, and was consequently obliged to emigrate, establishing himself for a considerable time at Hamburg. In that city he published, in 1788, the first of his voluminous series of political pamphlets, called "*Antidote to the Congress of Rastadt*." In another, termed "*Prussia and her Neutrality*," he urged a coalition of Europe against the French republic. But after the revolution, which made Buonaparte's first consul, he made interest with his patron, Duroc, to enter Buonaparte's service, and, by dint of well-timed flattery, became his grand almoner. On the coronation of the emperor, in 1804, at which he assisted, he was invested with the title of baron; received a gratuity of 40,000 francs, was made bishop of Poitiers, and was ordained by Pius VII. in person, in 1808. He afterwards officiated at Napoleon's coronation as king of Italy. In 1808 he accompanied him to the Bayonne conference, and was invested with the most delicate details of that great diplomatic difficulty. For this service, Napoleon gave him another gratuity of 50,000 francs, and made him, in 1809, archbishop of Malines, and member of the legion of honour. On the war against Russia occurring in 1812, he was sent ambassador to the duchy

POVERTY IS A BRANCH OF TEMPERANCE, AND PENURY A COMPENDIOUS OBSERVATION OF THE LAWS.

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of Warsaw, as he states, in his "History of the Polish Embassy," painfully and violently against his wish. During the retreat from Moscow, Napoleon had an interview with him at a lone cottage, reproached him with treachery, and divested him of his embassy. On his return to Paris, he found all his employments taken from him. He was ordered to quit Paris for his diocese, and did not return till the fall of Napoleon, and the entry of the Bourbons into France, in 1814. He wrote his Vindictory History then, but did not publish it till after the battle of Waterloo, and Napoleon's departure for St. Helena. The attack in this pamphlet on the latter, and the chief Buonapartists, drew on him the enmity of the great majority of the public, but served his cause with the restored regime. He stated, in a preceding pamphlet, that it was by his advice the allied sovereigns resolved to break entirely with Napoleon, and restore the Bourbons. He was made by the latter chancellor of the legion of honour; but a new disgrace overtook him; he retired from the scene, and did not reappear till after the "hundred days." He subsequently ceded all the rights of his archbishop's see to the king of the Netherlands, for a yearly pension of 10,000 francs, and, retiring into private life, occupied himself with the continued publication of political pamphlets. In all these latter publications, however, he espoused the cause of wise and temperate constitutional reform. He died in 1837.

PRATT, CHARLES, earl CAMDEN, a distinguished British lawyer and statesman, was the third son of Sir John Pratt, chief justice of the court of king's bench, and was born in 1713. On the advancement of Henley to the House of Lords in 1757, Mr. Pratt was appointed attorney-general; and in 1762 made chief justice of the common pleas. In 1765 he was created a peer, and the year following advanced to the dignity of lord chancellor. On the question of libels, lord Camden always opposed the doctrine laid down by high authority, viz. that juries were only the judges of the matter of fact, and not of the law. In 1782 he was appointed president of the council, which office he resigned the following year; but was afterwards re-appointed, and held it till his death in 1794.

PRATT, SAMUEL JACKSON, a novelist, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, in 1749. Early in life he went on the stage; but relinquished that pursuit, and subsequently became an itinerant lecturer, a bookseller, and, lastly, an author by profession. He settled at Bath, where, under the fictitious appellation of Courtney Melmoth, he published several novels and poems. The principal of his poems were, "The Tears of Genius on the Death of Goldsmith;" "Sympathy;" and "Landscapes in Verse." His best novels were, "Liberal Opinions," 5 vols.; "Emma Corbett," 3 vols.; "The Pupils of Pleasure," 2 vols.; and "Family Secrets," 5 vols. Besides these works, he published "Gleanings through Wales, Holland, and Westphalia;" "Gleanings in England," 3 vols.; "Harvest Home;"

"The Fair Circassian," a tragedy; and some others. He died in 1814.

PRAXITELES, one of the greatest sculptors of Greece, united grandeur with grace, and flourished about 300 B.C. He worked both in bronze and marble, and Pliny has preserved a list of his principal statues. The group of Niobe, still in existence, has been attributed to him.

PREMONTVAL, ANDRE PIERRE LE GUAY DE, a French mathematician, born at Charenton, in 1716; died, 1787. He wrote "Preservatifs contre la Corruption de la Langue Française en Allemagne;" "La Monogamie, ou l'Unité en Mariage," 3 vols.; &c.

PRESTON, JOHN, an English divine, was born at Keyford, in Northamptonshire, in 1567, and became fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he obtained great celebrity as a subtle disputant. Of his abilities in this way, he gave a specimen before king James on his visit to the university; for which lord Brook gave him a pension of 50*l.* per annum. Died, 1626.

PRESTON, THOMAS, a dramatic writer, was fellow of King's college, Cambridge, afterwards doctor of the civil law, and master of Trinity hall, where he died, in 1598. He acted a part in the tragedy of Dido, played before queen Elizabeth, who settled a pension of 20*l.* a-year on him. He wrote a tragedy, called "The Life of Cambyzes, king of Persia," which is mere fustian, and has not escaped the ridicule of Shakespeare, who, in Henry IV., makes Falstaff talk of speaking in "king Cambyzes' vein."

PREVOST, ISAAC BENEDICT, an eminent naturalist, was born at Geneva, in 1755. Physics and natural history were the principal objects of his researches; and in 1810 he became professor of philosophy in the Protestant university of Montauban, where he died, in 1819.

PREVOST, PETER, a French painter, said to have been the inventor of panoramas, was born at Montignol, in 1764. Among the panoramas which he painted, were those of Paris, Rome, Naples, Amsterdam, Antwerp, London, Jerusalem, and Athens. The two last were the fruits of a visit to Greece and Asia in 1817; and he was engaged in painting a view of Constantinople, when he died, in 1823.

PREVOT D'EXILES, ANTHONY FRANCIS, one of the most fertile of French writers, was born in 1697, at Hesdin, in Artois. His early life was extremely unsettled and changeable; he was alternately a Jesuit and a military officer; after which he entered into the monastery of St. Germain de Pres; but quitted that society also, and withdrew to Holland. His next removal was to London; but in 1734 he obtained leave to return to France, where he became secretary to the prince de Conti. His end was equally singular. In 1763 he was seized with apoplexy in the forest of Chantilly, and was found apparently lifeless. An ignorant magistrate being called in, ordered a surgeon, as precipitate as himself, to open the body, when a loud shriek from the victim convinced

THE RICH ARE MORE ENVIED BY THOSE WHO HAVE A LITTLE, THAN BY THOSE WHO HAVE NOTHING.

NOTHING CAN HURT THE REPUTATION OF A MAN WHO MAINTAINS HIS CREDIT IN HIS OWN MIND.

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the spectators of their error: the abbe ened his eyes, but the incision was mortal, and he almost immediately expired. His works amount to one hundred and seventy volumes. The principal are, "Mémoires d'un Homme de Qualité," 6 vols.; "Histoire de M. Cleveland, fils naturel de roiwell," 6 vols.; "Pour et Contre," a literary journal, 20 vols.; "The Dean of oleraine," a novel, 6 vols.; "History of Margaret of Anjou," 2 vols.; "Histoire générale des Voyages," 16 vols.

PRICE, SIR JOHN, an eminent antiquary, of Brecknockshire, who wrote a "Description of British History in Answer to Porcire Virgil." He died about 1533.

PRICE, JOHN, a learned critic, was born at London, in 1690. Having suffered considerably in the civil wars, he went to France, where he espoused the Roman catholic faith; and the grand duke appointed him keeper of the medals and Greek professor. He afterwards removed to Rome, where he died in 1676. He wrote commentaries on the Psalms, the Gospel of St. Matthew, and the Acts; Notes upon Puleius, &c.

PRICE, DR. RICHARD, an eminent dissenting minister, universally known and celebrated for his great abilities in arithmetical calculations, and for very numerous and valuable writings, theological, moral, and scientific. He was born at Jaugunnor, in Glamorganshire, in 1723, and was educated at Talgarth, in his native county, whence he removed to a Presbyterian academy in London, and became pastor of a nonconformist congregation, of Irish or semi-Arian principles, at Hackney, where he continued as long as he lived. He was the friend of man, and the most strenuous assertor of his rights. During the American war, he printed two pamphlets against that measure, one entitled "Observations on Civil Liberty," and the other, "Observations on Civil Government;" for which the corporation of London voted him thanks, and a gold box; and the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1778 he had a friendly controversy with Dr. Priestley, on materialism and necessity. On the termination of the war, Mr. Pitt consulted Dr. Price respecting the best mode of liquidating the national debt, the result of which,

as said, was the adoption of the sinking fund. When the French revolution broke out, the doctor distinguished himself by a sermon, "On the Love of Country," in which he hailed that event as the commencement of a glorious era. This drew upon the preacher some strong animadversions from Mr. Burke in his celebrated reflections. Besides many papers in the transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, he published sermons and pamphlets, which established his character as a sound advocate for civil liberty, and a profound master of financial calculation. He died, 1791.

PRICHARD, REES, a divine, was born at Caermarthenshire, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford. He became vicar of Llanyndodyfri, and rector of Llamedy, in his native county, prebendary of Brecon,

and chancellor of St. David's. He was the author of some religious poems in the Welsh language, which still continue popular. Died, 1644.

PRIDEAUX, HUMPHRY, a learned divine, was born in 1648, at Padstow, in Cornwall; was educated at Westminster school, and at Christchurch college, Oxford; became dean of Norwich; and died in 1724. He wrote a "Life of Mahomet," "The Original Right of Tithes," &c.; but his great work is "The Connection of the History of the Old and New Testament."

PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH, an eminent dissenting divine and experimental philosopher, was born in 1733, at Fieldhead, in Yorkshire, and educated at Daventry. He became minister to the congregation at Needham Market, in Suffolk; whence he removed to Nantwich, in Cheshire, and next to Warrington, where the dissenters had formed a seminary. While tutor in this institution, he published the "History of Electricity," which procured his election into the Royal Society, and the degree of doctor of laws from Edinburgh. It was here also that his political opinions were first manifested, in an "Essay on Government." Soon after this he left Warrington, and went to Leeds, where he made those important discoveries with regard to the properties of fixed air, for which he obtained the Copley medal from the Royal Society in 1772. In 1776 he communicated to the same learned body his observations on respiration, being the first who experimentally ascertained that the common inspired air becomes both lessened and injured, by the action of the blood, as it passes through the lungs. He had already declared himself a believer in the doctrine of philosophical necessity, and expressed some doubts of the immateriality of the sentient principle in man. This doctrine he still more forcibly supported in his "Disquisitions on Matter and Spirit," and the obloquy which these works brought on him producing a coolness in his patron, lord Shelburne, the connexion was dissolved, the doctor retaining an annuity of 150*l.* per annum, by original agreement. He next removed to Birmingham, where he became once more minister of a dissenting congregation, and occupied himself in his "History of the Corruptions of Christianity," writing, also, in support of the claims of the dissenters for a repeal of the test acts. But it was the French revolution that afforded him the widest field; and he did not fail to display his zeal on that occasion. This excited the indignation of the high church party; and in the riots which took place in July, his house, library, manuscripts, and apparatus were committed to the flames by the mob, and he was exposed to great personal danger. After this he removed to Hackney, where he succeeded Dr. Price; but in 1794 he went to the United States of America, took up his abode at Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, and died there in 1804. His works extend to between seventy and eighty volumes. Besides those before mentioned are, "Lectures on General History;" on the "Theory and History of Language;" and on the

HARMONY AND MIND ARE CONNATURAL; WHATEVER BEINGS PARTAKE OF EITHER, PARTAKE OF BOTH.

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"Principles of Oratory and Criticism;" "Hartleian Theory of the Human Mind;" "Letters to a Philosophical Unbeliever;" "Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion," &c. As a philosopher, his fame principally rests on his pneumatic inquiries.

PRINCE, JOHN, a divine and antiquary, was born at Axminster, in Devonshire, and died about 1720. He published a work, entitled "The Worthies of Devon," which is exceedingly curious and valuable, but very scarce.

PRINGLE, Sir JOHN, an eminent physician and natural philosopher, was born in 1707, in Roxburghshire; was educated at St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, and afterwards studied at Leyden under Boerhaave and Van Swieten. After settling at Edinburgh, where he became professor of pneumatics and moral philosophy, he was appointed physician-general to the forces abroad, and was generally on the continent till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; after which he took up his residence in London, and engaged in medical practice. In 1730 he communicated to the Royal Society, of which he was a member, his "Experiments on Septic and Antiseptic Substances," for which he received the Copley medal. In 1732 he published his admirable "Observations on the Diseases of the Army;" and in 1761 he was appointed physician to the queen's household. In 1760 he was created a baronet, and, in 1772, was elected president of the Royal Society, which office he resigned, in consequence of ill health, in 1776; and died in 1782.

PRIOR, MATTHEW, an English poet, was born in 1654. He lost his father at an early age, and was brought up by his uncle, a tavern-keeper at Charing Cross, who sent him to Westminster school; but after some time, took him home to assist in the business. Here his classical knowledge becoming known to the earl of Dorset, he sent him to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1688 Prior wrote, in conjunction with Charles Montagu, afterwards earl of Halifax, the burlesque poem of "The City Mouse and Country Mouse." In 1691 he was appointed secretary to the English embassy at the Hague, and soon after, king William made him one of his gentlemen of the bed-chamber. In 1697 he was secretary to the embassy at the treaty of Ryswick, and the following year he went in the same capacity to France. At length he was made under-secretary of state, and in 1701 he succeeded Locke as a commissioner at the board of trade. After the accession of queen Anne, he joined the Tories, by whom he was employed to negotiate the treaty of Utrecht, and was sent ambassador to the French court; from whence, at the commencement of the next reign, he was recalled, committed to custody, and threatened with an impeachment, which, however, did not take place. Being without any provision for his declining years, except his fellowship, he again applied himself to poetry; and having finished his "Solomon," he published his poems by subscription. The publication, being liberally encouraged by party zeal, produced a considerable sum, which was doubled by

the earl of Oxford, at whose seat the author died, after a lingering illness, in 1721, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. His poems are light and harmonious, and the ease and vivacity with which he tells a story, constitutes the great charm of his poetry. Formerly his merit was overrated; at present, bare justice is scarcely done to his genius.

PRISCIAN, a celebrated grammarian of Cæsarea, in the fifth century, whose strict attention to correctness in composition, has made it proverbial to say of one who writes false Latin, that he breaks Priscian's head. He was the master of a school at Constantinople, and was the author of several grammatical works.

PRISCILLIAN, a heretic of the fourth century, was a native of Spain, where his opinions were condemned in 380, by a council held at Saragossa. Priscillian was ordained bishop of Avila, by his own party; but put to death, with some of his adherents, in 387. He is said to have united in his system the errors of the Gnostics, the Manicheans, the Arians, and the Sabellians; and the Priscillianists are charged with infamous practices, resulting from these opinions.

PRITCHARD, HANNAH, a celebrated English actress, born in 1711. She performed at Drury-lane, and was almost without a rival among her contemporaries in the personification of tragic characters. Died, 1768.

PROBUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, a Roman emperor, was born at Sirmium, in Pannonia; obtained several victories over the barbarians; reigned with honour to himself; but was at length slain by his mutinous troops, in 282.

PROCACCINI, CAMILLO, an eminent painter, born at Bologna, in 1546. He studied the works of Parmegiano and Michael Angelo; and obtained a high reputation for the beauty of his colouring, and the lightness of his touch. Died, 1626.—His brother, GIULIO CESARE, born in 1548, adopted the style of Correggio, and surpassed all his other imitators. Died, 1636.—CARLO ANTONIO, another brother, excelled as a fruit and flower-painter.

PROCIDA, JOHN OF, a native of Palermo, was born of a noble family, about 1225. He was the chief of the conspiracy against Charles of Anjou; and his efforts to accomplish the expulsion of the French displayed talents of a high order, and were finally crowned with success. Died, 1303.

PROCLUS, a Platonic philosopher, was born in 410, at Constantinople. He studied at Alexandria, and next at Athens, where he succeeded Syriacus in the Platonic school, and died in 465. Several of his works are extant.

PROCLUS, St., patriarch of Constantinople, was the disciple of Chrysostom. He died in 447.

PROCOPE COUTEAU, a physician and man of letters, was born at Paris, in 1684. He was the author of several professional tracts, remarkable for their satirical humour; he was also the author of the comedies of "Arlequin Balardi," and "Pyg-

WE SHOULD NOT JUDGE OF A MAN BY HIS GREAT QUALITIES, BUT BY THE USE WHICH HE MAKES OF THEM.

SELFISHNESS IS HYPOCRITICAL BY NATURE, AND BEINGS ON THE FIRST DECENT REUSE AS A CLOAK.

[RO]

A New Universal Biography.

[PRY]

ation," besides several comic dramas, &c. but, 1753.

PROCOPIUS, a Greek historian, was professor of rhetoric at Cæsarea, and attended Belisarius as his secretary. He wrote a "History of the Wars of the Persians, the Gauls, and the Goths;" also a "Secret History, or Anecdotes;" a "History of his Times;" and a treatise on Public Buildings." Died, about 560.

PROCOPIUS of Gaza, a Greek sophist, who lived about A.D. 560.

PRODICUS, a celebrated sophist and rhetorician of the Isle of Cos, flourished about 465 B.C. He had Socrates for one of his disciples; and was put to death at an advanced age, on a charge of corrupting youth.

PRONAPIDES, a Greek poet, who, according to Diodorus Siculus, was the master of Homer.

PROPERTIUS, SEXTUS AURELIUS, a Latin poet, was born at Mevania, A.C. 52, and died about A.D. 12. Nothing more of his life is known, than that, after the end of the civil war, he found a patron at Rome in Mecænas, through whom he obtained the favour of the emperor. He appears to have been the bosom friend of Virgil, and was also on terms of intimacy with Virgil and other eminent contemporaries.

PROSPER, St., was born in Aquitaine, at the beginning of the fifth century. He opposed the Pelagians with considerable ability; and died about 463.

PROTAGORUS, a Greek sophist, born at Abdera B.C. 488, was originally a porter, but by hearing Democritus, he attained such eminence, as to become a teacher at Athens; from which city he was banished on the charge of atheism. He then went to Ephesus, where he resided several years; and died on his voyage to Sicily.

PROTOGENES, an eminent Grecian painter, who flourished about 336 B.C. was a native of Canous, in Caria, a city subject to Rhodes. A considerable part of his life was passed in obscurity, but he was at length brought into notice by Apelles giving a large price for one of his pictures. On the siege of Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, Protagenes is said to have continued tranquilly working at his house in the suburbs; and being asked by Demetrius why he ventured to remain without the walls of the city, he answered, that he well knew that the king was at war with the Rhodians, but not with the arts; with which answer Demetrius was so pleased, that he gave him a guard for his protection.

PROYART, LIEVAIN BONAVENTURE, a French historical writer, born in the province of Artois, in 1743. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and, devoting his time to public instruction, he was employed to organize the college of Pay, which, under his direction, became one of the most flourishing schools in the kingdom. Being a canon in the cathedral of Arras, he was at the commencement of the Revolution deprived of his preferment, and obliged to emigrate to the Netherlands.

He returned to France on the conclusion of the concordat; but on publishing his work, entitled, "Louis XVI. et ses Vertus aux Priees avec la Perversité de son Siècle," 5 vols. he was arrested and confined in the Bicêtre, which he did not long survive. His works are numerous, and form 17 vols.

PRUDHOMME, L., editor of "Le Journal des Révolutions de Paris," was born at Lyons, in 1732, where he was brought up to the business of a bookseller. In 1788 he fixed his residence in Paris, and became a zealous promoter of the new principles. In 1789 he established the above journal, which had for its motto, "The great seem to us to be great, only because we are on our knees: let us rise!" Although he constantly assailed the government in his publication, as well as in the countless pamphlets which were issued by him, he opposed the tyranny of Robespierre, and was in consequence arrested as a royalist; but having speedily obtained his liberty, he quitted Paris, and was absent till the death of that inexorable dictator. Among his numerous works, is a "General History of the Crimes committed during the Revolution," 6 vols. Died, 1830.

PRUDHON, PIERRE PAUL, a French painter, born in 1760, at Cluny, where he was educated by the monks of the celebrated abbey of that place. After having studied at Rome, he settled at Paris, and finally gained celebrity by his famous allegorical picture, "Crime pursued by Divine Justice." Died, 1823.

PRYNNE, WILLIAM, a learned lawyer, political writer, and antiquary, was born in 1602, at Swanwick, in Somersetshire; was educated at Bath grammar-school, and Oriel college, Oxford; and, removing to Lincoln's Inn to study the law, became barrister, benchers, and reader of that society. His attendance upon the lectures of Dr. Preston, a distinguished puritan, strongly attached him to that sect, and he began to write as early as 1627, attacking the drinking of healths, love-leek, popery, and Arminianism, which he deemed the enormities of the age. In 1632 he published his work against theatrical exhibitions, entitled "Histrio-Mastix;" and having therein libelled the queen, he was the subject of a star-chamber prosecution, and condemned to pay a fine of 5000*l.*, to be expelled the university of Oxford and Lincoln's Inn, to be degraded from his profession of the law, to stand twice in the pillory, losing an ear each time, and to remain a prisoner for life. Prynn continued writing against prelacy in prison; until, for a virulent piece, entitled "News from Ipswich," he was again sentenced by the star-chamber to a fine of 5000*l.*, to lose the remainder of his ears in the pillory, and to be branded on each cheek with the letters S. L. (seditious libeller). This sentence was also executed, and he was removed for imprisonment to Caernarvon castle, and afterwards to the Island of Jersey. In 1640 he obtained his liberty, was elected member for Newport, and bore a prominent part in the trial of Laud, his former persecutor. After the overthrow of Charles, however, Prynn endeavoured to effect an accommodation between him and his subjects; and

HOPE IS THE MERCHANT'S COMFORT AND THE SOLDIER'S COMPANION; BUT THOSE WHO INDULGE IN VAIN FANCIES BUILD CASTLES IN THE AIR.

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WE SHOULD DO BY OUR CUNNING AS WE DO BY OUR COURAGE; ALWAYS HAVE IT READY TO DEFEND OURSELVES, NEVER TO OFFEND OTHERS.

he opposed Cromwell with such boldness, that the Protector imprisoned him. He joined in the restoration of Charles II.; was appointed chief keeper of the records in the Tower; and died in 1680. He wrote a prodigious number of books, chiefly on politics and religion; also the "History of archbishop Laud;" and the "Lives of kings John, Henry III. and Edward I."

PSALMANAZAR, GEORGE, a literary impostor, was born in France, in 1679, and received an excellent education. He commenced his career by leading a wandering life, and assumed the habit of a pilgrim; but this not answering his purpose, he pretended to be a native of Formosa; and to keep up the delusion, he invented a new alphabet, and a grammar of the Formosan tongue. At this time he became acquainted with a clergyman named Innes, who, conceiving he could turn the impostor to good account, persuaded the pretended Formosan to suffer himself to be converted to the church of England; and the clergyman and his new disciple went to London, where the latter was presented to bishop Compton and others, and the former was rewarded for his zeal with church preferment. Psalmanazar had the effrontery to translate the Church Catechism, into his newly invented Formosan language; and he published a "History of Formosa," which was considered as authentic by many eminent men; nor was the cheat discovered till after he had been sent to Oxford. After this he gained a subsistence by writing for the booksellers; and became remarkable in his latter years for his sincere and unaffected piety. A large portion of the ancient part of the "Universal History" was written by him; and he left behind him his own "Memoirs." Died, 1763.

PTOLEMY, CLAUDIUS, a geographer and astronomer of antiquity, was born, as is supposed, at Pelusium, in Egypt, about A.D. 70. He resided at Alexandria, where he had an observatory; but it is evident from his cosmography, that he was also a voyager, and had visited many of the countries which he has described. He corrected Hipparchus's catalogue of fixed stars, and formed tables of the planetary motions. The scattered observations of the ancients were first collected by him, and reduced to a system, known under the name of the Ptolemaic, which makes the earth the centre of the solar system.

PUBLIUS SYRIUS, a comic poet of Syria, who flourished at Rome about 50 years before the Christian era.

PUFFENDORF, SAMUEL, baron Von, an eminent German civilian and historian, born near Chemnitz, in Saxony, in 1631. He was successively in the service of the Elector palatine, Charles XI. of Sweden, and the elector of Brandenburg. Very numerous are the works of this learned and excellent man; but the most important, and what will immortalize his name, is his treatise "De Jure Naturæ et Gentium." It is indeed a body of the law of nature and nations well digested, and, as some think, preferable to Grotius's book, "De Jure Belli et Pacis," since the same subjects are treated in a more extensive manner, and with greater order. His other

principal works are, "The Elements of Jurisprudence;" "The State of the German Empire;" an "Introduction to the Study of Europe;" the "Life of Gustavus of Sweden;" the "Life of Frederic III., of Brandenburg;" &c. He died at Berlin, in 1694.

PUGATSCHEFF, JEMELJAN, or YEMELKA, the leader of a predatory band in Russia, and a daring impostor, was a Don Cossack, and born in 1726. After serving in the Prussian and Austrian armies, he returned to his own country; and being possessed of a striking personal resemblance to the lately deceased emperor, Peter III., he was, in 1773, encouraged to pass himself for that monarch. At first he had but few followers, but they increased to the number of 16,000 men. He several times defeated the troops of the empress; captured Kasan, the old capital of the empire; and continued his ravages for nearly two years. At length, just as Moscow was threatened, he was betrayed by some of his party, and executed, together with the other rebel leaders, at Moscow, in 1775.

PUGET, PETER, a celebrated French sculptor, painter, and architect, was born in 1622, at Marseilles; resided for a considerable time at Genoa; but was recalled to France by Colbert; and died there, in 1694. Many of his finest productions are at Genoa; but his colossal group of Milo, and his Andromeda, are at Versailles.

PUGHE, Dr. WILLIAM OWEN, a celebrated Welch lexicographer and author, whose life was devoted to the literature of his native country, died at the foot of Cader Idris (the mountain near which he was born), in June, 1835, aged 75.

PUISAYE, Count JOSEPH, an able royalist chief, was descended from an ancient and noble family, and born at Montagne, about 1754. He was intended for the church, but preferred the military profession, and obtained the brevet of colonel in the royal Swiss corps. He sat in the constituent assembly, and regularly voted with the partisans of political regeneration. In 1793, forces having been collected in the northern departments to oppose the Jacobins, he was appointed to act as second in command under general Wimpfen, and was consequently proscribed by the convention. He took refuge in Brittany, where he organized a formidable body of Chouans. He visited England in 1794; obtained a considerable succour; was invested with unlimited powers by the count d'Artois; and on his return to France, every preparation was made by the Bretons to join the English and emigrant troops as soon as they should appear on the French coast. But his hopes were blasted by envious intrigues of his own party; the expedition was diverted to La Vendee; and the unfortunate disaster at Quiberon followed. He at length resigned his commission, and went to Canada; but he subsequently came to England, where he resided till his death, in 1827.

PULCI, LUIGI, an Italian poet, was born at Florence, in 1431. His principal performance, entitled "Morgante Maggiore," is a poetical romance, and was printed at

RELIGION IS THE STAY OF THE WPAK, THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE SIMPLY, THE COUNSEL OF THE THOUGHTFUL, AND THE COMFORT OF THE THOUGHTLESS.

BE NOT LIKE THE BOULTER, WHICH CASTETH OUT THE FLOUR, AND KEEPETH THE BRAN.

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Venice, in 1488; and a spirited translation of it, by lord Byron, was given in "The Liberal." Pulci also wrote sonnets, published with those of Matteo Franco, in which the two authors satirized each other for their amusement.—His brothers, BERNARDO and LUCA, were also poets. The former published a translation of the eclogues of Virgil, and a poem on the passion of Christ; the latter was the author of "Giostra di Lorenzo de' Medici," and an epic romance, called "Il Ciriaco Calaneo."

PULTENEY, WILLIAM, earl of Bath, the political antagonist of Sir Robert Walpole, was born in 1682, and educated at Westminster-school and Christ-church, Oxford. After travelling through Europe, he was elected into parliament, and became distinguished as a zealous whig. On the accession of George I. he was appointed a privy-counsellor, and secretary at war; but a dispute with Sir Robert Walpole caused his removal to the ranks of the opposition. He joined Bolingbroke in conducting a paper, called "The Craftsman," the object of which was to annoy the minister. This produced a duel between Pulteney and lord Hervey; and the king was so much displeased with the conduct of the former, that he struck his name out of the list of privy-counsellors, and also from the commission of the peace. On the resignation of Walpole, in 1741, Pulteney was created earl of Bath; but from that time his popularity and influence ceased. Died, 1764.

PULTENEY, RICHARD, a physician and botanist, was born at Loughborough, in 1730. He first practised as a surgeon at Leicester; but in 1764 he took the degree of M.D. at the university of Edinburgh, and settled at Blandford, in Dorsetshire. He was the author of "Historical and Biographical Sketches of the progress of Botany in England," besides several professional treatises, and a variety of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. Died, 1801.

PURCELL, HENRY, a celebrated musical composer, was born in 1658; and being admitted as a chorister in the King's chapel, was brought up under Dr. Blow, organist of Westminster-abbey, and afterwards of the chapel-royal; and from this period, his fame seems to have increased rapidly, his anthems and church music in general being popular in all the cathedrals of the kingdom; nor were his compositions for the stage and music-room less successful. Among his works are many excellent anthems, sonatas, catches, rounds, glees, &c.; the opera of "Dioclesian;" and "Orpheus Britannicus."

PURCHAS, SAMUEL, a divine, was born in 1577, at Thaxted, in Essex; and died in 1623, rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate. His principal work is the well known "Collection of Voyages," in 5 vols., and his "Pilgrimages, or Relations of the World."

PURVER, ANTHONY, a self-instructed man, of humble birth, was born at Up Hurshtown, in Hampshire, in 1702, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. Being afterwards employed in keeping sheep, he found leisure for study; and his curiosity being excited by the perusal of a tract in which some inaccuracies in the authorized version of the Bible were pointed out, he

resolved to make himself acquainted with the Scriptures in their original tongues. Accordingly, with some assistance from a Jew, he acquired a knowledge of the Hebrew, then applied to the Greek, and next studied Latin. On settling at Andover, as a schoolmaster, he undertook the extraordinary labour of translating the Bible into English; which work he actually accomplished, and it was printed at the expense of Dr. Fothergill, in 2 vols. folio. Died, 1777.

PUTTENHAM, GEORGE, an English writer, who lived in the court of Edward VI., and became one of the gentlemen pensioners to queen Elizabeth. He died about 1600. His works are "Eupine;" "Parthenides;" and "The Art of Poesie."

PUTTER, JOHN STEPHEN, an eminent German writer on subjects of national policy, was a native of Iserlohn, in Westphalia. He was at first a professor of history at Göttingen, and subsequently dean of the faculty of jurisprudence. His principal works are, "Institutiones Juris Publici Germanici;" "A Sketch of the History of Germany;" "An Historical Development of the Constitution of the German Empire;" "The Literature of German Law;" and his "Autobiography." Died, 1807.

PUY, PIERRE DU, an antiquary and historian, was the son of Claude du Puy, an advocate of some eminence, and born at Agen, in 1582. He was related to De Thou, whose great work he edited, in conjunction with Rigault. Du Puy was appointed counsellor and librarian to the king; who employed him to defend his rights over the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. He was the author of a variety of valuable works connected with politics, ecclesiastical affairs, and national history; and died in 1651.

PUY, LOUIS DU, a learned writer, was born at Bagry, in 1709. He was editor of the "Journal des Savans," thirty years, secretary to the academy of inscriptions, and librarian to the prince de Soubise. He translated Sophocles into French; and wrote a work on geometry.

PUY-SEGUR, JAMES DE CHASTENET, lord of, a French officer, was born in Armagnac, in 1600. He rose to the rank of lieutenant general; but though he served in forty campaigns, was present at one hundred and twenty sieges, and in more than thirty battles, he never received a wound. On retiring from the service, he wrote his own "Mémours;" and died in 1682.—His son, born in 1655, was also an excellent officer, and became a marshal of France. Died, 1743.

PYE, HENRY JAMES, poet laureat, was descended from an ancient Berkshire family, and born in London, in 1745. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; was for some time an officer in the Berkshire militia; and ruined his fortune by the expenses of a contested election as a candidate for the representation of the county. In 1790 he was appointed poet laureat; and in 1792, one of the police magistrates. His principal works are, "Alfred," an epic poem; "The Progress of Refinement;" "The Democrat;" "The Aristocrat;" translations from Aristotle, Pindar, and

NO MAN EVER OFFENDED HIS OWN CONSCIENCE, BUT, SOONER OR LATER, IT WAS REVENGED UPON HIM.

THE HEAVINESS OF GRIEF IS RARELY DISTINGUISHED FROM THAT OF STUPIDITY.

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Homer; a collection of poems, 2 vols.; and "Comments on the Commentators on Shakespeare." Died, 1813.

PLYLE, THOMAS, an English divine, was born at Stodey, in Norfolk, in 1674, and was educated at Caius college, Cambridge. On taking the part of bishop Hoadley, in the Bangorian controversy, that prelate rewarded him with a prebend and residentiaryship in Salisbury cathedral. He was the author of a "Paraphrase on the Historical Books of the Old Testament," 4 vols.; "Paraphrase on the Acts and Epistles," 2 vols.; a "Paraphrase on the Revelations of St. John;" and three volumes of "Sermons." Died, 1756.

PYM, JOHN, a parliamentarian in the reign of Charles I. and by profession a barrister, was a native of Somersetshire, and born in 1594. He became a member of parliament in the reign of James I., and distinguished himself as a zealous opponent of the court, being a rigid puritan. In the next reign he acted with greater violence, and was one of the five members who were demanded by the king to be delivered to him as traitors. In 1643 he was appointed Lieutenant of the ordinance; and died shortly after.

PYNSON, RICHARD, a printer, was by birth a Norman, but naturalized in England by letters patent, and appointed King's printer. He is noticed here on account of his being the first that introduced the Roman letter into this country. Died, about 1329.

PYRRHO, the celebrated philosopher of Elis, and founder of the sect called Sceptics, or Pyrrhonists, flourished about, B.C. 340. He was originally a painter, but afterwards became a disciple of Anaxarchus, whom he accompanied to India, in the train of Alexander the Great, and while there obtained a knowledge of the doctrines of the Brahmins, Gymnosophists, Magi, and other Eastern philosophers. On the return of Pyrrho to Greece, the inhabitants of Elis made him their high priest, and the Athenians gave him the rights of citizenship. Died, B.C. 284.

PYRRHUS, king of Epirus, B.C. 300, was one of the greatest warriors of antiquity. He ascended the throne of his father when but twelve years old; and being driven from it, five years afterwards, by Neoptolemus, he soon regained it, and increased his power by the conquest of Macedonia. Of his various contests, that with the Roman repub-

lic occupies the most distinguished place in history. The Romans entertained the highest opinion of his military skill, and from him, in fact, they learned most of their art in war. He was fond of glory, and personally brave, even to rashness; but his faults of ambition were counterbalanced by acts of courtesy and benevolence. He was killed by a tile thrown from the top of a house at the siege of Argos, B.C. 272.

PYTHAGORAS, one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, and the founder of the Italic school, was the son of Mnemarchus, an engraver of Samos, and born at Sidon, in Phoenicia, about 560 B.C. while his parents were travelling in that country. His history is mingled with many fables. In Egypt he was probably admitted to the mysteries of the priests, and made acquainted with the whole range of Coptic learning. From Egypt he is said to have journeyed to the East, and visited the Persian and Chaldean Magi, as well as the Indian Gymnosophists. After his return, he opened a school at Samos, and taught his doctrines in a symbolic form; in which veiled manner he treated of God and the human soul, and delivered a vast number of precepts relating to the conduct of life, political as well as civil. He also made considerable advances in the sciences, particularly in arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy. After a life of extensive travel, constant labour, and severe persecution, he died at Metapontum, in the temple of the Muses, where, according to tradition, he perished from want of sustenance, at eighty years of age. If we measure the glory of a philosopher by the duration of his doctrine, and by the extent of its propagation, nothing can equal that of Pythagoras, since most of his opinions are at this day literally followed in the greatest part of the world. What are called "The Golden Verses of Pythagoras," have been frequently published, and are well known; but it is supposed that this short abridgment of his popular doctrines was the work of some later writer.

PYTHEAS, was a celebrated ancient traveller, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great, and born at Massilia, now Marseilles, then a colony of the Phocians. He was a good mathematician, and is said, not only to have explored the coast as far as Cadix, but to have sailed from thence to the Ultima Thule, or Iceland, where he made some astronomical observations.

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QUADRATUS, a bishop of Athens, who lived in the early part of the second century. He was the successor of Publius, who was martyred in the persecution under Adrian; and when that emperor visited the Athenian capital in 136, Quadratus presented to him "An Apology for the Christian Religion," which, Eusebius says, had the desired effect

of occasioning a temporary cessation of the persecution. Of this work there is only a fragment remaining; but it is curious for the testimony it gives to the reality of the miracles of Christ and his apostles, asserting, that in his time several of the persons were living in whose favour the miracles were wrought.

CRITICISM IS LIKE CHAMPAGNE; NOTHING MORE EXCREABLE IF BAD, NOTHING MORE EXCELLENT IF GOOD.

THERE IS A PERFUME IN VIRTUOUS THOUGHTS, THAT LASTS LONG, AND WILL NEVER ENTIRELY PERISH.

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QUADRIO, FRANCIS XAVIER, an Italian Jesuit, born in the Valtellina, in 1695. He was the author of "Dissertations on the Valtellina," 3 vols.; a "History of Poetry," 7 vols.; &c. Died, 1756.

QUAGLIATI, PAOLO, a musician and actor of modern Rome; the first who produced dramatic action or representation in music ever witnessed in that city. This was during the carnival of 1606, and the performance was on a stage in the open air.

QUANZ, JOHN JOACHIM, an eminent musical composer and flute player; born near Böttingen, 1697; died, 1773. He was the author of a "Series of Pieces for two flutes;" "Instructions," &c.

QUARIN, JOSEPH, first physician to the Emperor Joseph II., was born at Vienna, in 1773; obtained great reputation for medical skill; was created a count in 1797; filled the office of rector in the university six times; and died in 1814.

QUARLES, FRANCIS, an English poet, was born in 1592, near Romford, Essex, and received his education at Cambridge. He obtained the place of cup-bearer to the queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., and was afterwards secretary to archbishop Fisher in Ireland; from which country he was driven, with the loss of his property, by the rebellion of 1641, and was appointed chronologer to the city of London. At the commencement of the civil wars, he wrote a work entitled the "Loyal Convert," which gave offence to the parliament; and, when he afterwards joined the king at Oxford, his property was sequestered, and his books and MSS. plundered. He was so much affected by his losses, that grief is supposed to have hastened his death, in 644. Of the works of Quarles, in prose and verse, the most celebrated is his "Emblems," a set of designs in prints, illustrated by verses, which, with all their false taste and conceit, have merit, and still continue to be printed. His other works are, "Arcades and Parthenia," a romance; "Enchiridion of Meditations;" "Divine Fancies;" and "The Shepherd's Oracles."

QUATROMANNI, SERTORIUS, an Italian writer, was born at Cozenza, in 1551, and died in 1606. His life was passed in the cultivation of poetry and literature; but he was of a most irritable temper, which rendered him odious to all the learned of his time. He translated the *Æneid* into Italian verse, and wrote several poems, both Latin and Italian.

QUELLINUS, ERASMUS, an eminent painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1607. He was a pupil of Rubens, and executed several pictures of great merit. He died in 1678, and left a son, JOHN ERASMUS QUELLINUS, whose historical pieces are held in estimation. He had also a nephew, ARTHUR QUELLINUS, who was an excellent sculptor.

QUENSTEDT, JOHN ANDREW, a Lutheran divine, born at Quedlinburgh, in 1617. He was professor of divinity in the university of Wittenberg for many years; wrote a system of divinity," 4 vols., and several other theological works; and died in 1688.

QUERENGHI, ANTONIO, an Italian poet, born at Padua, in 1546, distinguished him-

self at an early age for erudition; was secretary of the Sacred College under five popes; and died at Rome in 1633.

QUERLON, ANNE GABRIEL MEUSNIER DE, a celebrated French journalist, was born at Nantes, in 1702, and died in 1780. For upwards of twenty years he conducted a periodical paper in Brittany, called "Les Petites Affiches;" he was also a writer in the "Gazette de France;" the "Journal Etranger," and the "Encyclopédie." His works are "Les Impostures Innocentes;" "Le Testament de l'Abbe des Fontaines;" "Le Code Lyrique;" "A Continuation of Prevost's History of Voyages," and a translation of "Marsy's Latin Poem on Painting."

QUERNO, CAMILLO, a Neapolitan poet of the 15th century, who acquired great fame by his facility in extempore versification, and obtained the name (at first given in a joke by some of his convivial friends while at Rome, in 1514,) of arch-poet. Leo X. was much pleased with his buffoonery, and often admitted him to his table. Died, 1528.

QUER Y MARTINEZ, JOSEPH, a Spanish botanist, born at Perpignan, in 1605. He was a surgeon-major in the army, and made good use of the opportunities which his visits to the coast of Africa afforded him, while attached to his corps, of collecting numerous plants and seeds. This led to the formation of a royal botanic garden at Madrid, over which Quer presided. He wrote and published the first four volumes of "Flora Espanola, o Historia de las Plantas que se crian en Espana," which was completed by the publication of two volumes more, by Orteza. Died, 1764.

QUESADA, —, a Spanish general, who, after having signalized himself as a leader in the army of the Faith, became attached to the queen's cause, and held a chief command. He was very unpopular with the republican party in Spain; and during an insurrectionary movement on the part of the populace and some of the soldiery, which he had been actively engaged in quelling, he found it necessary to make his escape from the capital. He was, however, discovered a few miles off, taken, and placed in confinement; but the infuriated mob being determined to wreak summary vengeance on him, they murdered him in his prison, and carried his mangled relics to Madrid, where, with savage exultation, they exhibited them in the public streets. August, 1836.

QUESNAY, FRANCIS, a physician, but more known as a writer on political economy, was born in 1694, near Montfort l'Amaury, in the Isle of France. His father was a farmer, and he acquired the rudiments of his profession from the surgeon of his native village. He then went to Paris, and became secretary to a society instituted for the improvement of surgery; but afterwards he took his degree in medicine, and became physician to Louis XV., who loved to converse with him, and called him his "thinker." He was the author of "A Philosophical Essay on the Animal Economy," 3 vols.; "Physiocracy;" and

CLIMB NOT TOO HIGH, LEST YOU FALL; NOR LIE ON THE GROUND, LEST YOU BE TRAMPLED ON.

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various articles in the Encyclopædia, &c. to promulgate his doctrines—to which some have unjustly attributed the French revolution. Died, 1774.

QUESNE, ABRAHAM DU, a distinguished French officer, was born in Normandy, in 1610, and brought up in the marine service, under his father. In 1644 he went to Sweden, where he became an admiral; and on his return to France, in 1647, he exerted himself effectually in restoring the navy. He was next employed against the Dutch, whom he defeated in three engagements, in the last of which De Ruyter was killed. After this, he struck such terror into the states of Tunis and Tripoli, that they were compelled to seek a peace with France, by submission. For his eminent services he was rewarded with an estate, which the king erected into a marquisate. Died, 1688.

QUESNEL, PASQUIER, a priest who was born at Paris, in 1634, and became the head of the sect of Jansenists. He wrote a great many books, chiefly of the polemic kind; but gave offence to the court of Rome by his edition of the works of pope Leo the Great; and when his celebrated "New Testament, with Moral Reflections," in 8 vols. appeared, it was formally condemned, and the author was obliged to retire to Holland, where he died, in 1719.

QUESNEL, Baron, born in 1775; a general officer, who served with distinction in most of Napoleon's campaigns. He was made, on the restoration in 1814, grand officer of the legion of honour; and during the "hundred days" in 1815, was found drowned in the Seine.

QUESNOY, FRANCIS DU, a sculptor, was born at Brussels, in 1592. He acquired the principles and practice of the art from his father, but far excelled him. The archduke Albert gave him a pension, and sent him to Italy, where he made himself known by some beautiful works, particularly a crucifixion wrought in ivory, which procured him the patronage of pope Urban VIII. He particularly excelled in making models and bas-reliefs of Cupids and children, which he finished with peculiar grace and delicacy; but he was at the same time quite capable of executing works of the highest importance; of which a St. Susanna, in the chapel of Loretto, and a St. Andrew, in St. Peter's, afford sufficient proof. He died in 1646.

QUEVEDO VILLEGAS, FRANCISCO DE, a Spanish poet and satirist, was born at Madrid, in 1570. He was a knight of the order of St. Jago, and was thrown into prison for an alleged libel on the count d'Olivera, prime-minister to Philip IV.; but when that statesman was disgraced, he recovered his liberty. He died in 1647. He wrote "The Spanish Parnassus;" "Visions of Hell;" "Comic Tales," and various works, satirical and religious, both in verse and prose; and holds a high rank among Spanish satirists.

QUEVEDO, P., the benevolent Spanish bishop of Orense, who at the revolution maintained 200 French refugee clergymen at his own cost, estimated annually at 20,000 francs. Died, 1818.

QUICK, JOHN, an eminent comic actor, was the son of a brewer in London, where he was born in 1748. When only fourteen years old he left his home, and joined a company of provincial actors; and as he gradually rose in his profession, he obtained an engagement at the Haymarket in 1769, and subsequently established his fame by his admirable performance of Mordred in "Love à la Mode." He afterwards went to Covent-garden, where for many years he held a prominent station, filling the best parts in light comedy. In 1798 he retired from the stage, and died in 1831.

QUIEN DE LA NEUFVILLE, JAMES LE, an historian, was born at Paris, in 1647. He served first in the army, and afterwards became an advocate, but without success; on which he had recourse to literature for support. He published the "History of Portugal," which obtained him a place in the academy of inscriptions. His "Treatise on the Unity of Posts among the Ancients and Moderns," procured him the direction of the posts of French Flanders, and a pension. Died, 1722.

QUILLET, CLAUDIUS, a French physician and ingenious Latin poet; born, 1602; died, 1661. His chief work is a poem in four books, entitled "Callipædia."

QUIN, JAMES, an eminent actor, was born in London, in 1693. He performed at Drury-lane and at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields; and though for a considerable period he was confined to inferior parts, he at length rose into high reputation, and was without a rival till the appearance of Garrick. His last performance was Falstaff (1753), in which character he is supposed never to have been excelled. He survived his retreat several years, which he spent chiefly at Bath, where his fund of anecdote, and pointed sense, made him much sought after. Quin, who was convivial, and too fond of the bottle, was often coarse and quarrelsome on these occasions, which led to two or three hostile encounters, one of which proved fatal to his antagonist. He was otherwise manly, sensible, and generous. He had been employed by Frederic, prince of Wales, to instruct the royal children in elocution; and when Quin was informed of the graceful manner in which George the Third delivered his first speech from the throne, he emphatically said, "Aye, it was I who taught the boy to speak." About this time he obtained a pension. Died, 1766.

QUINAULT, PHILIP, a French dramatic poet, was born at Paris in 1636, and died in 1688. His operas were highly and deservedly popular, but they excited the envy of Boileau, who attacked them with characteristic asperity. They were printed at Paris, with his life, in 1778, 5 vols. 12mo.

QUINCY, JOHN, an English physician and medical writer of the last century, who practised his profession, and delivered lectures in London, where he died in 1723. Among the different works he produced, was his "Lexicon Physico-Medicum," which had served as the basis of Dr. Hooper's Medical Dictionary, and other subsequent compilations of a similar nature.

THE MAN OF SENSE BY THAT OF OTHERS. THE FOOL DECEIVES HIMSELF BY HIS OWN INCONSISTENCY; THE MAN OF SENSE BY THAT OF OTHERS.

THE MOST BITING MORALIZATION YOU CAN IMPLY ON AN UPRIGHT, IS TO TAKE NO NOTICE OF HIM.

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QUINETTE, NICHOLAS MARIE, was born at Soissons, where, previous to the Revolution, he practised as an attorney. He was noted for the death of Louis XVI.; was a commissioner in the army of Dumouriez, and was one of the four deputies delivered up to the Austrians, who were afterwards exchanged for the infant princess. In 1799 he was appointed minister of the interior; was a member of the chamber of peers during the hundred days; and after the second abdication of Napoleon, he was called by Fouché to form a part of the provisional government. In 1815 he was banished as a regicide; retired to Brussels; and died in 1821.

QUINTILIAN, MARCUS FABIVS, a celebrated orator and critic, who is supposed to have been born about A.D. 42, at Rome; followed Galba into Spain, and taught rhetoric there; and died, as is supposed, in his eightieth year. His "Institutiones Oratoricæ" may be justly pronounced the finest system of rhetoric ever written. This invaluable work was discovered by Poggio in 1415, in the abbey of St. Gal.

QUINTINIE, JOHN DE LA, a celebrated French horticulturist, was born at Polciers, in 1626. He was originally an advocate, but took more pleasure in the study of horticulture; to perfect himself in which, he visited Italy, and on his return to France, became director-general of the royal gardens. He died at an advanced age.

QUINTUS CALABER, or QUINTUS SMYRNEUS, a Greek poet, who wrote a supplement to Homer's Iliad. He is supposed to have lived in the fifth century,

and to have been a native of Smyrna. His poem was first brought to light by cardinal Bessarion, who found it in the church of St. Nicolas, near Otranto, in Calabria, whence he had the name of Calaber.

QUIRINI, ANGELO MARIA, a cardinal, was born at Venice, in 1684. Benedict XIII. made him archbishop and cardinal, which dignities he filled with great reputation. He died in 1755. Cardinal Quirini collected a magnificent library, which he gave to the Vatican; and though he was a zealous champion of the papacy, his writings are marked by candour and moderation.

QUIROGA, JOSEPH, a Spanish jesuit, was born at Lugo, in Galicia, and distinguished himself as a missionary in America. During his residence there he collected much information respecting the countries he visited, and on his return published his travels. Died, 1784.

QUIROS, PEDRO FERNANDEZ DE, a celebrated Spanish navigator of the 16th century, who explored many of the islands afterwards visited by captain Cook. Died, 1614.

QUITA, DOMINGOS DOS REIS, a Portuguese poet, was born in 1728. He was apprenticed to a barber, but his attachment to learning enabled him to overcome the difficulties he had to experience; and making himself master of Italian, Spanish, and French, he wrote verses, and at length obtained the patronage of count San Lorenzo. He was the author of "Inez de Castro," and four other tragedies; besides many sonnets, elegies, pastorals, &c. Died, 1770.

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RABANUS MAURUS, MAGNENTIUS, a learned German prelate, was born at Fulda, in 785; became abbot of the monastery there, and was afterwards archbishop of Mentz. He was a man of great erudition, which is displayed in several treatises and commentaries written by him. Died, 856.

RABAUT DE ST. ETIENNE, JOHN PAUL, one of the most steady, moderate, and honourable of the French revolutionists, was born at Nîmes, in 1741; for which city he was chosen a deputy to the constituent assembly in 1790. He attached himself to the party of the Girondists. His father was proscribed when he was born; and he relates, in a short memoir of his life, attached to a romance of his publication, called "Le Vieux Cevenal," that his infancy was passed in continual danger and alarm, and that he never knew when he awoke, where his mother and her friends would conduct him to sleep at night. He was proscribed, like the rest of the Moderates, for opposing the excesses of the Mountain party in 1793. He was sheltered

by several female friends of his wife for some days; but being at length discovered, he was immediately guillotined, after a short form of identification before the revolutionary tribunal. His wife killed herself; and all those who assisted in concealing him were guillotined. One of his numerous political works is, "Sur la Necessité d'Etablir une Constitution."

RABELAIS, FRANÇOIS, a celebrated French wit and satirist, was born at Chalon, in Touraine, about 1493. He was at first a monk, but in consequence of having been punished for some indecorous behaviour, he quitted the Benedictine order, studied medicine at Montpellier, and for a time practised as a physician. He subsequently obtained, through the influence of his patron, cardinal du Bellay, whom he accompanied to the court of Rome, the rectory of Meudon; and died in 1553. He was the author of several books; but the only one by which he is known, is the romance called "The Lives, Heroic Deeds, and Sayings of Gargantua and Pantagruel," an extrava-

TRUTH LIES IN THE TEMPLE OF KNOWLEDGE, BUT DOUBT IS THE VESTIBULE THAT LEADS TO IT.

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gant satire upon monks, priests, popes, and pedants; in which much obscenity and absurdity are blended with learning, wit, and humour. Rabelais was a conscientious teacher of his people, and it was his pleasure to instruct the children of his parish in sacred music. His house was the resort of the needy; his purse was always open to the needy; and his medical skill was employed in the service of his parish.

RABENER, GOTTLIEB WILLIAM, a German satirist, born near Leipsic, in 1714, was educated for the legal profession, and obtained the office of comptroller of the taxes in the district of Leipsic. He died in 1771.

RABUTIN, ROGER, count de Bussy, a French wit and satirist, was born in 1618, at Epiry, in Nivernois. He entered the army at the age of twelve, under his father, and would probably have attained a high rank but for the offence he gave to persons in power by his scandalous lampoons. In 1655 he was sent to the Bastille for writing a libel, entitled "The Amorous History of the Gauls," and on his release he was banished to his estate, where he remained till 1681, when he returned to court. His other works are, "Memoires," 2 vols.; and "Letters," 7 vols. Died, 1693.

RACAN, HONORAT DE BUEIL, marquis of, an eminent French poet, was born in 1589, at La Roche Racan; devoted himself to literature; and was one of the first members of the French Academy. Died, 1670. Besides his poems, he wrote "The Life of Malherbe," his friend and poetical instructor.

RACINE, BONAVENTURE, a French ecclesiastical historian, was born in 1708, at Chauny. He became head of the college at Rabastens; but being banished by the intrigues of the Jesuits, he retired to the college of Harcourt, and afterwards obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Auxerre, where he died in 1756. He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History," 13 vols.

RACINE, JOHN, an eminent French dramatic poet, was born at La Ferté Milon, in 1639; and was educated at Port Royal. He commenced his poetical career in 1660, by an Ode on the King's marriage, for which he was handsomely rewarded. In 1664 he produced his tragedy of "Thebaïde," which was followed in 1666 by "Alexander." In 1668 appeared his "Andromache," which placed him far above all his contemporaries except Corneille; and his fame was still farther increased by the production of "Britannicus," "Berenice," and other tragedies. In 1677 appeared his tragedy of "Phædra," which was opposed by one on the same subject written by Pradon, which gave him great uneasiness; and owing to a base cabal that was formed against him, he was induced to desist from writing for the stage. After a lapse of twelve years he wrote, by desire of Louis XIV. and Madame de Malignenon, the sacred dramas of "Esther," and "Athalie," which were performed by the young ladies of her institution of St. Cyr. Besides his dramatic works, he wrote "Canticles or Hymns for the use of St. Cyr;" the "History of Port Royal," &c. In 1673 he was received into the academy, and continued to enjoy the highest

favour at court; but having offended the king for having too freely used his pen in drawing up a memorial on the distresses of the people, he died of chagrin, in 1699.

RACINE, LOUIS, a son of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1692, and educated under Rollin. He was eminent for talent, piety, and modesty; was made an inspector-general in the finance department; and died in 1763. Among his works are two poems, entitled "Grace," and "Religion;" "Epistles;" "Memoirs" of his father; and a translation of Milton's Paradise Lost.

RADCLIFFE, JOHN, an eminent physician, was born in 1650, at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and was educated at the grammar-school there, and at University college, Oxford. Having obtained his medical degree, he settled in London in 1684, where he soon acquired great reputation, to which his ready wit and conversational powers contributed. In 1686 he was appointed physician to the princess Anne of Denmark, and, after the revolution, he was often consulted by king William III., whose favour he lost in consequence of the freedom with which he delivered his opinions when in attendance on his royal master. When Anne succeeded to the crown, Godolphin could not obtain for him the post of chief physician, as he had given her offence by telling her that her ailments were nothing but the vapours. But, though deprived of office, he was consulted in all cases of emergency, and received a large sum of secret service money for his prescriptions. Dr. Radcliffe left 40,000*l.* to the university of Oxford for the foundation of a public library of medical and philosophical science. Died, 1714.

RADCLIFFE, ANN, a celebrated novelist, whose maiden name was Ward, was born in London, in 1764; and in her twenty-third year was married to Mr. W. Radcliffe, proprietor and editor of the "English Chronicle." Soon after her marriage, Mrs. Radcliffe began to display the powers of her genius in works of imagination. Her first performance was a romantic tale, entitled "The Castles of Athlin and Dunblaine," in one volume; which was succeeded by "The Sicilian Romance," and "The Romance of the Forest," each in 2 vols.; but that which stamped the author's reputation, as the first novelist of the age, was the "Mysteries of Udolpho," in 4 vols., for which she received the sum of five hundred pounds. Her next performance was "The Itallians," in 1793. Mrs. Radcliffe possessed the art of exciting a high degree of interest in her narrative: her descriptive powers were of a superior order, especially in the delineation of scenes of terror, and in those aspects of nature which excite sentiment, and suggest melancholy associations. To quote the words of Mrs. Barbauld, "she seems to scorn to move those passions which form the interest of common novels: she alarms the soul with terror; agitates it with suspense, prolonged and wrought up to the most intense feeling by mysterious

HE THAT WOODS FORTUNE WITH OPPORTUNITY, AND IMPUNITY, WILL SELDOM COURT HER IN VAIN.

HALF-WITTED PEOPLE KNOW JUST ENOUGH TO BEGIN THEIR PRIDE, BUT NOT ENOUGH TO CURE IT.

duits and obscure intimations of unseen danger." Died, 1823.

RAEBURN, Sir Henry, an eminent portrait painter, was born in 1786, at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh; was apprenticed to a goldsmith, but turned his talents to painting, and acquired extensive popularity, being considered second only to Sir Thomas Lawrence. He received the honour of knighthood from George IV. when he visited Edinburgh; was appointed portrait-painter to the king in Scotland; and died in 1823.

RAFFENEL, Claude Denis, a French author, born in 1797, in the department of Jura. He was attached to the French consulate at Smyrna; went, in 1826, to Greece, and was killed at the siege of Athens in the following year. He wrote "Histoire Complète des Evénemens de la Grèce," and other works.

RAFFLES, Sir Thomas Stamford, an eminent public functionary, was the son of a naval captain, and born at sea, off Jamaica, in 1781. He entered the India company's service early in life as a clerk in the home secretary's office; was appointed, in 1805, assistant secretary at Prince of Wales's Island; and, in 1811, became lieutenant governor of Java. There he remained till 1816; and during his administration of the government many judicial reforms were effected. In 1818 he was placed at the head of the factory at Bencoolien, in Sumatra, where he introduced many wise reforms, and eventually succeeded in establishing the settlement and free port of Singapore, in 1819. On his last visit to the island, in 1823, he laid the foundation of a college for the encouragement of Anglo-Chinese literature, with a library, museum, branch schools, &c.; but the impaired state of his health rendered it necessary that he should return to Europe; and he accordingly, in February, 1824, embarked, with his family, on board the *Fame*. On the evening of the same day, when about fifteen miles from Bencoolien, the vessel took fire, and all his valuable collections and manuscripts became a prey to the flames. The crew and passengers, in utter destitution, with difficulty saved their lives in the boats; and Sir Thomas, with his family, again embarked in April, and arrived in England in the following August. He survived this event only about two years, dying of apoplexy, at Highwood Hill, Middlesex, in July, 1826. His chief work is "The History of Java," 2 vols. 4th.

RAGHIB PACHA, Mohammed, grand vizir of the Ottoman empire, was born in 1792, and manifested, at an early period, such a decided taste for learning, that he acquired the name of Raghīb, or the Student. In 1796 he was appointed secretary-general to the grand vizir; became afterwards, a pacha of three tails, and, successively, governor of Adina, Aleppo, and Egypt. In 1757 he was elevated to the dignity of supreme vizir, and retained that dangerous post till his death, in 1768. He was one of the most enlightened ministers of the Turkish empire, and surpassed by none of his countrymen in literary talent.

RAGOIS, M. le, a French ecclesiastic of

the 17th century, who was preceptor to the duke of Maine, natural son of Louis XIV., and the author of "L'Histoire de France, et l'Histoire Romaine."

RAGOTSKI, Francis, prince of Transylvania, was born in 1676. Zealous for the independence of his country, he secretly entered into a negotiation with Louis XIV., which being betrayed, he was arrested, and found guilty of high treason. He had, however, the good fortune to escape; and receiving assurances of succour from France, he entered Hungary, and, by a manifesto, urged the people to free themselves from the tyranny of the Austrians. For a time he was eminently successful, and in 1704 he was proclaimed prince of Transylvania, and protector of Hungary. The crown of Poland, at that time vacant, was offered to him by the czar Peter, but he refused it; and his patriotic exertions being ultimately defeated by the Hungarian states entering into a treaty with the emperor, he renounced his estates, and withdrew into Turkey, where he died in 1735.

RAGUENET, Francis, a native of Rouen, who, in 1689, gained a prize from the French academy, for a discourse, "Sur le Mérite et l'Utilité de Martyre." In 1704 he published "A Parallel of the Italians and French, in regard to Music and the Opera;" in which he gave the preference to the Italian music, and thereby highly offended his countrymen. He also wrote, "Les Monumens de Rome;" "Histoire d'Olivier Cromwell;" "Histoire de l'Ancien Testament;" and "Histoire du Vicomte de Turenne." Died, 1722.

RAIKES, Robert, a printer at Gloucester, who having realized a good property, employed it, with his pen and his influence, in acts of benevolence. Conjointly with Dr. Stock, he planned and instituted Sunday-schools. Born, 1735; died, 1811.

RAIMONDI, Marc Antonio, a celebrated engraver, born at Bologna, in 1748. After studying at Venice, he settled at Rome; was employed by Raphael to engrave several of his designs; and he soon formed a school there, which eclipsed those of Germany, and the Italian style of engraving became the standard of excellence. He was imprisoned by Clement VII. for having engraved a series of abominable designs in illustration of the Aretine verses, but procured his liberation, and was restored to favour by his exquisite "Martyrdom of St. Lawrence." Died, 1540.

RAIMONDI, John Baptist, a celebrated Orientalist, born at Crenonia, in Italy, about 1540. He passed several years in Asia, where he acquired a knowledge of the Arabic, Armenian, Syriac, and Hebrew languages. Returning to Italy, cardinal Ferdinand de' Medici made him director of the oriental press, whence originated the famous institution of the Propaganda.

RAINOLDS, John, a learned divine, was born at Plinbo, in Devonshire, in 1549; and became president of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He was considered the leader of the puritan party, and distinguished himself greatly at the Hampton-court conference, in 1603, where he sug-

RELIGION CONSISTS IN THE PRACTICE OF IT: IT IS NO PURPOSE TO TALK LIKE CHRISTIANS, AND LIVE LIKE INFIDELS.

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gotten the necessity of the present translation of the Bible, in which work he was afterwards engaged. Died, 1607.

BAKOUBAH, or RAGU BAH, peishwah, or prince-regent, of the Mahrattas, acted an important part in the events which occurred in the East Indies from 1772 to 1782. Having usurped the sovereign power, to the prejudice of his nephew, he was deposed, and abandoned by all the Mahratta chiefs, when he fled to Bombay, and procured the protection of the English government. At length, peace taking place between the East India company and the Mahrattas, the cause of the peishwah was abandoned by the former; and from that time he sunk into obscurity.

RALEIGH, or RALEGH, Sir WALTER, a distinguished statesman, scholar, and warrior, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., was born in 1552, at Budleigh, in Devonshire, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford. At the age of seventeen he made one of a troop of an hundred gentlemen volunteers, whom queen Elizabeth permitted to go to France, under the command of Henry Champernon, for the service of the Protestant princes. He next served in the Netherlands; and on his return from the continent, his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, having obtained a grant of lands in North America, he engaged with a considerable number of gentlemen to go out to Newfoundland; but the expedition proving unsuccessful, Sir Walter returned to England, after being exposed to several dangers; and proceeded thence to Ireland, where he made his bravery so conspicuous in quelling the insurgents, that he was received at court with considerable favour, and obtained permission and supplies to prosecute his discoveries in America, which ended in his settling a colony in that country, called, in honour of his maiden sovereign, Virginia; and he is said to have first introduced tobacco and potatoes into Europe. In the mean time, the queen conferred on him the distinction of knighthood; and rewarded him by several lucrative grants, including a large share of the forfeited Irish estates. When his country's safety was threatened by the famous Spanish Armada, he raised and disciplined the militia of Cornwall; and afterwards, by joining the fleet with a squadron of ships belonging to gentlemen volunteers, assisted in obtaining the signal victory which it pleased Providence to give the English over the Spaniards on that occasion. He was now made gentleman of the privy chamber; but shortly after fell into disgrace, and was confined for some months, partly on account of a tract which he had published, entitled "The School for Atheists," which was unfairly construed by his enemies into a vindication of atheistical principles; and partly by a clandestine attachment to one of the queen's maids of honour, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton; which lady, however, he afterwards honourably married. During his seclusion, he planned the discovery of the extensive country of Guiana, in South America, in which he took an active part himself, as soon as he was set at liberty; but the season being unfavourable, he re-

turned to England, and was soon after appointed to a command in the important expedition to Cadix, of which the success was in a great measure owing to Sir Walter's valour and prudence. This, joined to several other important services, restored him completely to the favour of Elizabeth towards the end of her reign. Her successor, James, prejudiced against him by the earl of Essex, disapproving of his martial spirit, and jealous of his abilities, availed himself of a court conspiracy against this great man, charging him with participating in an attempt to place upon the throne Arabella Stuart, and of carrying on a secret correspondence with the king of Spain. By the base subservience of the jury, he was brought in guilty of high treason, even to the surprise of the attorney-general, Coke himself, who declared that he had only charged him with an aspersion of treason. Raleigh was relieved, and committed to the Tower, where his wife, at her earnest solicitation, was allowed to reside with him, and where his youngest son was born. Twelve years was Sir Walter detained a prisoner in the Tower; during which time, besides various minor compositions, he wrote his "History of the World;" a work distinguished for the richness of its information, the judiciousness of its reflections, and the vigour of its style. At length his release was obtained, in 1616, by the advance of a large sum of money to the new favourite, Villiers; and, to retrieve his broken fortunes, he planned another expedition to America. He obtained a patent under the great seal for making a settlement in Guiana; but, in order to retain a power over him, the king did not grant him a pardon for the sentence passed upon him for his alleged treason. Having reached the Orinoco, he despatched a portion of his force to attack the new Spanish settlement of St. Thomas, which was captured; but he had to lament the death of his eldest son, who fell on that occasion. The expected plunder proved of little value; and Sir Walter, having in vain tried to induce his captains to attack other Spanish settlements, arrived at Plymouth in July, 1616. Being brought before the court of King's Bench, his plea of an implied pardon by his subsequent command was overruled; and, the doom of death being pronounced against him, it was carried into execution the following day, Oct. 29, 1618, in Old Palace-yard. His behaviour at the scaffold was calm, and, after addressing the people at some length in his own justification, he received the stroke of death with perfect composure; remarking to the sheriff with a smile, as he felt the edge of the axe, "This is a sharp medicine, but it is a physician that will cure all diseases."

RALPH, JAMES, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Philadelphia; came to England in 1726; became a political writer; obtained a pension; and died in 1762. Among his works are, "A History of England," "The Use and Abuse of Parliaments," "The Case of Authors by Profession;" and "Night," a poem, which last production procured him a niche in the "Dunciad."

YOU MAY AS WELL FEED A MAN WHO HAS NO MOUTH, AS GIVE ADVICE WHERE THERE IS NO DISPOSITION TO RECEIVE IT.

FROM FAITH COMES HOLY FEAR; FROM FEAR, HATRED OF SIN; AND FROM HATRED OF SIN, EVERLASTING SALVATION.

RAMBERG, JOHN HENRY, an eminent draughtsman and engraver, was born in 1767, in Hanover; studied under Sir John Reynolds; and after visiting Italy, was appointed, in 1790, painter to the court of Hanover. He produced an immense number of paintings and etchings, and particularly excelled in caricature.

RAMEAU, JEAN PHILIPPE, an eminent French composer and writer on music, was born, in 1683, at Dijon, and studied in Italy. He did not produce his first opera, "Hippolite and Aricie," till he was in his thirtieth year; but he subsequently brought out many others, by which he acquired high reputation. He also wrote various excellent works on music, of which the chief is "A Treatise on Harmony." Died, 1757.

RAMEL, JOHN PETER, born at Cahors, in 1770, was chief of a battalion in the army of the Pyrenees in 1793, when he incurred the hatred of the Jacobins, and narrowly escaped falling a sacrifice to their vengeance. Being one of the victims to the revolution of the 18th Fructidor, he was banished with fifteen more persons to Cayenne, whence Ramel, Pichegru, Bachelmy, Willot, and others, made their escape in June, 1798, to the Dutch colony of Surinam. After the elevation of Buonaparte to power, Ramel returned to France, and entering into active service, made many campaigns. In 1814 he was made a major-general, and in 1815 appointed commandant at Toulouse. He retained that post after the second restoration of Louis XVIII., and he exerted himself to establish tranquillity among the inhabitants; but having endeavoured to disarm the companies of *Verdets*, whose existence was not authorized by the government, he became all at once the object of public displeasure, and was assassinated by a band of ruffians, who rushed into his hotel, August, 1815.

RAMELLI, AUGUSTIN, an ingenious mechanic and engineer, was born at Milan, about 1531, and distinguished himself by his attention to mathematical studies. Having adopted the military profession, he signalized himself on several occasions in the armies of the emperor Charles V., and afterwards going to France he was well received by the duke of Anjou, who made him his engineer, and subsequently bestowed on him a considerable pension. He was the author of a rare and curious work, entitled "Le Diverse ed Artificiose Machine." Died, 1590.

RAMLER, CHARLES WILLIAM, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1723, at Kolberg. He became teacher of the belles lettres at Berlin; where his "Lyrical Anthology" procured him the name of the German Horace; but though he did much to polish German versification, he was far below his model. He also composed oratorios, and translated some works into his native language. Died, 1798.

RAMMOHUN ROY, RAJAH, by birth a Brahmin, and a man of the most enlightened mind, was born about the year 1776, at Bouduan, in the province of Bengal. His father gave him a good education, and

trained him in the doctrine of his sect; but the son observing the diversities of opinion that existed on religion, not only among Mussulmans and Christians, but even among his Hindoo brethren, he determined on leaving his paternal home, for the purpose of investigating a subject on which he felt such deep and paramount interest. For a time he sojourned at Thibet; and on his return to Hindostan he devoted himself to the study of the Sanscrit and other languages; after which he was employed by the East India company as principal native officer in the collection of the revenues in the district of Bouduan. On the death of his father, in 1803, he appears to have commenced his plans of reforming the religion of his countrymen; and, on removing to Moorsheadabad, he published, in Persian, a work, entitled "Against the Idolatry of all Religions." This raised up against him a host of enemies, and in 1814 he retired to Calcutta, where he diligently applied himself to the study of the English language. He afterwards translated from the Sanscrit into the Bengalee and Hindostanee languages the "Vedant," the principal book of Hindoo theology; and prefixed to some chapters of the Veds, which he afterwards published, is a letter containing the following sentence: "The consequence of my long and uninterrupted researches into religious truth has been, that I have found the doctrines of Christ more conducive to moral principles, and better adapted for the use of rational beings, than any other which have come to my knowledge." In this spirit, having acquired a knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, that he might be competent to study the original Scriptures for himself, he published, in English, Sanscrit, and Bengalee, a series of selections from the Gospel, entitled, "The Precepts of Jesus the Guide to Peace and Happiness;" which being animadverted upon by Dr. Marsham, of Serampore college, the learned Hindoo published his "Second Appeal," and on this being replied to by the doctor, a "Final Appeal" appeared. During his residence at Calcutta, Rammoahun Roy connected himself with the periodical press, and he was at different times the proprietor and conductor of newspapers printed in the native languages. In April, 1831, the Rajah, accompanied by his youngest son, arrived in England, where he was received with every mark of distinction and respect. In every kind of assemblage, religious, political, literary, and social, the amenity of his manners, his distinguished attainments, and his universal philanthropy, rendered him a welcome guest; and his advice was sought by ministers on topics connected with the future government of India. He did not, however, live to carry into effect the various plans for improving the condition of his countrymen whose welfare he had so much at heart, having been taken ill while on a visit at Bristol, where he expired in October, 1833.

RAMOND DE CARBONNIERES, LOUIS FRANCIS ELIZABETH, baron, who acquired considerable reputation as a philosopher and geologist, was born at Strasburg, in 1753. At the beginning of the Revolution he belonged to the household troops; and

HIS WHO ADVANCES TO THE UTMOST LIMITS OF WHAT IS LAWFUL, OUGHT TO CONSIDER THAT THE NEXT STEP CARRIES HIM BEYOND HIS LINE.

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when, in 1771, he was chosen a deputy from Paris to the Legislative Assembly, he appeared there as a zealous defender of the monarchical government. During Robespierre's domination he was an exile; but he subsequently obtained the prefecture of Puy-de-Dôme; and he became, in 1816, councillor of state extraordinary. He published "Observations faites dans les Pyrénées," 2 vols., and other works. Died, 1827.

RAMSAY, ANDREW MICHAEL, better known as the Chevalier Ramsay, was born at Ayr, in Scotland, in 1686. He was educated at Edinburgh; visited Fenelon, at Cambray, and being received into his house as an inmate, the good prelate made a convert of him to the Catholic religion, and procured him the appointment of tutor to the duke de Chateau, Thierry, and the prince de Turenne. He next went to Rome, to educate the children of the chevalier St. George, commonly called the Pretender; and on quitting that situation, he returned to Scotland, and resided in the family of the duke of Argyll. His principal works are, "Discours sur le Poème Epique," prefixed to Telemachus; "Les Voyages de Cyrus," 2 vols.; "Philosophical Principles of Religion," 2 vols; and the Lives of Fenelon and Turenne. Died, 1743.

RAMSAY, ALLAN, an eminent Scotch poet, was born at Leadhills, in 1686. He served his apprenticeship to a wig-maker, which trade he followed for a time, and then became a bookseller at Edinburgh, where, in 1721, he published a quarto volume of his poems, which were so well received, that he was encouraged to print another in 1726. The principal piece in the last collection is the celebrated pastoral, called "The Gentle Shepherd." His poems and fables rendered him in the highest degree popular; and while he acquired fame by his talents, he amassed a fortune by his trade; his acquaintance was courted by many distinguished individuals, and his shop became the common resort of the literary characters and wits of Edinburgh. Died, 1758.—His son, ALLAN, was an eminent portrait painter; and wrote the "Investigator," and "The Present State of the Arts in England." Born, 1709; died, 1784.

RAMSAY, DAVID, an eminent American physician and historian, was born in 1749; studied medicine in Philadelphia; and practised at Charleston, South Carolina, where he soon acquired celebrity. From 1776 to 1785 he distinguished himself in a political capacity, first as a member of the legislature of South Carolina, and afterwards as a member of congress. He laboured zealously with his pen to promote the independence of his country; and among his publications are, "The History of the American Revolution;" "The Life of Washington;" and "The History of South Carolina." But his most important work appeared after his death, and consisted of a series of historical volumes, entitled "Universal History Americanized, or an Historical View of the World, from the earliest Records to the Nineteenth century," &c. 12 vols. 8vo. He died May 2, 1815, in consequence of wounds received two days previous from the pistol of a maniac, who fired at him when close to his own dwelling.

RAMSDEN, JESSE, an eminent optician and mathematical instrument maker, was born at Halifax, in Yorkshire, in 1735. He was brought up as a hot-presser; and afterwards studied engraving. He next became a mathematical instrument-maker in Piccadilly, and, marrying the daughter of Mr. Dollond, the optician, he adopted the same business as his father-in-law. Among other discoveries made by him, was one for an accurate division of instruments, which procured him a premium from the board of longitude. His mural quadrants also are in high estimation. Died, 1800.

RAMUS, or LA RAMEE, PETER, a French philosopher, was born in a village of the Vermandois, in 1515. When a boy, he obtained the place of servant in the college of Navarre, where he devoted his leisure hours to study, and became a most consummate scholar. Having ventured to attack the doctrine of Aristotle, he was interdicted from teaching philosophy; but this judgment was reversed by Henry II., and in 1551 he was made royal professor of rhetoric and philosophy. His spirit of free inquiry ultimately led him to become a Protestant; and as this could not be long concealed; he was obliged to leave Paris; to which city he returned in 1571, and lost his life in the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, in the following year. His works on mathematics, philosophy, logic, &c. are numerous.

RANCE, ARMAND JOHN LE BOUTHEILLIER DE, the reformer of La Trappe, was born in 1626, at Paris, and adopted the ecclesiastical profession. He obtained several benefices before he was in orders, acquired great celebrity as a preacher, and might have risen to the most elevated stations in the church, had he not taken the resolution of retiring from the world. Various reasons are assigned for this; the most probable of which appears to be, that although he was a man of large fortune, and indulged in all the pleasures of the world, the death of the duchess of Montauban, to whom he was attached, produced such a revulsion in his feelings, that he abandoned society, and retired to his abbey of La Trappe, where he introduced a reform of the most rigid kind in the monastic discipline. He was the author of several theological works; and died in 1700.

RANDOLPH, SIR THOMAS, an eminent statesman, was born in Kent, in 1523, and died in 1590. On the accession of Elizabeth he was sent on embassies to Scotland, France, and Russia. His letters are in different collections, and his account of Russia in Hackluyt's Voyages.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS, an English dramatic poet; born 1605; died, 1634. His "Muse's Looking Glass," a comedy, is well known, and much admired.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS, a learned divine, was the son of the recorder of Canterbury, where he was born in 1701, and educated at the King's school. After studying at Oxford, and obtaining his degree of D.D., he received church preferment in his native county, and became, in 1763, archdeacon of Oxford, and Margaret professor of divinity. Among his works are, "The Christian's

OPINION IS ONE OF THE GREATEST WEAPONS WHICH UPHOLD COMMONWEALTHS, AND THE GREATEST ENGINE TO OVERTHROW THEM.

WHEN INTEREST IS AT VARIANCE WITH CONSCIENCE, ANY DISTINCTION TO MAKE THEM FRIENDS WILL BEAVE THE HOLLOW-HIDE.

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aith;" "A Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity;" and "A View of Our Blessed Saviour's Ministry." Died, 1783.

RANDOLPH, JOHN, a learned prelate, son of the preceding, was born in 1749; studied at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated, and in 1783 was elected to the egius professorship of divinity. He became, successively, bishop of Oxford, Banter, and London; but he did not enjoy the latter diocese more than two years, having died of apoplexy in 1813. Though austere in his manners, Dr. Randolph was distinguished by the real benevolence of his disposition, as much as by the soundness of his abilities, and the firmness he displayed in the regulation of his diocese. He was the author of "Prælectio de Linguae Græcæ studio," &c.; "Sylloge Confessionum;" "Concio ad Clerum," &c.

RANTZAU, JOSIAH, count de, a French marshal in the 16th century, was descended from an illustrious family in Holstein, and entered when young into the Swedish army. In 1633 he went to France with the chancellor Oxenstiern; and Louis XIII. being pleased with his agreeable manners, he made him a major-general, and gave him the command of two regiments. He served under the duke of Orleans and the great Condé, with high reputation; rose to the rank of a marshal; completed the conquest of Flanders; and was made governor of Dunkirk in 1646; but becoming an object of suspicion to cardinal Mazarin, he was confined eleven months in the Bastille, and died soon after his liberation, in 1650. During his different campaigns he was so often severely wounded, that at last he had not one eye, one ear, one arm, and one leg.

RAPHAEL, or RAFFAELLO SANZIO, DA URBINO, the most celebrated of modern painters, was born at Urbino, in 1483, being the son of a painter named Sando. At the age of thirteen his father placed him under Perugino, where he soon surpassed his numerous compeers. Three years afterwards he went with Pinturicchio to Siena, to assist him in painting the history of Pius II., for the cathedral there; but Raphael soon left that work to visit Florence, where he improved his style by studying the designs of Da Vinci and Michael Angelo. His favourite artist, however, was Fra Bartolomeo, who gave him more correct knowledge of colouring. In 1508 he was invited to Rome by Julius II., who employed him to paint the "School of Athens;" in the Vatican. In performing this commission, he gave such satisfaction, that the pope ordered all the pictures, already painted in the various rooms, to be obliterated, and the walls prepared for the productions of Raphael alone, who, with difficulty, succeeded in saving from destruction a ceiling, painted by his old master Perugino. On the accession of Leo X. he prosecuted his labours with increased spirit, and executed his "Attila," and the "Deliverance of St. Peter." The "Cartoons," and the "Transfiguration," were among the last of his labours. To his other talents he added that of being an able architect; the principles of which sci-

ence he studied under Bramante, who recommended him for his successor in conducting the great work of St. Peter's; the general plan of which, as it now stands, was designed by Raphael. He likewise constructed a number of magnificent buildings, particularly the Caffarelli palace at Rome. As a sculptor also he evinced great skill, though in that department of art he was able to pay but little attention. He died in 1520, at the age of 37 years.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS, PAUL, an historian, was born in 1661, at Castres, in Languedoc. He studied law under his father, who was an advocate, until the revocation of the edict of Nantes drove him to England, and subsequently to Holland, where he entered a company of French cadets. In 1689 he followed the prince of Orange into England, and distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, and the siege of Limerick. In 1707 he settled at Wesel, in the duchy of Cleves, and devoted himself to the composition of his "History of England," which was published at the Hague in 10 vols. 4to., and was for a long time in great repute, being the only complete narrative of English events. Died, 1743.

RAPIN, NICHOLAS, a French poet, was born at Fontenay-le-Compte, in Poitou, in 1639, and died in 1699. The principal of his French poems, entitled "Les Plaisirs du Gentilhomme Champêtre," and his Latin epigrams, are much admired.

RAPIN, RENATUS, a French jesuit and critic, famous for his skill in classical learning. Born, 1621; died, 1697.

RAPP, JOHN, count de, a French general, was born at Colmar, in Alsace, in 1772. He attracted notice by his skill and bravery in the early progress of the revolutionary wars; was aid-de-camp to general Desaix during his campaigns in Germany and Egypt; and filled the same situation under Buonaparte when first consul. In 1802 he was employed in the subjugation of Switzerland; defeated the Russian imperial guard, and took prince Reppin prisoner, at the battle of Austerlitz; was appointed governor of Dantzic in 1807; and after the retreat of the French army, he defended the city with consummate ability and valour, till he was compelled by famine to capitulate. Returning to France in 1814, he was received with distinction by Louis XVIII.; but joined Napoleon on his return from Elba. He was, however, again taken into favour by the king, and died, lieutenant-general of the cavalry, in 1821.

RASTALL, JOHN, a learned printer in London, who wrote a "Dramatic Description of Asia, Africa, and Europe;" "Canones Astrologici;" "Dialogues concerning Purgatory;" "Anglorum Regum Chronicon," &c. He married a sister of Sir Thomas More, and died in 1536.

RASORI, JOHN, an eminent Italian physician, was born in 1767, at Parma; became professor of pathology at Pavia; was employed in his medical capacity by the vice-regal government; was imprisoned by the Austrians as one of the Carbonari; and died in 1824.

TO HOAST OF THE VIRTUES OF OUR ANCESTORS, IS AS ABUSD AS FOR A BLIND MAN TO CONSOLB HIMSELF THAT HIS PARENTS HAD GOOD EYES.

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RAS-WELLETA-SELASSE, viceroy of Tigré, in Abyssinia, born about 1746, was a statesman whose superior abilities and enlightened views gave him an exalted character among the semi-barbarians over whom he ruled. Died, 1816.

RATCLIFFE, THOMAS, earl of Sussex, who died in 1583, went as ambassador to Charles V. to negotiate the marriage between queen Mary and Philip of Spain. On his return he was made lord deputy of Ireland, and chief justice of the forests north of Trent; and in the succeeding reign he was appointed to the office of lord chamberlain.

RATTE, ETIENNE HYACINTHE DE, an astronomer, was born at Montpellier, in 1722. He was secretary to the Academy of Sciences in his native city; also counsellor to the court of aids; and when the National Institute was formed, he was chosen an associate. De Ratte made important observations on the transit of Venus in 1761, and furnished many articles on natural philosophy to the Dictionnaire Encyclopedique, &c. Died, 1803.

RAULIN, JOHN, a celebrated French preacher, of the 15th century, whose sermons and letters were greatly admired, and to whom both *Rabelais* and *La Fontaine* have been partially indebted for their pathos. Born, 1443; died, 1514.

RAULIN, JOSEPH, an ingenious French physician, was born in 1708, and died at Paris in 1784. He wrote several medical treatises, and was regarded as a practitioner of great knowledge and experience.

RAUWOLF, LEONARD, a distinguished German botanist, and physician who travelled through Syria, Palestine, Egypt, &c., making many valuable observations in natural history. He was a native of Augsburg; became a physician in the Austrian army; and died in 1606.

RAVAILLAC, FRANCIS, the murderer of Henry IV. of France, was born at Angoulême, in 1578. Having been ruined by a lawsuit, and for a long time confined in prison for debt, his naturally gloomy disposition degenerated into a morbid fanaticism; and he became accustomed to consider the good and humane Henry IV. as the arch-enemy of the church, to destroy whom would be doing God's service. Filled with this notion, he followed the royal carriage from the Louvre to the Rue de la Ferronnerie, and while it stopped in the street, in consequence of some obstruction, he mounted the coach-wheel, and thrusting his hand in at the window, armed with a knife, stabbed the king to the heart. He was instantly seized, interrogated, and underwent the torture; but he declared he had no accomplice; and on May 27, 1610, his limbs were torn asunder by horses.

RAVENET, SIMON FRANCIS, a French engraver, who came to England about 1750, and executed many large historical prints in an excellent style. Died, 1774.

RAVESCROFT, THOMAS, an English musician, whose collections of psalm tunes, songs, &c. were at one time in high repute. Died, 1640.

RAVIUS, or RAU, CHRISTIAN, a learned German professor, was born at Berlin, in

1613. Coming to England, and being an admirable orientalist, he was patronized by archbishop Usher, who sent him on a voyage to the East for the purpose of procuring manuscripts. He afterwards resided at Utrecht, Upsal, Kiel, &c., where he read lectures in Arabic, and wrote several useful treatises on Hebrew, Samaritan, and other Eastern literature. Died, 1677.

RAWLEY, WILLIAM, an English divine, was chaplain and secretary to Bacon, lord Verulam; and to him we are indebted for collecting many of his patron's excellent works. He held the living of Sandbach, in Cambridgeshire; and died in 1667.

RAWLINSON, CHRISTOPHER, an able scholar, was born in Lancashire, in 1677, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he was distinguished by his knowledge of the Saxon language. He published an edition of king Alfred's translation of "Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ;" and died in 1733.

RAWLINSON, SIR THOMAS, lord mayor of London, of which city he was a native. He beautified and repaired Guildhall; and died in 1721.

RAWLINSON, THOMAS, eldest son of the preceding, was a remarkable collector of books, of which he had so great a number, as to be obliged to take London-house, in Aldersgate-street, to contain them. After his death, which occurred in 1725, his library was disposed of by auction, and the sale of the manuscripts alone occupied sixteen days. His bibliomane propensity induced Addison to designate him, in the *Tatler*, as "Tom Follo."

RAWLINSON, DR. RICHARD, the fourth son of Sir Thomas, was an eminent antiquary and topographer. He was educated at St. John's college, Oxford, and founded in that university an Anglo-Saxon lectureship. He wrote "The English Topographer;" and translated "Dr. Fresney's Method of Studying History," 2 vols. Died, 1755.

RAWSON, SIR WILLIAM, a celebrated oculist, whose family name was Adams, was a native of Cornwall, and was apprenticed to a surgeon at Barnstaple, in Devonshire. He subsequently devoted his attention to the cure of diseases of the eyes, and especially cataract; was appointed oculist to ophthalmic institutions at Bath and Exeter; and, removing to the metropolis, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and oculist extraordinary to the prince regent, &c. He received the honour of knighthood for his professional skill; and took the name of Rawson, in consequence of the will of a person from whom he received a considerable bequest of property. Died, 1829.

RAY, JOHN, a celebrated naturalist, born at Black Notley, in Essex, in 1692. He received his education at Catharine-hall and Trinity college, Cambridge; but lost his fellowship by refusing to comply with the act of uniformity. After this he devoted himself to the study of nature; and in 1663 accompanied Mr. Willoughby on a tour through Europe; of which journey he pub-

THERE IS FAR MORE ENVY IN THE WORLD THAN LOVE, BUT IF WE KNEW HOW LITTLE OTHERS ENJOY, THERE WOULD BE NONE AT ALL.

PHRENOLOGICAL PARLOURS AND PNEUMATIC INSTITUTES MAY CONSULT THE DEPARTMENT OF PRINTING, BUT THEY MUST FIRST PURCHASE THE ORIGINAL.

shed an account in 1673. Mr. Ray was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1677; and the transactions of that body afford ample proofs of his attention to science. His works were numerous and valuable. The principal are, "A Collection of English Proverbs;" "The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation;" "Three Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World;" "Synopsis Methodica Animalium Quadrupedum;" and "Sylloge Stirpium Eurocarum extra Britanniam." Died, 1705.

RAY DE ST. GENIEZ, JACQUES MARIE, French officer, and the author of several works on military affairs. He was born in 1712; served with distinction in Italy and Germany; and died in 1777.

RAYMOND, ROBERT, lord, an eminent judge, was the son of Sir Thomas Raymond, one of the justices of the King's Bench, and author of "Reports." He became solicitor-general in the reign of queen Anne, and was attorney-general in that of George I.; who appointed him one of the commissioners of the great seal, and afterwards chief justice of the King's Bench. In 1730 he was created baron Raymond; and died in 1732.

RAYNAL, WILLIAM THOMAS FRANCIS, an eminent French historian and philosopher, was born at St. Genies, in 1716; and after quitting the Jesuits, by whom he was educated, he became an historical and political writer. He joined the French philosophical party, as it was called, adopted their principles to the fullest extent, and became one of the writers in the Encyclopædia. He also published several works at Paris; the principal of which was his "Political and Philosophical History of the European Settlements in the East and West Indies." This was followed by an essay on the "Revolution of America," written in a style of declamation, and full of enmity to the English. In 1791 the abbé Raynal addressed a letter to the constituent assembly, in defence of the rights of property, which greatly irritated the revolutionists; and though he escaped the tyranny of Robespierre, he was stripped of his property, and died in great indigence, at Passy, in 1796. Among his other works are, "History of the Stadtholdership," 2 vols.; "History of the Parliament of England," 2 vols.; "Historical Anecdotes," 3 vols.; "History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. of England," 4 vols.; "The Military School," 3 vols.; and "Historical Memoirs of Europe," 3 vols.

RAYNOUARD, M., an eminent philologist, was born at Brignole, in Provence, in 1761. Until he was near forty years of age, he practised as an advocate; when, having fortunately attained an honourable independence, he determined to gratify his love of literature by steadily pursuing it; but the events of the revolution forced him to take a part in public affairs; and in 1791 he was nominated a member of the Legislative Assembly. Shortly after, being unopposed in the favourable opinion he had formed of its tendencies, he attempted to escape, but was thrown into prison, and did not recover his liberty until after the

9th Thermidor. In 1806 he was summoned to the Corps Legislatif, by the department du Var, where his name and exalted qualities were generally known. Being retained, in 1815, on the list of the members of the Académie Française, he obtained the honour of being enrolled also in the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres; and, in 1817, he succeeded Sicard as perpetual secretary. In his "Observations Philologiques sur le Roman de Rou," he demonstrated grammatical rules before unknown, and the discovery of which has greatly facilitated the progress of subsequent students of the remains of ancient French literature. In several articles in the Journal des Savans commencing in 1816, he reviewed nearly all the publications which treat on this subject, and has there thrown great light on many questions. But his great work, "Glossaire compare de la Langue des Troubadours," was only in part finished when he died in 1836.

RE, PHILIP, an eminent Italian agriculturalist, was born at Reggio, in 1763. He studied in the college of his native city, and in 1793 an agricultural professorship was founded there in his favour. In 1803 he was called to the professorial chair at Bologna; and on the re-organization of the university of Modena, in 1814, he became professor of agriculture and botany, to which was added the superintendence of the royal gardens. He published several excellent works on his favourite study; and died in 1817.

READ, ALEXANDER, a physician, was a native of Scotland, and a man of abilities. In 1620 he was created doctor of physic at Oxford, by royal mandate; wrote several professional works; and died about 1680.

REAL, GASPARD DE, Seigneur de CURBAN, was born at Sisteron, in 1682, and died at Paris, in 1752. He wrote an able work on the "Science of Government," in 8 vols., and was regarded as one of the most enlightened politicians of his time.

REAUMUR, RENÉ ANTOINE FERCHAULT DE, a philosophic naturalist, was born in 1683, at Rochelle; studied under the Jesuits at Poitiers; and afterwards went through a course of law at Bourges. But his tastes led him to the observation of nature; and, having made himself acquainted with the mathematical sciences, he was chosen a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, to which he had presented some memoirs on geometry. He discovered the art of manufacturing porcelain; of converting iron into steel; of tinning iron plates; and of making artificial pearls. He ascertained, also, the existence of mines of turquoises in France equal to those of Persia; and he invented a method of hatching eggs by artificial heat. But he is principally celebrated for being the first who reduced thermometers to a common standard; and the instruments constructed upon his principles still go by his name. His chief works are, "Memoirs of his Discoveries," "The History of Insects," 6 vols.; and a "History of the Auriferous Rivers of France."

REBOLLEDO, BERNARDIN, count DE,

IF YOU MAKE PRAYER A PLEASURE, AND NOT A TASK, YOU WILL NEITHER FORGET NOR OMIT IT.

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a Spanish soldier, writer, and diplomatist, was born at Leon, in 1597, and died at Madrid, in 1677. He rendered important services to his country, and added to his fame by his literary labours. His poetical productions form 4 vols.

REDI, FRANCIS, an Italian physician and naturalist, was born at Arezzo, in 1626, and became first physician to the grand duke of Tuscany. He distinguished himself as a man of science, by his experiments on the poison of the viper and the generation of insects. Redi was also a good poet, and cultivated the belles lettres with such success, that the academy Deila Crusca, when compiling their dictionary, were proud of his assistance. Died, 1698.

REDING, ALOYS, baron von, landemann and general of the Swiss, was born in 1755. On the invasion of Switzerland by the French, in 1796, he commanded the troops raised to repel them; but though he obtained some advantages over the enemy, his forces were inadequate to the task assigned them, and the Swiss were compelled to submission. Having afterwards endeavoured to secure some degree of independence for his country, Buonaparte had him arrested and confined in the fortress of Arbourg; but he was set at liberty in a few months. He was subsequently at no pains to conceal his antipathy to Buonaparte; and he is believed to have favoured the passage of the allied troops through the Swiss territories over the Rhine, after the campaign of 1813. Died, 1818.

REDMAYNE, JOHN, a learned divine, born in Yorkshire, in 1499, was archdeacon of Taunton, and a prebendary of Wells and Westminster. He wrote some theological works, and was one of the compilers of the English liturgy. Died, 1551.

REED, JOSEPH, a dramatic writer, was born at Stockton-upon-Tees, in 1743, and carried on business as a rope-maker at Steppney, till his death, in 1787. He was the author of "Dido," a tragedy; "Tom Jones," a comic opera; several farces, &c.

REED, ISAAC, a critic and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, in 1742, and brought up to the conveyancing business, which he relinquished for literary pursuits. He published the poems of lady Mary Wortley Montagu; edited the Seatonian prize poems; and revised and enlarged Dodley's "Old Plays." He afterwards also published the "Biographia Dramatica," 2 vols.; and four volumes of humorous pieces, under the title of the "Repository;" but the work by which he is most advantageously known is an edition of Shakespeare, in 10 vols., which he extended, afterwards, to 21 vols., embodying in its pages all the most valuable notes and elucidations of former commentators, with much original information. He was also a great book collector, in which he displayed considerable judgment and perseverance. At his death, in 1807, his library was sold by auction, and it took thirty-nine days to dispose of it.

REES, ABRAHAM, D.D., a dissenting minister, whose labours as an encyclope-

dist have gained for him great and deserved celebrity, was born in Montgomeryshire, in 1743. Being intended for the ministry, he was educated at Mr. Coward's academy, at Hoxton. On the death of Dr. Jennings, in 1762, though Mr. Rees was only nineteen years of age, he was appointed mathematical tutor of that institution, which office he filled till the academy was dissolved, in 1784. Soon after this, he became theological and philosophical tutor in the new college, founded at Hackney, which place he held till 1795, when that establishment also terminated. In 1776 he was employed as editor of "Chambers's Cyclopaedia," which he completed in 1796, in four vols. folio. After a lapse of fourteen years, the proprietors embarked in a more comprehensive undertaking, which also Dr. Rees brought to a conclusion in 45 vols. 4to. Besides these great literary performances, he published two volumes of "Practical Sermons," and several other works. It was at the express recommendation of Robertson, the historian, that Dr. Rees obtained his degree from the university of Edinburgh. He officiated more than forty years as minister of the congregation in the Old Jewry; was a fellow of the Royal Society, and other institutions; and died in 1825.

REEVE, CLARA, a novelist, was born at Ipswich, in 1723, and was the daughter of a clergyman, who gave her an excellent education. She possessed great learning and research, which she displayed in her first literary essay—a translation of Barclay's "Argenis." Among her subsequent productions are, "The Progress of Romance;" "Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon;" 4 vols.; "The School for Widows;" and the well-known tale of "The Old English Baron." Died, 1805.

REEVE, JOHN, a celebrated comic actor, (for many years the focus of attraction at the Adelphi theatre, in the Strand, and whose matchless representation of burlesque characters will long be remembered), was born in London, in 1790; made his first appearance on the boards of Drury-lane, as "Sylvester Daggerwood" in 1819; was subsequently engaged at the Haymarket, English Opera-house, and Adelphi; and died, aged 38, in January, 1828. John Reeve was the absolute personification of hilarious jollity and genuine good-humour; and was as much beloved by his private friends for his frank and generous disposition, as he was admired by the public for his facetious drollery.

REEVES, JOHN, the founder of the celebrated association for protecting liberty and property against republicans and levelers, was born in 1752, and died in 1829. This gentleman was called to the bar in 1780, but discontinued the active practice of his profession, and was deputed by government to regulate the administration of justice in Newfoundland; for which purpose he made two voyages there. Soon after his return from the first, he published "The History of the Law of Shipping and Navigation," a work that proved highly useful. But having, in 1795, published a pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts on the Eng-

THE IMPRESSION OF GOOD DOCTRINE STAMPED IN YOUTH, NO AGE OR FORTUNE CAN OUTWEAR.

IT IS THE PROVINCE OF GENIUS TO AIM AT THE ACQUISITION OF IMPERIAL PRINCIPLES.

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lish Government," in which an alleged libellous passage appeared, the author was prosecuted by order of the House of Commons, and underwent his trial at Guildhall, when he was acquitted. He was appointed one of the king's printers in 1799; and from 1803 to 1814 he had an appointment in the alien office.

REGA, HENRY JOSEPH, a benevolent physician of Louvaine, where he was born in 1690. He was no less distinguished by his talents, than by the zeal with which he consecrated his time and fortune to the consolation and relief of the afflicted. He was the author of "De Lymphathia," &c. Died, 1754.

REGGIO, CHARLES NICHOLAS OUDINOT, duke de, marshal of France, was the son of a merchant, and born in 1767. He entered the army early, and in 1791 was captain of the third battalion of volunteers who served in the department of the Meuse. Distinguishing himself by his courage and military skill, he attained the rank of general of division, and was placed on the staff in Massena's army, whom he accompanied into Italy in 1799, and by his courageous conduct, during the siege of Genoa, in going twice through the English fleet to communicate with general Suchet, saved the French troops from becoming the victims of famine. In 1800 he joined general Brune's army in Italy, where he gained fresh laurels in forcing the Austrians to retrace the Adige; and when war again broke out between France and Austria, in 1805, Napoleon confided an honourable station to general Oudinot, who appeared covered with glory in the field of Austerlitz. In 1806 he was sent to take possession of Neuchâtel, where Oudinot conducted himself with so much disinterestedness as to gain the esteem of its inhabitants, who, in token thereof, presented him with the freedom of their city. He assisted at the siege of Dantzic; and after the battle of Wagram, Napoleon made him marshal of the empire, and created him duke of Regio. In 1810 he went to Holland to take possession of the throne, which Louis Bonaparte had quitted in disgust. He afterwards shared in the disastrous invasion of Russia, and was there seriously wounded. In 1814 he was again called into action, and again was distinguished for his courage, his great military talents, and a conduct that was never tarnished by the slightest accusation of inhumanity. On the capitulation of Paris, March 31, 1814, the duke agreed to the determination of the provisional government, and did not see Napoleon after that day. He was graciously received by Louis XVIII., and from that hour devoted his services to his sovereign. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he placed himself at the head of the grenadiers; but finding it impossible to secure their fidelity to the cause of Louis, he retired to his seat at Montmorency. He subsequently received the command of the national guard at Paris; was made a peer of France and a minister of state; and during the war with Spain, in 1823, he entered Madrid, of which he retained the situation of governor a few months, and then returned to Paris.

REGIS, PIERRE SYLVAIN, a French philosopher, was born at Agenois, in 1632. After studying in the Sorbonne, he read lectures upon and espoused the Cartesian philosophy, till interdicted from doing so by the royal mandate. He, however, published an elaborate view of that system, in 3 vols. 4to.; and wrote several defences of it, in answer to Huet, Du Hamel, and others. Died, 1707.

REGIS, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Jesuit, who went as a missionary to China. He was distinguished for his skill in geography, and drew up for the use of his brethren a general map and description of the Chinese empire. He took part in the discussions of the missionaries with the emperor Young-tching, in 1724, concerning the proscription of the Christian religion in China; but the date of his death is not recorded.

REGIUS, URBAN, OF LE ROI, a learned poet and controversialist, distinguished also as one of the early reformers, was born at Langenargen, in Germany. He completed his studies at Ingoldstadt, under Eckius; and when the emperor Maximilian visited that university, he made Regius his poet-laureate and orator. He afterwards obtained a professorship; but when the controversy arose between Luther and Eckius, the reformed doctrines operated so strongly upon his conviction, that he sided with the former against his old tutor in polemics. In 1530 he accepted an invitation from the duke of Brunswick to settle as pastor of the church of Lünenberg; and died in 1541.

REGNARD, JOHN FRANCIS, a comic writer, was born at Paris, in 1655. He went to Italy about 1676, and was returning home with considerable property, when he was captured by an Algerine corsair, and sold for a slave. During his captivity, he obtained the favour of his master by his skill in cookery; but being caught in an intrigue with one of the women, he was required to turn Mahometan, or suffer death. The French consul, however, saved him by paying his ransom; and Regnard returned to France about 1681. After this he wrote a number of successful comedies, besides poems, and other works; was made a treasurer of France, and lieutenant of the waters and forests; and died in 1709.

REGNAULT, NOEL, a learned mathematician and philosopher, was born at Arras, in 1653; belonged to the society of Jesuits; and died at Paris, in 1763. The study of philosophy occupied most of his time, though not to the exclusion of religious and moral duties. He published several scientific and metaphysical works, the principal of which are his "Philosophical Conversations," 3 vols.; and his "Ancient Origin of the New Philosophy," 3 vols.

REGNAULT, MICHAEL LOUIS STEPHEN, a French advocate and statesman, was born at St. Jean d'Angeli, in 1769. Having distinguished himself at the bar, he was chosen a deputy of the states-general from the tiers-état of the country of Anjou, and became the editor of a daily paper called the "Journal de Versailles." He was proscribed in 1792, and being discovered and arrested at Douai, he did not obtain his liberty till

WITH CEREMONIOUS FRIENDS A THREE DAYS' VISIT IS LONG ENOUGH—A REST DAY, A DRESSED DAY, AND A PRESSED DAY.

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AS THE TALLEST TREES ARE MOST IN THE POWER OF THE WINDS, SO ARE AMBITIOUS MEN IN THE BLASTS OF FORTUNE.

after the fall of Robespierre. During the consulate and imperial sway of Buonaparte he was honoured and promoted, and acquitted himself with great ability as attorney-general, &c. Although he foresaw the fall of Napoleon on the opening of the Russian campaign, he continued faithful to his interests, and followed Maria Louisa to Blois. After the battle of Waterloo he pleaded for the resignation of Buonaparte in favour of his son; and his proposition being rejected, he quitted France for America; where he remained four years. He at length, in 1819, obtained permission to return; but being in the last stage of sickness when he landed, he expired in a few hours after his arrival.

REGNIER, MATHURIN, a French poet, and the first who succeeded in France as a satirist, was born at Chartres, in 1578. He was brought up to the church, which he disgraced by his debaucheries; yet he obtained a canonry in the cathedral of his native place, with other benefices, and a pension. Died, 1613. His "Satires" still retain a place in the standard literature of his country.

REGNIER, CLAUDE AMBROSE, duke of Mass, minister of justice under the government of Napoleon, was born at Blamont, in La Meurthe, in 1736; practised as an advocate at Nancy; was a member of the constituent assembly; retired from public affairs during the reign of terror; but after the fall of Robespierre, became a member of the council of ancients, and took an active part in the senate. He assisted in the elevation of Buonaparte as first consul; and in 1802 he was appointed grand judge, minister of justice, &c. In 1813 he became president of the legislative body; and died in the following year.

REGULUS, MARCUS ATTILIUS, a Roman general, celebrated for his patriotism and devotion in the service of his country, was made consul a second time about 256 B.C., and with his colleague, Manlius Vulso, commanded in the first war against Carthage. Made prisoner by his opponents, he was sent to Rome with an embassy, that peace might be procured on favourable terms, and bound himself, by an oath, to return if the terms were rejected. He, however, considered it his duty to advise the continuance of the war; which being determined on, no entreaties or supplications could prevent him from fulfilling his solemn engagement; and the Carthaginians, on his return, put him to an ignominious and cruel death.

REICHARD, HENRY AUGUSTUS OTTOCAR, a German writer, was born at Gotha, in 1751, and died in 1828. He is extensively known by his "Traveller's Guide in Europe," 2 vols. He also wrote poems, comedies, &c.; and held a considerable office in the government of Saxe-Gotha.

REICHARDT, JOHN FREDERIC, a musical composer and author, was born at Königsberg, in 1751; studied under Kant; was for a long time director of the Italian opera at Berlin; and subsequently had the direction of the French and German theatres at Cassel. Among his compositions, which are very numerous, are the "Tamer-

lane" of Morel, and the "Panthea" of Berquin. His literary productions are, "Familiar Letters written during a Journey in France in 1792, and again in 1803 and 1804," 5 vols.; "Familiar Letters on Vienna, &c.," and "Napoleon Buonaparte and the French People under his Consulate," &c. Died, 1814.

REICHENBACH, GEORGE OF, a distinguished mechanical artist, was born at Mannheim, in 1772, and died at Munich, in 1826. He and his coadjutor Fraunhofer, were unsurpassed in the manufacture of optical instruments generally, and quite unrivalled in the execution of telescopes, heliometers, theodolites, &c.

REID, THOMAS, a celebrated Scotch divine and metaphysician, was born in 1709, at Strachan, in Kincardineshire, and educated at the Marischal college, Aberdeen. In 1764 he succeeded Adam Smith as professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow; and died in 1796. His principal works are, "An Inquiry into the Human Mind;" and "Essays on the Intellectual and Active Powers of Man." Dr. Reid was the first writer in Scotland who attacked the scepticism of Hume, and endeavoured to refute the Ideal Theory which was then prevalent.

REIGNY, LOUIS ABEL BEFFROI, an eccentric and fertile French writer, commonly called Cousin Jacques, was born at Laon, in 1757, and died at Charenton, in 1810. He was the author of several successful plays and works of a burlesque character; and he commenced a periodical publication, entitled "Dictionnaire des Hommes et des Choses," which, on account of its offensive politics, was suppressed.

REIL, JOHN CHRISTIAN, professor of medicine, counsellor, &c., was born in East Friesland, in 1756. He taught and practised at Halle for twenty years, until the university was ruined by the French conquests. In 1810 he was appointed professor in the university of Berlin; and a short time before his death, in 1814, he was invested with one of the highest medical offices in the military department. His skill in mental maladies, and his investigations into the structure of the brain, &c. have acquired for him a lasting reputation.

REINECCIUS, REINIER, a German writer, was a native of Steinhelm, and the disciple of Melancthon. He taught the belles lettres, first at Frankfurt, and next at Helmstadt, where he died in 1595.

REINHOLD, ERASMUS, a German mathematician and astronomer, was born at Saalfeld, in Thuringia, in 1511; became professor of mathematics at Wittenberg, and died there in 1553. His works are, "Theoria nova Planetarum;" "Ptolemy's Almagest, with a Latin version;" "Prutenice Tabule Coelestium Motuum;" and "Primus Liber Tabularum Directionum."

REISKE, JOHN JAMES, an eminent philologist and oriental scholar, was born at Zorbig, in Saxony, in 1716; studied at Halle and Leipzig; became Arabic professor at the latter place; was appointed rector of the college of St. Nicholas; and died in 1774. His works and translations of classic authors are numerous and erudite; among

NOTHING CAN BE MORE INCONSIDERABLE THAN A GENTLEMAN ONLY BY NAME, WHOSE SOUL IS IGNORANT, AND LIFE IMMORAL.

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them are, valuable editions of the "Moslem Annals of Abulfeda," the "Greek Anthology," "Plutarch," the "Greek Orators," &c.—He was assisted in his researches by his wife, ERMESTINA CRISTINA, who learned Greek and Latin for the express purpose; and after his death she completed some of his undertakings, and published his autobiography.

REIZ, or REITZ, FREDERIC WOLFGANG, a German philologist, born in 1733. He successively held the professorships of philosophy, Latin and Greek, and poetry, in the university of Leipzig; of the library of which he was also director. He edited the works of Herodotus and some other classic authors. Died, 1790.

RELAND, ADRIAN, a learned Orientalist, was born at Alkmaar, in 1676. He studied at Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Leyden; and was successively professor of philosophy at Harderwick, and of oriental languages and ecclesiastical history at Utrecht, where he died in 1718. Among his works are, "De Religione Mohammedica;" "Dissertationum Miscellanearum;" "Antiquitates Sacre Veterum Hebræorum;" "Dissertationes quinque de Nummis Veterum Hebræorum;" "Palaestina ex monumentis veteribus illustrata et Chartis Geographi- cis," &c. 2 vols. 4to.

REMBRANDT VAN RHYN, PAUL, one of the most celebrated painters and engravers of the Dutch school, was born in 1606, near Leyden. His passionate love for art disappointed his father's desire of educating him as a scholar; but he received some instruction in the art of painting from Peter Lastmann of Amsterdam, but soon returned home, and pursued his labours there, taking nature as his sole guide. He came into notice by taking a picture to the Hague, where a dealer gave him one hundred florins for it; which circumstance procured him employment and pupils. Rembrandt was master of all that relates to colouring, distribution of light and shade, and the management of the pencil; and though he was deficient in some of the other requisites of a true artist, it cannot be denied, that his pencil is masterly and unique, possessing an energy and effect belonging to no other painter. His etchings possess a wonderful freedom, facility, and boldness, and are truly picturesque. Rembrandt married the handsome daughter of a peasant, who used to sit to him as a model. He resided during the greater part of his life at Amsterdam, and he soon acquired a large fortune. His habits, however, were low, and his avarice insatiable; so that he lived like a beggar, and descended to the meanest tricks to increase his hoard. He died in 1674, or, according to some accounts, in 1688.

REMIGIUS, ST., or REMI, was archbishop of Rheims, and converted king Clovis to Christianity. He died in 1533.—There was another ST. REMIGIUS, who was archbishop of Lyons, in the ninth century. He defended St. Augustine's doctrine of grace and predestination against Godeschalch, and presided at the council of Valence in 855. Died, 876.

REMIGIUS, of Auxerre, a learned Benedictine of the ninth century, was brought

up in the abbey of St. Germaine; but afterwards he taught at Rheims, and next at Paris, where he opened the first public school in that city. He wrote several Commentaries on different portions of Scripture.

REMUSAT, JEAN PIERRE ABEL, an eminent linguist, was born at Paris, in 1788. He was professor of the Chinese and Tartar languages at the College de France; was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1816; and after Visconti's death in 1818, he was appointed editor of the "Journal des Savans." His principal works are, "Essai sur la Langue et Littérature Chinoises;" "Plan d'un Dictionnaire Chinois;" "Mélanges Asiatiques;" and "Comptes Chinois," 3 vols. Died, 1822.

RENAU D'ELISAGARAY, BERNARD, an able French naval architect, was born in Bearn, in 1632. He was employed at Brest in the construction of large ships; and in 1660 he conceived the idea of bomb-vessels, which were used at the bombardment of Algiers, and the success of which led to his being appointed to conduct several sieges under Vauban. For these services he was made a captain in the navy, honoured with the cross of St. Louis, and rewarded with a pension of 12,000 livres. He wrote "Théorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux;" and died in 1719.

RENAUDOT, THEOPHRASTUS, a physician, was born at Loudun, in 1583; and died at Paris, in 1653. He was the first projector of gazettes, or newspapers, in France, which he published under the title of "Mercure François," from 1635 to 1643. He was the author of a "Life of Henry II. prince of Condé, and other biographical works.—His son, EUSEBIUS, who died in 1720, was a learned oriental scholar. He became prior of Frossay, in Bretagne; was admitted a member of the academy Della Crusca, and of that of the Inscriptions; and was the author of several works illustrative of the literature and manners of the East.

RENNEL, Major JOHN, was born at Chudleigh, in Devonshire, in 1742; first entered the naval service as a midshipman, and served in India, but quitted it for the East India company's military service, and became surveyor-general of Bengal. Returning to England in 1762, he was elected a member of the Royal Society; and from this period he held an extensive correspondence with men of learning both at home and abroad. He now published his celebrated "Memoir and Map of Hindostan;" and he assisted in the formation of the Asiatic Society. He was also the author of "Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy;" three memoirs on the "Geography of Africa;" the "Geographical System of Herodotus explained;" and the "Marches of the British army in the Peninsula of India." He died in 1830.

RENNELL, THOMAS, son of Dr. Rennell, the learned and venerable dean of Winchester, was born in that city, in 1787, and was placed at an early age at Eton, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency in classical literature, and obtained Dr. Buchanan's prize for the best Greek Sapphic ode "On the Propagation

THE TONGUE IS A SLIPPERY INSTRUMENT, AND BRINGETH GREAT DANGER TO THOSE THAT NEGLECT OR DEFILE IT.

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of the Gospel in India." In 1806 he removed to King's college, Cambridge, and two years after gained the Brunonian prize for the best Greek ode. On taking his first degree, he entered into orders, and became assistant preacher to his father at the Temple church; in 1811 he published "Animadversions on the Unitarian Version of the New Testament;" about which time he undertook the editorship of the British Critic. In 1818 he was presented to the vicarage of Kensington, and in the same year he was elected Christian advocate, in the University of Cambridge, in which capacity he published two excellent treatises; one, entitled "Remarks on Scepticism, especially as connected with the Subjects of Organization and Life;" the other, "Proofs of Inspiration on the Grounds of Distinction between the New Testament and the Apocryphal Volume." In 1823 Mr. Rennell was presented to the mastership of St. Nicholas's hospital, and a prebend in Salisbury cathedral; but a violent attack of fever, which terminated in a gradual decline, put an end to the hopes of his friends and admirers in the following year. He died at Winchester, June, 1824, just as he had completed his last work, a new translation of "Munster's Narrative of the Conversion of Count Struensee."

RENNIE, JOHN, a celebrated civil engineer and mechanist, was born at Phantassie, in East Lothian; settled in London in 1783; and first became known by the talent he displayed in the construction of the Albion Mills. His next concern was in superintending the new machinery of Whitebread's brewery, the execution of which increased his fame. He soon, however, became eminent in labours of a superior kind, and stood at the head of the civil engineers of his country. Among his public works, may be mentioned Ramsgate Harbour; Waterloo, Southwark, and New London Bridges; the Breakwater at Plymouth; the Crinan, Lancaster, Kennet and Avon, and other canals; and several docks and harbours, among which are those of London, Hull, and Sheerness. But the Bell Rock Lighthouse, constructed on the same principle as that of the Eddystone, will, perhaps, be deemed the greatest effort of his genius. For steady resolution and inflexible perseverance Mr. Rennie was rarely surpassed; and it was these qualities, combined with eminent natural talents, that so admirably fitted him to contend with or guard against the great physical operations of nature—confining torrents within specific bounds, or subduing the violence of the most boisterous seas. Died, 1821.

RENTI, GASTON JEAN BAPTISTE, baron DE, a French nobleman of the 17th century, remarkable for his ascetic piety. After serving with distinction in the wars of Lorraine, and obtaining the approbation of his sovereign, he determined to retire from the world; and from the age of twenty-seven he devoted the remainder of his life to works of charity, religious exercises, and mortification. He died in 1649. An abridgment of his Life, by de St. Jure, a Jesuit, was published by the celebrated John Wesley.

REPIN, NICHOLAS WASILIEWITSCH, prince, born in 1731, was a Russian field-marshal, and served under Peter I. He was afterwards appointed by Catharine II. assistant to the Russian ambassador at the elevation of Stanislaus to the throne of Poland, in 1764, and he subsequently became Russian minister at Warsaw. He was soon after this employed on diplomatic missions at Constantinople and Breslau. In 1769 he succeeded count Romanzoff in the command of the army of the Ukraine, and in 1791 he defeated the grand vizir Yusuf; but having offended prince Potemkin, he was disgraced and banished to Moscow; whence, however, he was recalled to be made governor of Livonia. In 1796 Paul I. promoted prince Repin to the rank of a field-marshal, and in 1798 sent him on a secret mission to Berlin; but being unsuccessful in his endeavours to prevail on the Prussians to join the confederacy against France, he was on his return ordered to retire to Moscow, where he died in 1801.

REPTON, HUMPHREY, a private gentleman, distinguished by his skill in ornamental gardening and architecture, was born at Bury St. Edmunds, in 1752. In 1783 he accompanied Mr. Windham to Ireland, and for a short time held a situation at Dublin, under government. On his return to England, he adopted the profession of landscape gardening, in which he soon obtained extensive celebrity. He published several works on miscellaneous subjects, but his principal productions are on the theory and practice of his art. Died, 1818.

REQUENDO, VINCENTE, a learned Spanish jesuit, born at Greusda, in 1730. He had a great taste for the fine arts, and published an elaborate work on the "Roman Antiquities in Spain;" but he is best known by his "Saggi sul ristabilimento dell' antica arte de' Greci, e de' Romani Pittori," 2 vols., in which he proposed to restore the Grecian and Roman art of painting. Died, 1792.

RESENDE, LUCIUS ANDREW, considered as the restorer of literature in Portugal, was born at Evora, in 1498; studied at Alcalá and Salamanca; became an ecclesiastic; contributed greatly to diffuse general instruction in his country; and died in 1573. He left many historical pieces, which are highly esteemed, and also poems.

RESTAUT, PIERRE, a French grammarian, was born at Beauvois, in 1696; became an advocate in the parliament of Paris; and died in 1764. His "French Grammar," and his "Treatise on French Orthography," were long considered as the best works of the kind in the language.

RESTOUT, JOHN, a French painter, was born at Rouen, in 1692; became director of the Academy of Painting; and died in 1768.—His son, who was also a good painter, and a member of the academy, died at Paris in 1797.

RETZ, JOHN FRANCIS PAUL DE GONDI, a French cardinal, and a celebrated political character, was born at Montmirail, in 1613; became coadjutor to his uncle, the archbishop of Paris; and after many intrigues, and fighting several duels, he was made archbishop of Corinth, and a car-

THE ONLY FRUIT OF SERVICE, IS LOVE AND REWARD; AND THE PLEASURE THEREOF, HUMILITY AND OBEDIENCE.

WHEN THERE IS ANY HOPE OF ADVANCEMENT TO BE LOOKED FOR, THERE THE FIRST OFFENCE DESERVE PARDON.

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dinal. He conspired against the life of cardinal Richelieu, and took a prominent part in opposing Mazarin during the minority of Louis XIV. In short, he was the Catiline of the day. At length Mazarin, who both hated and feared him, imprisoned him in the castle of Vincennes, whence he was removed to Nantes, from which he escaped, and subsequently travelled through Holland, Flanders, and England. In 1675 he wished to give up his cardinal's hat, and retire from the world, but the pope would not receive it; and as the latter years of his life made some amends for his former crimes, he died regretted, at Paris, in 1679. He was daring, turbulent, and intriguing; and in his "Memoirs," which were written by himself during his retirement from the busy scenes of public life, he has drawn his own portrait with considerable skill and impartiality.

REUCHLIN, JOHN, a celebrated German philologist, born at Pfortzheim, in 1455. Having studied the law, and obtained the diploma of licentiate in that faculty at Poitiers, he was employed in several diplomatic missions; and while at Rome with Everard, count of Wirtemberg, he was received with the distinction due to his talents, and was particularly noticed by Lorenzo de' Medici, at Florence. After the renewal of the league of Suabia, in 1500, Reuchlin was appointed judge of a tribunal at Tubingen, which office he held eleven years. In his old age he was reduced to poverty, and was persecuted by the ecclesiastics for opposing Pfeffercorn's design of burning all the Jewish books except the Bible. Reuchlin was the preceptor of Melancthon; and died in 1522. He composed the first Hebrew grammar and lexicon for the use of Christians; and he was the author of several other works.

REUVENS, JOHN EVERARD, one of the most profound lawyers Holland ever produced, was born at Haarlem, in 1763; studied at Leyden; acquired great reputation at the Hague as an advocate; and was appointed, in 1795, counsellor to the court of justice of the province of Holland. In 1801 he became president of the high court of justice; and under the regal government, in 1806, he was nominated counsellor of state extraordinary, and subsequently vice-president of the council. On the union of Holland to France, in 1810, he became president of the court of appeal at the Hague; but was soon after invited to Paris, and made counsellor of the court of cassation; which office he relinquished when, in 1814, the independence of his native country was secured, and returned to the presidency he had quitted at the Hague. He went to Brussels in 1816, on a legal mission, and there perished, the victim of a dark conspiracy, the authors of which have never been discovered. His judicial and political knowledge enabled him to fill his different offices with vigour and ability; and he earned a lasting reputation by the criminal code of the Netherlands, which may be said to be almost entirely his work.

REVELEY, WILLEY, an English architect and antiquary, was a pupil of Sir William Chambers. He accompanied Mr.

Stuart to Greece, and completed the great work on the "Antiquities of Athens," left by that eminent artist. Mr. Reveley built the church of All Saints, at Southampton, and various other structures. Died, 1798.

REVELLIERE-LEPAUX, LOUIS-MARIE, one of the members of the French directory, was born at Montaigne, in 1753, and brought up to the profession of the law. On the breaking out of the revolution, he displayed great ardour in supporting popular opinions; became a member of the Constituent Assembly; and, in 1792, of the National Convention. He procured the decree of the Convention, purporting "that the French nation would give assistance to all oppressed people who wished to recover their liberty;" and voted for the death of the king, and against the appeal to the people. He afterwards opposed Danton, and in vain defended the proscribed Girondists; was compelled to seek for safety in concealment, but returned to Paris after the death of Robespierre. On the creation of the Institute, he was nominated a member of the class of moral and political sciences; advocated some religious ceremonies which resembled the principles of the theophilanthropists; and was represented as the high-priest of that once prevalent sect. He refused to take the oath of allegiance to Napoleon, required from the members of the Institute, and retired to the neighbourhood of Orleans, where he lived in obscurity for a time; afterwards returned to Paris; and died in 1824. He left "Memoirs," with directions for their being published at a future time.

REWBELL, JEAN BAPTISTE, one of the directors of the French republic, was born at Colmar, in 1746. On being chosen a deputy from the tiers-etat to the states-general in 1789, he displayed a decided enmity to the existing government. He became attorney-general syndic of the department of the Upper Rhine; and on being nominated a deputy to the Convention in 1792, he voted for the establishment of a republic, and strenuously recommended the trial of Louis XVI. After filling several important situations, he was at length raised by his colleagues to the highest magistracy of the state. He held the office of director till 1799, when he was replaced by the abbé Sieyès; and he died in comparative obscurity, in 1801.

REY, JOHN, a French physician, of the 17th century, who may be regarded as one of the precursors of the science of pneumatic chemistry. He published an interesting work in 1630, by which it appears he had discovered that the increase of weight in calcined metals arises from the absorption and solidification of air; and on this the antiphlogistic theory of chemistry is, in a great measure, founded. He died in 1645.

REY, JEAN BAPTISTE, an eminent French musician, was born at Lauzerte, in 1734. While at Nantes, his reputation as a composer having reached the ears of the court, he was sent for, and appointed chamber-musician to the king, with a salary of 3000 francs; and though the revolution interfered with his promised advancement in

HE THAT MAKES A QUESTION WHERE THERE IS NO DOUBT, MUST BE CONTENT WITH AN ANSWER WHERE THERE IS NO REASON.

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the royal household, he continued to direct the opera orchestra for more than thirty-five years, and under Napoleon was appointed to superintend that of the chapel-royal. He composed a number of operas, &c.; and died in 1810.

REYHER, SAMUEL, professor of mathematics and jurisprudence in the university of Kiel, was born in 1635, and died in 1714. He was the author of an astronomical work, entitled "De Mundo;" "Mathesis Biblica," &c.

REYNEAU, CHARLES RENE, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Brissac, in 1656, and entered into the congregation of the Oratory. Having become well acquainted with geometry, and studied the Cartesian philosophy, he taught mathematics and physics at Toulon and Angers. He was the author of "Analyse Demontree," 2 vols. 4to.; and "Science du Calcul des Grandeurs." Died, 1728.

REYNER, EDWARD, a nonconformist divine, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and, about 1627, settled at Lincoln; but in 1663 was ejected from his living, and died soon after. He wrote "Precepts for Christian Practice;" "Vindication of Human Learning and Universities," &c.

REYNIER, JOHN LOUIS EBENEZER, a French general, was born at Lausanne, in 1771. He entered into the army; and in the early campaigns of the French republic, he so far signalized himself, as to be appointed a general of brigade during the conquest of Holland, in 1794. He afterwards served under Moreau, as chief of the staff; and in the memorable retreat in 1796, as well as on other occasions, gave proofs of his superior military talents. In 1798 he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt; was present at the battle of the Pyramids; commanded for a time at Acre; overthrew the Janizaries, and thus contributed greatly to the victory of Heliopolis; but having subsequently quarrelled with general Menou, he was coolly received by Buonaparte on his return to France. Having killed general D'Estaing in a duel, he was exiled from Paris; but in 1805 he was recalled, and served in Italy. Soon after, he entered into the service of Joseph Buonaparte, at that time king of Naples, and was defeated by the English, under general Stewart, at the battle of Maida. He commanded the Saxons at the battle of Wagram; was engaged, in 1812, in the Russian campaign; was made prisoner at the battle of Leipsic; and, on being exchanged, he went to Paris, where he died, in 1814.

REYNOLDS, EDWARD, an English prelate, was born at Southampton, in 1595. He was one of the assembly of divines, and became bishop of Norwich, where he died, in 1676.

REYNOLDS, SIR JOSHUA, an eminent English painter, equal in many points to the "old masters," and often excelling them in grace, in taste, and in the harmony of colouring, was the son of a clergyman at Plympton, in Devonshire, where he was born, in 1723. He early discovered a predilection for the art of drawing, which

induced his father to place him, at the age of seventeen, with Hudson, the most famous portrait painter in London, with whom he remained three years, and then, upon some disagreement, returned home. He then proceeded to Rome, in which capital, and other parts of Italy, he spent three years. On his return to London, his talent placed him at the head of the English portrait painters; and being a man of literary abilities and an amiable companion, as well as a first-rate artist, he soon numbered among his intimate friends, several of the most distinguished characters of the day. Rejecting the stiff, unvaried, and unmeaning attitudes of former artists, he gave to his figures air and action adapted to their characters, and thus invested them with something of the dignity of history. When the Royal Academy was instituted, in 1768, he was unanimously chosen president, and was knighted; and although it was no prescribed part of his duty to read lectures, yet his zeal for the advancement of the fine arts induced him to deliver annual or biennial discourses before the academy on the principles and practice of painting. Of these he pronounced fifteen, from 1769 to 1790, which were published in two sets, and form a standard work. He was a member of the celebrated club which contained the names of Johnson, Garrick, Burke, and others of the first rank of literary eminence, and seems to have been universally beloved and respected by his associates. In 1773 the university of Oxford conferred on Sir Joshua the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and in 1783 he was appointed principal painter to the king. This great artist died, unmarried, at his house in Leicester-square, Feb. 23, 1792, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. Speaking of his talents and his general character, Burke happily remarks, "He had too much merit not to excite some jealousy; too much innocence to provoke any enmity."

REYRAC, FRANCIS PHILIP LAURENS DE, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Longville, in the Limousin, in 1734. He became canon regular of Chancelade, prior of St. Maclo, at Orleans, and an associate of the Academy of Inscriptions. He is principally known by his "Hymns to the Sun," in the florid prose style of Fenelon. He also wrote "Idylls in prose;" "Sacred Poems," &c. Died, 1782.

REYS, ANTONIO DOS, a learned Portuguese divine, was born at Pernes, near Santarem, in 1690. He became historiographer to the congregation of the Oratory, chronologist of the kingdom, and a member of the Portuguese Academy of History. Among his works are, "Latin Poems;" "Life of Ferdinand de Menezes;" "Corpus Illustrum Poetarum Lusitanorum," 7 vols. &c. Died, 1738.

REZZONICO, ANTHONY JOSEPH, count, an Italian nobleman, born at Como, in 1709. He became marshal of the camp, chamberlain to the duke of Parma, and governor of the citadel. He devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, and produced several works, among which are

BWARE OF SELF-PRASE; IT SPRINGS FROM VANITY AND ARROGANCE, AND IS OF ALL FOLLIES ONE OF THE MOST BEWITCHING.

MONEY IS A REAL GOOD WHEN DISCREETLY USED; BUT ABUNDANCE WITHOUT DISCRETION WILL NEVER MAKE A MAN HAPPY.

two volumes of poems possessing considerable merit. Died, 1795.

RHAZES, or ALBUBECAR MOHAMMED, an Arabian physician, was born in Korasan about 852, and resided at Bagdad, where he was superintendent of the public hospital. He was the first who gave a distinct account of the small-pox, which disease made its first appearance in Egypt in the reign of the caliph Omar. Died, 932.

RHEINEK, CHRISTOPHER, a German musical composer, born at Memmingen, in 1748. He produced the operas of "Le Nouveau Pygmalion," "Le Fils Reconnoissant," and "Rinaldo;" besides the oratorio, "Der Todessang Jesu," and a collection of songs, in 4 vols. Died, 1796.

RHIGAS, or RIGAS, a modern Greek patriot, born at Velesini, in Thessaly, about 1753. He was soon distinguished for his ready apprehension and extensive acquirements, being intimately acquainted with the ancient literature of Greece, as well as with the Latin, French, German, and Italian languages. Looking forward for an opportunity when his country might throw off the Turkish yoke, he conceived the project of a grand secret society, and among the discontented chiefs who became associated with him, was the pacha Passawan Oglou. He then proceeded to Vienna, which place he made the focus of an extensive correspondence with persons of intelligence possessing similar principles with himself in various parts of Europe. He also commenced a Greek Journal for the instruction of his countrymen, composed a treatise on military tactics, drew up a grand chart of all Greece, in twelve divisions, and translated the travels of Anacharsis the Younger and other French works. But being treacherously denounced to the Austrian government by one of his associates, as a conspirator against the state, he was arrested at Trieste, and ordered to be delivered up to the Ottoman Porte. His conductors, however, fearing to be intercepted by Passawan Oglou, drowned him in the Danube, together with eight of his companions who had been arrested at the same time. May, 1798.

RHODE, JOHN GEORGE, an eminent Orientalist, of Breslau, in Silesia; particularly distinguished for his scientific researches into the natural history and antiquities of India and Bactria. Died, 1837.

RHODES, ALEXANDER DE, a French Jesuit missionary, who in 1618 went to the East Indies, and after residing for some time at Goa, proceeded to Tonquin and Cochinchina to preach Christianity; but being, through persecutions, compelled to relinquish his labours there, he returned to Europe, and afterwards engaged in a new mission to Persia, where he died in 1660. He wrote several works, relating chiefly to the progress of the Gospel in those parts of the East which he had visited.

RHODIUS, JOHN, a learned Danish physician and antiquary of the 16th century; author of many excellent medical works, considering the time in which he wrote.

RHUNKEN, or RUHNKEN, DAVID, an eminent critic, was born at Stolpen, in

Pomerania, in 1723. He was intended for the clerical profession, but at Wittenberg he took the degree of LL.D., and devoted himself to the cultivation of classical literature. He afterwards went to Leyden, and became attached to Hemsterhuis, who recommended him as a classical tutor, and persuaded him to publish a lexicon to the Timæus of Plato. He next went to Paris, where he availed himself of the stores of learning contained in the royal library. In 1757 he became assistant to Hemsterhuis at Leyden, and on the death of Ouden-dorp, was appointed professor of Latin oratory and history. He long continued the great ornament of the university; and died, much regretted, in 1798.

RHYNE, WILLIAM FEN, a celebrated Dutch physician and naturalist, born at Deventer, about 1640. Being appointed physician to the Dutch East India company, in 1673, he remained some time at the Cape of Good Hope, to examine the productions of the country and the manners of the inhabitants; after which he went to Java with the same object, and employed himself with great assiduity in scientific researches. While there, it is said, he made a voyage to Japan, and cured the emperor of a dangerous malady. On his return he published the result of his observations.

RIBAS, JOSEPH DE, a general in the Russian army, was a native of Naples, and born about 1735. Being at Leghorn at the time Alexis Orloff arrived there with his fleet for the purpose of carrying off the natural daughter of the empress Elizabeth, whom prince Radziwill had taken to Rome and then abandoned, he assisted in this undertaking, and then went to Russia to obtain from Catharine II. the reward of his services. After attending on the son of the empress by Gregory Orloff in his travels, he obtained a regiment of carabiniers; and in 1790 he commanded, with the rank of admiral, the fleet destined for the attack of Kilia and Ismail, to the success of which he greatly contributed. Having again signalized himself in her service, both as an officer and a diplomatist, the empress, in 1792, made him a rear-admiral, and further rewarded him with a pension of 30,000 rubles.

RIBERA, ANASTASIUS PANTALEON DE, a Spanish poet, called the Scarron of Spain, was born at Madrid, and on account of his wit was entertained at the court of Philip IV.

RIBERA, JOSEPH, called Lo Spagnoletto, an eminent painter, was born at Xativa, in Valencia, about 1589. He was at first a pupil of Caravaggio, and on going to Rome, he studied the works of Raphael, the Caracci, &c. with great advantage. He then visited Parma and Modena, and thence went to Naples, where the viceroy named him his own painter. In 1648, when don John of Austria visited Naples, Ribera imprudently boasted to him of the beauty of his daughters, which led to an intrigue with one of them, and the prince carried her off. This so affected the father, that, according to some accounts he left his house suddenly, one day, in 1649, and was

WHOEVER TAKES DELIGHT IN LISTENING TO IDLE REPORTS, DESERVES EITHER TO LOSE HIS HEARING OR HIS EAR.

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never again heard of. Others state that he died at Naples in 1656. His historical pictures are chiefly representations of martyrdoms, tortures, &c.; the genius of Spagnoletto, in fact, seemed to revel in scenes of horror and cruelty.

RIBES, ANN ARNAUD DE, a French officer of engineers, born in 1731, was a lieutenant-colonel at the commencement of the Revolution, and in 1793 contributed to the capture of Rosas and several other fortified towns, while attached to the army of the Eastern Pyrenees. He had afterwards the direction of the fortifications in the Isle of Elba; and in 1808 he added to his reputation by triumphing a second time at Rosas over the strength of the fortifications and the resistance of the besieged. Died, 1811.

RICARDO, DAVID, celebrated for his writings on finance and statistics, was born in London, of a Jewish family, in 1772. His character for probity, industry, and talent, early procured for him the means of support; and, becoming a member of the stock exchange, he accumulated immense property. In 1810 he appeared as a writer in the "Morning Chronicle," on the subject of the depreciation of the national currency; he advocated the principles of Malthus concerning population; and published a treatise on "Political Economy and Taxation," which affords a luminous exposition of the origin and fluctuation of national wealth and expenditure. In 1819 Mr. Ricardo was elected into parliament for the Irish borough of Portarlington; but he never spoke, except on subjects of finance and commerce, on which occasions he was always attended to with great deference. Died, 1823.

RICAUT, or RYCAUT, Sir PAUL, an English traveller and historical writer, was the son of a merchant in London; received his education at Trinity college, Cambridge; and in 1661 went to Constantinople, as secretary to the embassy, and there wrote his "State of the Ottoman Empire." He was next appointed consul at Smyrna, where, by the command of Charles II. he wrote "The present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches;" and on his return home he was made secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, a privy-councillor, and a judge of the high court of admiralty. William III. employed him as the English resident in the Hanse Towns, where he continued ten years. Besides the works before mentioned, he wrote a continuation of Knolles's "History of the Turks;" a Translation of Platina's "Lives of the Popes;" and Garcilasso de la Vega's "History of Peru." Died, 1700.

RICCATI, VINCENT DE, a Jesuit, was born in 1707, at Castel Franco; became an eminent mathematician, and was for thirty-five years professor of the higher branches of the mathematics at Bologna. Died, 1775.—His brother, count **JORDANO DE RICCATI**, who was noted as a mathematician, an architect, and a musician, died at Treviso, aged 81.

RICCI, MATHEW, a Jesuit and missionary in China, who was in such high favour with the emperor of China, that he gave him

permission to build a church there. Died, 1810.

RICCI, LORENZO, the last general of the Jesuits previous to their suppression by pope Clement XIII., was born at Florence, in 1703; entered into the order of St. Ignatius at the age of fifteen; became, successively, spiritual director at the Roman college, and secretary of his order; and succeeded, on the death of Centurioni, in 1758, to the office of general. On the suppression of the Jesuits he was confined as a prisoner in the castle of St. Angelo, and there died in 1775.

RICCI, SCRIPPO, an Italian prelate, was a nephew of the preceding, and born at Florence, in 1741. He was raised to the bishopric of Pistola and Prato, in 1786; and distinguished himself by strenuously seconding the grand duke Leopold in the attempt to introduce a reform into the ecclesiastical discipline of the duchy. By doing this, he incurred the displeasure of the pope, was obliged to resign his bishopric, and subsequently underwent much persecution; though he became reconciled to the holy see, in 1805, by signing a formula of adhesion to the bulls which he had objected to. Died, 1810.

RICCOBONI, LODOVICO, an eminent comedian and author, was born at Modena, in 1674; acquired an early reputation on the stage; and was popular both in his own country and at Paris. In 1729 the duke of Parma appointed him inspector of the theatres in his dominions; but in 1731 he returned to Paris, where he devoted his last years to literature; and died in 1753. He wrote several comedies and poems, besides a "History of the Italian Theatre," and other works on dramatic subjects.

RICCOBONI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, son of the preceding, was born at Mantua, in 1707, and was also an actor and a dramatic writer. His comedies were very successful; but what he gained by the stage he spent in foolish attempts to discover the philosopher's stone. Died, 1772.—His wife was a celebrated French novelist; but, from the neglect of her husband, she suffered much, and died in poverty, in 1792.

RICH, CLAUDIUS JAMES, a learned orientalist, was born, near Bristol, in 1776. At the age of seventeen he was made a writer to the East India Company; and he finally became their resident at Bagdad. His researches into the antiquities of the East were extensive, as may be seen by his "Memoirs of Ancient Babylon," and his valuable collection of oriental MSS., which was purchased by parliament for public use. Died, 1821.

RICHARD I., king of England, surnamed Cœur de Lion, was born in 1157, and succeeded the throne on the death of his father, Henry II. in 1189. He had taken the cross previous to his accession, and now bent all his views to the gratification of his martial ardour in the fields of Palestine; for which object he raised money by the sale of the crown property and offices; and a great number of English barons joined in the enterprise. In 1190 Richard joined the crusade with Philip of France; and 100,000 of their bravest

BEAUTY CANNOT INFLAME THE FANCY SO MUCH IN A MONTH, AS RIDICULOUS FOLLY CAN QUENCH IT IN A MOMENT.

THE HUMAN MIND SHOULD ALWAYS BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SOUND PRINCIPLES AND FORTUNE AFFLUENCE.

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subjects met together on the plains of Vezel. They at length reached their place of destination; but mutual jealousies among the Christian princes took place, and Philip returned to Europe, leaving behind him 10,000 of his men. Richard remained in the East, where he displayed the most heroic valour against Saladin, whom he signally defeated near Caesarea, and having made a truce, embarked in a vessel, which was shipwrecked on the coast of Italy. He then, in the disguise of a pilgrim, travelled through part of Germany; but being discovered by Leopold, duke of Austria, he was made prisoner, and sent to the emperor Henry VI., who kept him confined in a castle some time. He was at length ransomed by his subjects, on the payment of 150,000 marks, and landed at Sandwich in 1194; after which he was again crowned. Philip having, contrary to treaty, seized on part of Normandy, Richard invaded France with a large army, but a peace was concluded in 1196. The war was, however, renewed in 1199; and Richard, in besieging the castle of Châlons, was wounded by a shot from the cross-bow of one Bertrand de Gourdon, who being asked what induced him to attempt the king's life, replied, "You killed my father and my brother with your own hand, and designed to put me to an ignominious death." The prospect of his own death inspired Richard with sentiments of moderation and justice, and he ordered Gourdon to be set at liberty, and allowed a sum of money; but the savage Marcadée, who commanded the Bretons, caused him to be flayed alive. Richard died of his wound on the 6th of April, 1199, in the 42nd year of his age, and the tenth of his reign, leaving no issue. His character was strongly marked, presenting much to admire, and much to condemn. He was the bravest among the brave; frank, liberal, and often generous; at the same time, he was haughty, violent, unjust, and sanguinary; uniting, as Gibbon observes, "the ferocity of a gladiator to the cruelty of a tyrant." His talents were considerable, both in the cabinet and in the field; neither was he deficient in the art of poetry, as some of his compositions, preserved among those of the Troubadours, bear witness. In fine, there is a sort of romantic interest attached to his character and exploits calculated to interest our feelings, rather than to satisfy our reason.

RICHARD II., king of England, the son of Edward, prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, was born in 1366, and succeeded Edward III., his grandfather, in 1377. In his minority he displayed remarkable promptitude in quelling the dangerous insurrection headed by Wat Tyler, in Smithfield. When that insurgent was slain by Walworth, mayor of London, the young king, then about fifteen years of age, rode up to the irritated populace, and said, "Follow your king, I will be your leader, and redress your grievances." The people, struck with astonishment, obeyed the call, and dispersed quietly to their own homes, with the exception of a few ring-leaders, who were executed. The remainder of his reign, however, was less fortunate. Discontents prevailed among the

nobility, of which Henry, duke of Lancaster, availed himself, and assumed the title of king. Richard was betrayed into his hands by the earl of Northumberland in 1392, and confined in Pontefract castle, where he abdicated the throne in a written instrument, but was assassinated the same year.

RICHARD III., king of England, born in 1450, was the brother of Edward IV., and created duke of Gloucester. He is represented as having been of diminutive stature, deformed from his birth, and of a forbidding aspect; but far more depraved in his mind than forbidding in his person. He caused his nephews, Edward V. and Richard, duke of York, to be secretly murdered in the Tower; after which he procured himself to be proclaimed king, in 1483. The duke of Buckingham, who had assisted him in his usurpation, conspired against him, but was taken prisoner and beheaded. Henry, earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., of the house of Lancaster, was abroad, but returned privately, and landed at Milford, in Wales, where he was joined by a few followers, who soon increased. He then marched against the tyrant, whom he encountered at Bosworth-field, where Richard, after performing prodigies of valour, was slain; and his crown being found, it was placed on the head of Henry, August 22, 1485. Thus fell, in his thirty-fifth year, this odious prince, who united deep policy and dissimulation with the basest treachery and the most insatiable ambition.

RICHARD, surnamed ARMACHANUS, a pious and sensible prelate, who, after having been commissary-general of the university of Oxford, and dean of Lichfield, was raised to the see of Armagh in 1347, and honourably distinguished himself by his opposition to the mendicant orders, whose affectation of poverty, superstitions practices, and irregularities, he exposed in his lectures. For this he was obliged to repair to Avignon, to defend himself before pope Innocent VI., who decided against him. Died, 1360.

RICHARD of CIRENCESTER, so named from his native place, was an historian of the 14th century. He became a Benedictine monk of the abbey of St. Peter, Westminster; devoted his leisure to the study of our natural history and antiquities; wrote "The Description of Britain," first published in Latin, at Copenhagen, in 1767; and died in 1401.

RICHARD, LOUIS CLAUDE MARIE, an eminent French botanist, was born at Versailles, in 1754; completed his education at the Mazarin college, Paris, where he assiduously applied himself to the study of botany, comparative anatomy, mineralogy, and zoology. On being appointed naturalist to the king in 1781, he sailed on a voyage of research to French Guiana and the Antilles, and returned in 1789 with an immense collection of newly-discovered plants, insects, birds, quadrupeds, minerals, geological specimens, &c. On the formation of the Institute, he was chosen a member of the first class in the section of zoology and comparative anatomy; was also a corres-

DECEITFUL PLEASURES, LIKE DRUNKENNESS, REVEAL THE MADNESS OF ONE HOUR WITH THE SAD REPENTANCE OF MANY.

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ponding member of the Royal Society of London; and was made a member of the legion of honour. Besides writing many valuable memoirs in periodical works, he was the author of "Démonstrations Botaniques, ou Analyse du Fruit considéré en général." Died, 1821.

RICHARDSON, SAMUEL, a celebrated novelist, was born in 1689, in Derbyshire, and received his education at a common day-school. At the usual age he was bound apprentice to a London printer, and after the expiration of his time he worked as a compositor and corrector of the press some years. At length he took up his freedom, and set up business for himself, first in a court in Fleet-street, and afterwards in Salisbury-square. He became one of the principal in his profession, and, by the interest of Mr. Onslow, speaker of the House of Commons, obtained the printing of the Journals. In 1754 he was chosen master of the stationers' company; and in 1760 he purchased a moiety of the patent of law-printer to the king. In 1740 he published "Pamela," the popularity of which was so great, that it ran through five editions in one year, being recommended even from the pulpit. In 1748 "Clarissa" fully established his literary reputation; and its pathos, its variety of character, and minute development of the human heart, will cause it ever to be regarded as a work of real genius. The "History of Sir Charles Grandison" appeared in 1753, and was received with great applause. Besides these works, all of which have a moral tendency, Mr. Richardson published a volume of "Familiar Letters, for the use of Young People;" and an edition of "Æsop's Fables, with Reflections." His "Correspondence" with persons of eminence was published in 1804, with his "Life" by Mrs. Barbauld. He was unaffectedly pious and unostentatiously benevolent, and lived surrounded by a circle of affectionate friends, who valued him for his moral worth and amiable disposition. Died, 1761.

RICHARDSON, JONATHAN, a painter and author, was born about 1663. He quitted the profession of a scrivener to become a pupil of Riley, the portrait painter, whose niece he married. After the death of Kneller and Dahl, he was considered at the head of his profession in this country. He was the author of an "Essay on the Art of Criticism in Painting;" "An Argument in behalf of the Science of a Connoisseur;" "Account of Statues, Bas-reliefs, Drawings, and Pictures, in Italy;" "Notes and Remarks on Paradise Lost;" &c. Died, 1745.—In the two last-mentioned performances he was assisted by his son, who died in 1771.

RICHARDSON, JOSEPH, a lawyer and poet, was born at Hexham, in Northumberland; was entered of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1774; became a student of the Middle Temple in 1779; and was called to the bar in 1784. He wrote Criticisms on the "Rolliad," and "Probationary Odes for the Laureatship;" two satirical works on public characters, which were very popular at the time; and "The Fugitive," a successful comedy. Died, 1803.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was a son of the minister of Aberfoyle, and was educated at the university of Glasgow. He accompanied lord Cathcart, who had been his pupil, to Russia; and was for more than forty years professor of humanity at Glasgow. Among his works, all of which are marked by elegance and erudition, are, "Anecdotes of the Russian Empire;" "Essays on Shakspeare's Dramatic Characters;" "Observations on the Study of Shakspeare;" poems, and tales. Died, 1814.

RICHELET, CÉSAR PETER, a French writer, was born at Cheminon, in 1631, and died in 1698. He compiled a dictionary, full of information, but interspersed with much satire. It was first published in 1690, in one vol. 4to.; but was afterwards enlarged to 3 vols. folio.

RICHELIEU, ARMAND JOHN DU PLESSIS, a cardinal, and minister of state in France, was born at Paris, in 1585, and died in 1642. He was at first intended for the army; but the bishopric of Luçon being open to him by the resignation of his brother, he studied theology with such industry, that he obtained the mitre before he was twenty-two. He was also appointed grand almoner, and in 1616 made secretary of state. When Mary de' Medici fell into disgrace, Richelieu was banished to Avignon, where he wrote his "Method of Controversy." Being soon after recalled to court, he brought about a reconciliation between the king and queen, for which he was rewarded with a cardinal's hat, and appointed prime minister. Being a man of prodigious capacity, and of a restless and insatiable ambition, he formed to himself vast designs, which made his whole life a series of agitations and inquietudes; still he showed himself a patron of men of letters, and caused the arts and sciences to flourish in the kingdom. He abounded, however, rather with great qualities than good ones, and therefore was much more admired than beloved. He died, amidst storms and perils, before he had completed any of his designs; leaving behind him a name somewhat dazzling, but by no means dear and venerable. Cardinal Mazarin carried on Richelieu's plans, and completed many of his schemes.

RICHELIEU, LOUIS FRANCIS ARMAND DU PLESSIS, duke of, a French marshal, descended from the same family as the cardinal, was born in 1696, and died in 1788. After the death of Louis XIV. he was admitted into the court of the regent, duke of Orleans, and he largely participated in its profligacy. He was sent to the Bastille in 1716, for fighting a duel with the count de Gacé, and again in 1719, as an accomplice with the Spanish ambassador, in a conspiracy against the regent. He distinguished himself under Villars, and afterwards at Kehl, Philippsburgh, Dettingen, and Fontenoy; conquered the island of Minorca; forced the duke of Cumberland to submit to the capitulation of Gloucester; and pillaged the electorate of Hanover in a most infamous manner. In 1781 he obtained the rank of dean of the French marshals; and he concluded his long career,

THERE IS AS MUCH DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A THINKING MAN AND A MERE SCHOLAR, AS BETWEEN A BOOK AND ITS INDEX.

HE THAT DELIGHTETH IN AND SCORNETH THE MERRY OF ANOTHER, SHALL ONE TIME OR OTHER FALL INTO IT HIMSELF.

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varied as it was with acts of heroism and villany, at the age of 92, in 1788.

RICHELIEU, ARMAND EMANUEL DU PLESSIS, duke of, grandson of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1775, and eventually became prime minister to Louis XVIII. He emigrated at the commencement of the Revolution; entered the Russian service; and distinguished himself at the siege of Ismail, for which he was rewarded with the rank of major-general. In 1801 he revisited France, when Buonaparte endeavoured to attach him to his service; but he returned to Russia, and in 1803 he was appointed governor of Odessa, which city, by his prudent measures, he raised from insignificance to the height of prosperity. On the restoration of the Bourbons he took his seat in the chamber of peers; accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent; and returning with him to Paris after the battle of Waterloo, was appointed president of the council of ministers, and placed at the head of the foreign department. He soon resigned his post; but again held the office of prime minister in 1820; and died in 1822.

RICHER, EDMUND, a learned French divine, was born at Chaource, in the diocese of Langres, in 1560, and became grand master of the college of Le Moine. He opposed the papal authority, in a treatise "On the Civil and Ecclesiastical Power," which caused so great a commotion, that the author was deposed, and sent to prison. He also wrote "A History of General Councils," 4 vols. Died, 1631.

RICHER, JOHN, a French astronomer and mathematician, who in 1769 was sent by Louis XIV. to South America for the purpose of making observations, and was the first who observed the contraction of the pendulum in the equatorial regions, whence Newton derived evidence of the oblate spheroidal figure of the earth. Died, 1696.

RICHMOND, LEON, a clergyman of the established church, was born at Liverpool, in 1772; became chaplain to the Lock Hospital, London, and afterwards rector of Turvey, in Bedfordshire. He is principally known as the author of "Annals of the Poor," containing the Dairyman's Daughter, and other devotional tales, written with great force, originality and pathos. He also wrote a work, entitled "The Fathers of the English Church," &c. Died, 1827.

RICHTER, OTTO VON, a Russian traveller, who accompanied Lindmann, a learned Swede, to Egypt and Nubia, where they discovered several remains of ancient architecture. They returned to Cairo, in 1815, and proceeded by water to Jaffa; at Acre the two friends separated, and Richter went alone by the way of Tyre and Sidon, to Balbec, after which he traversed Syria as far as the mountains of Lebanon, and went to Tadmor, in the desert; but, on his return to Smyrna, in 1817, he died.

RICHTER, JOHN PAUL FREDERIC, a celebrated German novelist, was born in Franconia, in 1763; studied at Leipzig; settled at Weimar; was patronized by the king of Bavaria; and died in 1825. His works are very numerous; and though they are generally in the form of romances,

many of them treat of abstruse questions in philosophy, and are marked by much singularity of style.

RIDER, WILLIAM, an English divine, several years under-master of St. Paul's school, and lecturer of St. Vedast, Fosterlane. He published a "History of England;" a "Commentary on the Bible;" and other compilations. Died, 1785.

RIDLEY, NICHOLAS, an eminent English prelate, and protestant martyr, was born in 1500, at Tynedale, in Northumberland, and educated at Cambridge. He travelled on the continent, and, during a three years' absence from his native country, became acquainted with several of the early reformers, whose doctrines he afterwards warmly espoused. Returning to Cambridge, he filled the office of proctor to the university, and as such protested against the claims of the papal see to the supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the realm. He was also chosen public orator; became one of the king's chaplains; and was finally elevated to the see of London, where he discharged the duties of his office with unwearied diligence. He was likewise employed in all the most important ecclesiastical measures of that reign, particularly in the compiling of the liturgy, and the framing of the articles of religion. But one of the most distinguished acts of his life, was that of inciting king Edward to endow the three great foundations of Christ's, Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's hospitals. Having unadvisedly concurred in the proclamation of lady Jane Grey, he was, on the death of Edward, marked out as one of the most prominent victims of papal authority; and being condemned, as a heretic, to the stake, he suffered, with the venerable Latimer, at Oxford, Oct. 15, 1555.

RIDLEY, SIR THOMAS, a learned civilian, of the same family as the preceding, but born at Ely, was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge; he afterwards became a master in chancery, and vicar-general to the archbishop of Canterbury; and died in 1628. He wrote "A View of Civil and Ecclesiastical Law."

RIDLEY, GLOSTER, an English divine, and a dramatic and theological writer; born, 1702; died, 1774.—His eldest son, JAMES, was author of "The Tales of the Genii," and some other literary performances.

RIEDEL, FREDERICA CHARLOTTE LOUISA, baroness, wife of colonel Riedesel, who commanded the troops at Brunswick employed in the English service in America in 1777, accompanied her husband, and wrote an interesting account of her adventures, entitled "Voyage de Mission en Amérique," &c. She returned to Europe in 1783; and, having lost her husband, fixed her residence at Berlin, where she died in 1808.

RIEDINGER, JOHN ELIAS, a celebrated painter of animals, born at Ulm, in Suabia, in 1695; died, 1767.

RIEGO, RAFAEL DEL, a Spanish patriot officer, was born in the Asturias, in 1785. The enthusiasm with which he embraced the cause of independence rendered him a zealous patriot, and a long imprisonment in France afforded him leisure to contem-

HE THAT LOOKS FOR CONTENT MUST LOOK FOR INNOCENCE; FOR THOSE WHO FLY FROM THE ONE WILL NEVER OBTAIN THE OTHER.

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plate the miseries of his countrymen. Before he returned to Spain, he visited Germany and England. Till 1820 every effort for liberty had been followed by exile, and the horrors of the Inquisition; nearly all the chiefs who favoured liberty were in confinement, but the valour of Riego was at once triumphant; he delivered Quiroga from the hands of his goliards, and on the 1st of January, his troops proclaimed the constitution. General O'Donnell made his victory difficult, but he was victorious; and in the first sitting of the Cortes, in 1822, they appointed him their president. At the height of his glorious career his moderation was most conspicuous; he avoided parade, and displayed real magnanimity, prudence, and disinterestedness. Fortune, however, changed. Ferdinand VII. was reinstated; and the popularity of the brave Riego exciting the jealousy of those in power, he was calumniated as a promoter of anarchy. Still he preserved the confidence of the people, and again appeared in arms to assert the liberty of his country, but it was destined to fail before foreign foes. He was taken prisoner after the surrender of Cadix, and conveyed to Madrid on the 2d of October. His wife and brother came to England, where they hoped to obtain friends for Riego; but their supplications were vain, and he was condemned to an ignominious death, viz. that his limbs should be sent to different parts of the Peninsula, and his head kept at Laa Cabezas, where the constitution was first declared. He suffered, Nov. 7, 1823; and his wretched wife died of grief a few months after.

RIEM, JOHN, a German agriculturist, who devoted his attention principally to the management of bees, in which he was very successful. He was appointed secretary to the economical society at Dresden, in which city he died in 1807.

RIENZI, NICHOLAS GABRIEL DE, a native of Rome, who in the 14th century obtained great celebrity by his attempts to restore the republic. He was of low origin, but had received a liberal education, and possessed great eloquence and lofty views, which induced his fellow-citizens to send him as one of their deputies to pope Clement VI., then at Avignon. Rienzi, on this occasion, drew so affecting a picture of the distressed state of the city, that the pope appointed him apostolic notary, which office he discharged with great credit. But while he appeared actuated by the purest principles, he was secretly forming a conspiracy for the alteration of the government, and he let no opportunity pass of exciting the discontent of the people, by haranguing against the nobility and the defects of the public administration. By these means he became the idol of the people, who conferred upon him the title of tribune, with the power of life and death, and all the other attributes of sovereignty. What was more extraordinary, the pope confirmed the title, and Rienzi for some time governed the city with judgment and moderation. But the intoxication of supreme power betrayed him into extravagance; and he was expelled, and imprisoned for three years by Clement VI. He

was released by Innocent II., who sent him again to the Roman capital as governor. But Rienzi's cruelties raised him new enemies, and he was massacred in 1354, about seven years after the commencement of his extraordinary career.

RIGAUD, HYACINTHE, an eminent portrait painter, was born at Perpignan, in 1663; and died at Paris, in 1743. He met with distinguished patronage, and has been called the Vandyck of France.

RILEY, JOHN, an eminent painter, born in London, in 1646. After the death of Sir Peter Lely he was appointed painter to the king, and rose greatly in public estimation; but, according to the opinion of lord Orford, he was so distrustful of his own merit, that his modesty and humility were great impediments to his advancement. He died in 1691.

RING, JOHN, an eminent surgeon, was born near Salisbury, in 1751; was a pupil of the two Hunters, at St. George's hospital; and practised in the metropolis, with deserved reputation, till his death, which occurred in 1821. He was a zealous defender of vaccination, to support which, he established an institution at a considerable expense, and he also liberally gave his assistance to other charities. Besides his medical works, he occasionally composed Latin and English verse, with fluency, spirit, and elegance; among which should be noticed his "Translation of the Works of Virgil, partly original, and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt," 2 vols.

RINGGLI, GOTHARD, a celebrated Swiss artist, was born at Zurich, in 1578, and died in 1638.

RINUCCINI, OTTAVIO, a Florentine poet, who went to France with Mary de' Medici, and is said to have been the first who invented the opera, or musical drama, in the year 1600. He wrote three pieces, "Daphne," "Eurydice," and "Ariadne." Died, 1621.

RIOJA, FRANCISCO DE, an eminent Spanish poet, was born in 1600, and became librarian and historiographer to Philip IV. Besides his poems, he produced several excellent comic dramas, and other pieces adapted for scenic representation. Died, 1659.

RIOLAN, JOHN, an eminent physician, born at Amiens; became dean of the faculty at Paris; and died in 1606. He was a defender of the doctrines of Hippocrates, and the ancients, against the chemists.—His son, of the same name, born in 1577, became royal professor of anatomy and botany, and physician to Mary de' Medici; and to him the university of Paris is indebted for its botanic garden. He made discoveries in anatomy; published several works; and died in 1657.

RIPLEY, GEORGE, an English alchemist and poet, who died in 1490. He wrote a work entitled "A Compound of Alchymie," &c., and "Aurum Potabile, or the Universal Medicine."

RIPPERDA, JOHN WILLIAM, baron DE, a celebrated adventurer, was born, of a noble family in Groningen, in 1660; served some time as colonel of infantry in the

THAT COUNTRY IS WELL KEPT, WHERE THE PRINCE KNOWS HOW TO GOVERN, AND THE PEOPLE HOW TO OBEY.

TRUE PRAISE IS ALWAYS CONFINED TO THE GREAT. FALSE PRAISE IS FREQUENTLY THE LOT OF THE HUMBLE.

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Dutch army; and, in 1715, was sent on a mission to Spain, where he acquired such an ascendancy over Philip V. that the monarch took him into his service, made him prime minister, and created him a duke. At length he fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned in the castle of Segovia, whence he escaped in 1728, and came to England. In 1731 he went to Morocco, where he was favourably received by Muley Abdalla, and declaring himself a convert to the Mahometan religion, and taking the name of Osman, he obtained the chief command of the Moorish army at the siege of Ceuta. But the Moors being defeated, he fell from his second elevation; and, retiring to Tetuan, he there died in 1737.

RIPPON, THOMAS, chief cashier at the Bank of England. For upwards of fifty years he had devoted his time to the duties of his office in that establishment; and such was the force of habit, that he often declared he was never so happy as when there in his business. It is, indeed, asserted as a positive fact, that he never solicited but one holiday, which being granted, he left London with the intention of being absent a fortnight; but the *evening* of an idle life, and the want of his usual occupation, so preyed upon his spirits, that he returned to the Bank at the expiration of three days, confessing that green fields and country scenery had no charms for him. Died, 1835.

RIVQUET, PETER PAUL DE, a celebrated French civil engineer, born at Beziers, in 1604. He projected the noble canal of Languedoc, which opens a communication between the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay. It was commenced in 1666, and carried on during the remainder of his life. After his death, which occurred in 1680, his two sons completed it.

RISDON, TRAISTRAM, an English topographer; author of a "Description or Survey of the county of Devon." Born, 1580; died, 1640.

RITCHIE, JOSEPH, an English traveller, who, in 1819, in conjunction with captain Lyon, engaged in the mission to explore the interior of Africa. They set out from Tripoli, and reached Mouzouk, the capital of Fezzan, where for some months they resided in circumstances of distress, arising from the want of funds, heightened by the treacherous conduct of Mukin, the bey of that country. Mr. Ritchie fell a sacrifice to the hardships and vexation he experienced; but captain Lyon returned to England, and published his well-known "Narrative" in 1821.

RITSON, ISAAC, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born near Penrith, in Cumberland, in 1761; received a medical education at Edinburgh; came to London, where he became an author by profession; and died in 1789.

RITSON JOSEPH, an English lawyer and antiquary, was born at Stockton, in Durham, in 1752; settled in London as a conveyancer, and purchased the office of high-bailiff of the Savoy; and died in 1803. As an antiquary, particularly in our early national poetry, he exhibited much industry and intelligence; but his morbid singularities of temper, and his avowed contempt

for religion, more than counterbalanced whatever merit he might have otherwise possessed. It would, however, be uncharitable not to attribute his imperfections to a species of long protracted mental derangement, of which distressing malady he died in 1803. His principal publications are, "A Collection of English Song," 3 vols.; "The English Anthology," 3 vols.; "Metrical Romances," 3 vols.; "Biographia Poetica," &c.

RITTENHOUSE, DAVID, a celebrated American mathematician, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1722. In 1769 the American Philosophical Society employed him to observe the transit of Venus; and he afterwards constructed an observatory, where he made some important discoveries. After the revolutionary war, he was appointed director of the mint, and treasurer of his native province. He also had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him, and he succeeded Franklin as president of the Philosophical Society. Died, 1796. Dr. Rittenhouse is regarded by his countrymen as the Newton of America. That he possessed great talents and industry is indisputable; and it is more than probable that his exertions in the cause of science contributed in no small degree to the diffusion of a taste for mathematical and physical knowledge in the United States; but their encomiums of him are truly hyperbolic.

RITTER, JOHN WILLIAM, a celebrated German philosopher, was born at Samitz, in Silesia, in 1776. The study of electricity occupied his chief attention; and in 1798 he started the idea that the phenomena of animal life are connected with galvanic action; but, though highly scientific, he advocated the reveries of animal magnetism, &c. He wrote "Physico-Medical Memoirs," 3 vols., and other works. Died, 1810.

RITTERSHUYS, CONRAD, an eminent civilian and philologist, born at Brunswick, in 1560. He became professor of law at Altorf; wrote some works on civil law; and notes upon Greek and Latin authors. Died, 1618. — NICHOLAS RITTERSHUYS, his son, became professor of feudal law at Altorf, where he died in 1670. He published a collection, entitled "Genealogia Imperatorum, Regum, Ducum, Comitum," &c., 4 vols. folio.

RIVAROI, ANTHONY, count de, an able French writer, was born at Bagnols, in Languedoc, in 1757, and settled at Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with the most eminent literary characters of the age; but, on the breaking out of the Revolution, he went to Germany, and obtained the patronage of prince Henry of Prussia. He was much admired for his powers of wit and satire; and died at Berlin, in 1801. His chief works are, "Discours sur l'universalité de la Langue Française;" "L'Enfer," translated from Dante; "Lettres sur la Religion et la Morale;" "Petit Almanach des grands Hommes;" and "Lettres à la Noblesse Française."

RIVAUULT, DAVID, a French mathematician, born at Laval, about 1571, who became tutor in mathematics and military tactics to Louis XIII., and was made a counsellor of state. Died, 1616.

HE THAT MORTIFIETH HIS NATURAL PASSIONS, IS SELDOM OVERCOME WITH WORLDLY IMPRESSIONS.

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RIVAZ, PETER JOSEPH DE, a skilful French mechanist and chronologer, born in 1711. He made a watch which had the singular property of winding up spontaneously; invented an improved pendulum, &c. He also drained the mines of Pontepan, in Brittany, and made many mechanical discoveries. Died, 1772.

RIVE, JOHN JOSEPH, a French bibliographer, was born in 1730, at Apt, in Provence. He was brought up to the church; but, on the breaking out of the Revolution, he became a furious anarchist, and ended a turbulent life at Marseilles, in 1792. He wrote numerous works, the most important of which is, "*La Chasse aux Bibliographes et Antiquaires mal avisés*," 2 vols.

RIVIERE, or RIVERIUS, LAZARUS, an eminent physician, was born at Montpellier, in 1589. He became professor of medicine at his native place in 1622, which situation he occupied till his death, in 1653. He published, "*Institutiones Medicinæ*;" "*Praxis Medicæ*;" and "*Observationes Medicæ et Curationes insignes*."

RIVIERE, MERCIER DE LA, a celebrated French political economist, who obtained the post of counsellor of the parliament of Paris in 1747; was afterwards made intendant of Martinique; and on his return published his noted work, entitled "*L'Ordre naturel et essentiel des Sociétés politiques*." The singularity of his schemes, and his high pretensions, were ridiculed, by Voltaire, Grimm, and others; but, had some of his precautionary advice been attended to, it is possible that the Revolution, which he lived to witness, would not have taken place. Besides the before-mentioned work, he wrote "*De l'Instruction publique, ou Considérations morales et politiques sur la Nécessité, la Nature, et la Source de cette instruction*." Died, 1794.

RIVIERE, the Duke de, governor of the young duke of Bordeaux, was a devoted servant of the Bourbons. He emigrated with the French princes in 1789; served in the army of Condé, and became aid-de-camp to the ex-king of France, Charles X. Seven times he entered France in disguise, to correspond with the friends of his royal master; but in 1804 he was arrested, tried, and sentenced to death; from which he escaped through the intercession of Josephine, his punishment being mitigated into an imprisonment for four years.

RIVINUS, AUGUSTUS QUIRINUS, an eminent botanist and physician, whose real name was Bachmann, was born at Leipsic, in 1652; practised medicine, and was professor of physiology and botany in his native city; and died in 1723. He was the author of "*Introductio generalis in Rem Herbarium*," and "*Systema Plantarum*;" in which he divides all plants into eighteen classes, distinguished by the number and form of their petals.

RIZZIO, RIZZI, or RICCI, DAVID, the son of a music and dancing-master at Turin, was born there in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. His musical abilities procured him notice at the court of Savoy, while his talents as a linguist caused him to be selected by the ambassador from the grand duke to Mary, queen

of Scots, as a part of his suite. In 1564 he first made his appearance at Holyroodhouse, where he soon became so great a favourite with the queen, that he was appointed her secretary for foreign languages. The distinction with which he was treated by his royal mistress, excited the envy of the nobles, and the jealousy of Darnley. A conspiracy, with the king at its head, was accordingly formed for his destruction; and before he had enjoyed two years of court favour, the lord Rathven, and others of his party, were introduced by Darnley himself into the queen's apartment, where they assassinated the unfortunate object of their revenge, who fell at the feet of his royal mistress, having received no less than fifty-six stabs in her presence. A.D. 1566.

ROBERT, HUBERT, an eminent French painter, was born at Paris, in 1732, and may be considered the first artist of the French school who studied with effect the decline and ruin of the monuments of ancient architecture. He resided in Italy several years; and during that time he painted the gardens and cascades at Rome in a most masterly manner. On his return to France he obtained admission into the academy; but his merit could not screen him from persecution in the Revolution, and he was thrown into prison, where he amused himself by designing, even though he expected every hour to be dragged to the scaffold. At length he obtained his release, and continued in the exercise of his profession till his death, in 1806.

ROBERT, PETER FRANCIS JOSEPH, a French revolutionary statesman, born near Glivet, in 1743. Becoming secretary to Danton, he was elected a deputy to the convention, in which he voted for the death of the king. Having married Mademoiselle Keralio, he adopted the literary profession, and wrote several political works.—His wife, **LOUISE FELICITE DE KERALIO**, was born at Paris, in 1759, and died at Brussels, in 1821. Among her various works were, "*Histoire d'Elizabeth, reine d'Angleterre*," 5 vols.; "*Amélie et Caroline*," 5 vols., &c.; besides several translations from English and Italian authors.

ROBERT, FRANCIS, a modern geographer, born at Chalons, in France. In 1780 he obtained the title of royal geographer; in 1789 he joined the most active partisans of the Revolution; was nominated mayor of the commune of Benote, in 1793; and in 1797 was chosen a member of the council of five hundred. The latter part of his life was spent in travelling; and he died at Heiligenstadt, in Saxony, in 1819. Besides some useful elementary works on geography, &c. he published his "*Travels in Switzerland*," and a "*Description of France*."

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, GILES, a French geographer, born at Paris in 1668, and died there in 1766. Among his works are, "*Grand Atlas Universel*," and "*Atlas complet des Révolutions du Globe*."—His son, who assisted in his professional labours, held the office of royal censor, and was geographer in ordinary to Stanislaus I. king of Poland. He was the author of "*Tab-*

TO PREVENT OR SUPPRESS RISING RESENTMENT, IS WISE AND GLORIOUS, IS MANDY AND DIVINE.

THE MORE LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE A MAN HATH, THE MORE WILL HE BE ABLE TO HEAR.

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lettres Parisiennes;" "Cosmographie," &c. Born, 1723; died, 1786.

ROBERTI, JOHN BAPTIST, count, an Italian writer, was born in 1719. He was successively professor of philosophy in the college of Brescia, director of that at Parma, and, lastly, superior of the one at Bologna. He acquired great reputation by his writings, which relate to polite literature generally, and form 15 vols. Died, 1786.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, an Irish divine, was born at Dublin, in 1703; studied at Glasgow, but was expelled the university for the part he took in asserting the right of the students to choose a rector. On taking orders he obtained some preferment in Ireland, which he vacated by turning Arian. In 1768 he was chosen master of the grammar-school at Wolverhampton; and in 1772 he appeared as one of the committee of clergymen, employed to form and present the famous petition to parliament, to be relieved from the obligation of subscribing to the thirty-nine articles. Died, 1783.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, D.D., a celebrated historian, was born in 1721, at Borthwick, where his father was minister. Having completed his theological studies at Edinburgh, he obtained a license to preach, and in 1743 was presented to the living of Gladsnuir, in East Lothian. He soon became distinguished by his eloquence and good taste as a preacher; but it was not till 1759, that, by his "History of Scotland," he acquired a place among British classical writers. The distinction and patronage acquired by this work, which reached a fourteenth edition before his death, appeared in his successive preferments. He became chaplain of Stirling Castle in 1759, king's chaplain in 1761, principal of the university of Edinburgh in 1762, and historiographer royal of Scotland in 1764. At the head of a flourishing seat of education, he was minutely attentive to all its duties; and co-operated with the greatest liberality in all the improvements which have raised Edinburgh to its present celebrity. Yet, notwithstanding his numerous pursuits and official avocations, he found time to employ himself in his celebrated "History of Charles V.," which, in 1777, was followed by the "History of America;" and his last publication was "An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India." He died in 1793. As an historian, Dr. Robertson is admired for luminous and skilful arrangement, graphic description, and a singularly perspicuous style.

ROBERVAL, GILES PERSONNE, an eminent French mathematician, was born in 1602, at Roberval, in the diocese of Beauvais; became professor of mathematics in the royal college at Paris; and was likewise a member of the academy of sciences. He wrote several mechanical treatises; and died in 1675.

ROBESPIERRE, FRANCIS MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH ISIDORE, one of the most violent and perfidious of the French revolutionists, was the son of a counsellor at Arras, and

was born in 1759. After completing his studies at the college of Louis le Grand, at Paris, which he is said to have done in a manner highly creditable to his talents and assiduity, he adopted the law as a profession, and distinguished himself as an advocate of the council of Artois. At the convocation of the states-general, in 1789, Robespierre went to Paris as deputy, and appeared, for the first time, in the constituent assembly, on the 20th of July. In the sitting of the 24th of August, he moved for the liberty of the press: indeed, during this and the two following years, he appeared, on all subjects, the friend of the human race. His voice was raised against martial law, against the frequent punishment of death, and against slavery, as the most degrading of all punishments that man had the power to inflict: nay, so invincible appeared to be his justice and integrity, and so constantly and consistently did he declaim against political corruption, that he obtained the title of "*The Incorruptible*." To this period he was esteemed the friend of the French, and the Jacobin club raised him to power; but the Girondists were opposed to the Jacobins, and a scene of blood followed, to which hardly a parallel can be found in history. He laboured to form a republic; his rivals proposed a division in the government, so that it should exist in federative states, as of Bourdeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, &c.; and the latter accused Robespierre of aspiring to the dictatorship. However, in 1792, the Jacobins carried the decree in favour of an united and undivided republic. Another faction now arose, called "*The Mountain*," who also opposed the Jacobins. Violent contentions prevailed at every sitting, and Robespierre spent many hours in self-vindication, without being able to silence his enemies. Though it does not appear that Robespierre actively interfered in the massacres which took place in the prisons of Paris, in the beginning of September, he had sufficient address to reap the fruits, and, like other tyrants, he at length made his instruments his victims. After the trial and execution of the king, in promoting which the Girondists co-operated with Robespierre and the Jacobins, the former were speedily sacrificed to the ascendancy of the latter. The Herbertists, who had joined in this work of destruction, were the next victims to the jealousy of the dictator, who had no sooner sent them to the scaffold, with the assistance of Danton and his friends, than he adopted measures for the ruin of that popular demagogue, whom he dreaded as his most dangerous rival. In August, Robespierre presided in the national assembly; and from that period he played the part of a consummate hypocrite. The surrender of Toulon, by the party who had set out as supporters of the Girondists, completed his triumph; and under his influence the Convention established an organized government, in which terror was the order of the day. So powerful were his talents, and so judiciously did he manage them, that he pretended to guard against the prevalence of atheism and immorality, at the time that he was undermining the principles of religion itself. Barriere, by his direct

THERE IS NOTHING BETTER THAN A GOOD WOMAN, NOR ANYTHING THAT IS WORSE THAN A BAD ONE.

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tion, promulgated his new system of worship; and on the 8th of June, 1794, Robespierre, in person, celebrated what he impudently termed "The Feast of the Supreme Being." But, powerful and secure as he appeared, his cruel tyranny and mysterious denunciations had alarmed many of those who had been most intimately connected with him, and a conspiracy was formed for his destruction. Instead of acting with his accustomed decision, he now secluded himself from the public for more than a month; and when he again made his appearance in the National Convention, Tallien and others openly accused him of despotism; and amidst cries of "à bas le tyran," he, with his brother, and his friends St. Just, Couthon, and Le Bas, were arrested and sent to the Luxembourg prison. In the night, however, he was set free by the keeper, and was conducted to the hall of the commune of Paris, where Henriot, commander of the National Guard, and others, were waiting to receive him. Robespierre's friends proposed his placing himself at the head of the people, and to fall upon the members of the Convention, whom it was then easy to have delivered up as prisoners. To the proposal, he replied, "I should then conduct myself like a tyrant, were I to expose the lives of the citizens in my single cause. I shall submit to the will of the sovereign people, who are at liberty to protect or to abandon me: if the latter, I know how to die like Tiberius." Meanwhile his enemies proceeded to action. Barras and other commissioners, directing the military of Paris, seized the fallen tyrant and his associates; and he entered his solitary room with apparent indifference. Le Bas, having provided a pair of pistols, killed himself with one of them; and Robespierre, taking the other, put the muzzle to his mouth, and drew the trigger, intending to blow out his brains; but the ball fractured his lower jaw, and he was thus subjected to protracted suffering, which excited neither sympathy nor compassion. On the next day, July 28, 1794, he and his associates were guillotined. The career of Robespierre exhibits one of the most signal instances of terrorism upon record. But, though he was the most notorious of all the wretches that disgraced the name of man in France during the revolutionary furor, and entailed on his name the greatest degree of infamy, it is certain that some of his former accomplices, who contributed most to his overthrow, and were loudest in their accusations against him, had been the authors of many of the enormities with which he was charged. This was the opinion of Napoleon, who asserted that he had seen proofs of his having intended to re-establish order after he had overturned the contending factions: but not being powerful enough to arrest the progress of the Revolution, he suffered himself to be carried away by the torrent, as was the case with all before Napoleon himself, who engaged in a similar attempt.

ROBIN, JEAN, a celebrated French botanist, to whose care the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, was first confided. Born, 1680; died, 1807.

ROBINS, BENJAMIN, an English mathematician of great genius and eminence, was born at Bath, in 1707; was a teacher of mathematics; became engineer-general to the East India Company; wrote "New Principles of Gunery;" and was the real narrator of Lord Anson's "Voyage round the World," though it was published under the name of Walter. Died, 1751.

ROBINSON, THOMAS, an English naturalist, was an episcopal clergyman, and held the rectory at Ousley, in Cumberland, where he died in 1719. His long residence in the neighbourhood of a mountainous and mineral district led him to turn his attention to the study of mineralogy, geology, &c. He wrote an interesting "Essay towards a Natural History of Westmoreland and Cumberland," &c.

ROBINSON, TANCRED, an eminent English physician and naturalist, who died in 1748.

ROBINSON, ANASTATIA, a public singer of some eminence, in the early part of the last century. She was placed under the tuition of the celebrated Dr. Croft and Signora Curzoni Sandoni; and though she never ranked as a first-rate vocalist, she sang at the Opera for some years, more admired perhaps for her personal charms, accomplishments, and irreproachable conduct, than for her acknowledged talents. At length she quitted the stage, in consequence of her marriage with the earl of Peterborough, though the connexion was not publicly acknowledged till some years after it took place. Died, 1730.

ROBINSON, ROBERT, an English divine, was born at Swaffham, in Norfolk, in 1735; published a translation of "Saurin's Sermons," an "Essay on the Composition of a sermon," a "History of Baptism," &c. He was, successively, a Calvinistic Methodist preacher, a Baptist minister, and a Socinian. Died, 1790.

ROBINSON, RICHARD, archbishop of Armagh and baron Rokeby, was born in Yorkshire, in 1709, and died in 1794. The archbishop, besides building a palace at Armagh, with an observatory, founded a school and a public library there, which last he furnished with a large collection of books, and left a liberal endowment for its support. He also erected four new churches in his diocese.

ROBINSON, MARY, a poetess and miscellaneous writer, whose maiden name was Darby, was born in 1756, at Bristol. At the age of fifteen she was married to an attorney of the name of Robinson, which precipitate step appears to have embittered the rest of her life. Being reduced in circumstances she had recourse to the stage, and made her first appearance at Drury-lane in the character of Juliet, in which she was instructed by Mr. Garrick. Her reception was very flattering, and she continued to perform in various characters till her representation of Perdita in the "Winter's Tale," when her beauty attracted the admiration of the prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) In consequence of which she quitted the stage, and became his mistress. This connexion, however, was but

THE BEST REMEMBRANCE IS TO SAY WELL, THINK WELL, AND DO WELL; ALL OTHERS ARE SUPERFLUOUS.

LET YOUR PRAYERS BE AS FREQUENT AS YOUR WANTS: AND YOUR THANKSGIVINGS AS YOUR BENEFITORS.

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of short duration. In 1784 she had the misfortune to be attacked by a violent rheumatism, which progressively deprived her of the use of her limbs, and she was partly dependent on her pen for the means of living. She wrote a number of poetical pieces under the name of Laura Maria; besides which she was the author of "Vancenza," a romance; "Poems," 2 vols.; "Walsingham," a novel, 4 vols.; her "Memoirs," 4 vols., &c. Died, 1800.

ROBISON, JOHN, an eminent mathematician, professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh, was born at Boghall, in Stirlingshire, in 1739; was educated at Glasgow; became director of the marine cadet academy at Cronstadt, in Russia; and on his return to his native country, was appointed professor of chemistry at Glasgow, from whence he removed to Edinburgh, where he died in 1805. Dr. Robison published, in 1797, a book, entitled "Proofs of a Conspiracy." This work excited considerable notice and controversy. He was also the author of "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy;" and some articles in the Encyclopedia Britannica.

ROB ROY, which signifies *Robert the Red*, was a celebrated Highland freebooter, whose true name was Robert Macgregor, but who assumed that of Campbell, on account of the outlawry of the clan Macgregor by the Scotch parliament, in 1682. He was born about 1690, and was the younger son of Donald Macgregor of Glenlyle, said to have been a lieutenant-colonel in the service of James II., by his wife, a daughter of Campbell of Glenfalloch. Like other Highland gentlemen, Rob Roy was a trader in cattle previous to the rebellion of 1715, in which he joined the adherents of the Pretender. On the suppression of the rebellion, the duke of Montrose, with whom Rob Roy had previously had a quarrel, took the opportunity to deprive him of his estates; and the latter began to indemnify himself by a war of reprisals upon the property of the duke. An English garrison was stationed at Inverness, near Aberfoyle, the residence of Rob Roy; but his activity and courage saved him from the hands of his enemies, from whom he continued for some time to levy black-mall. The time of his death is uncertain, but he is known to have survived the year 1733, and died at a very advanced age.

ROBORELLO, FRANCESCO, an Italian writer, was born at Udine, in 1516, and died at Padua, where he was professor of rhetoric and philosophy, in 1587. He wrote "De Vita et Victu populi Romani sub Imperatoribus," and other treatises, besides editing the works of many of the classic poets.

ROBSON, GEORGE FENNEL, an eminent draughtsman and landscape painter in water-colours, was born at Durham; and as he showed a decided taste for the art while a mere child, he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Harle, a drawing-master in that city. His progress was extremely rapid; and before he attained the age of twenty he visited London, where his talents soon became known. His first publication

was a view of his native city, the profits of which enabled him to undertake a journey to the Scottish highlands, with whose wild and romantic scenery he had long wished for an opportunity to make himself acquainted. In the dress of a shepherd, with a wallet at his back, and Scott's poem, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," in his pocket, he wandered over the mountains, winter and summer, till he had become familiar with the various aspects they presented under different changes of seasons, and was enabled to lay up a rich store of materials for the improvement of his taste and skill. On his return to London, where he took up his future residence, he published "Outlines of the Grampian Mountains," which, as well as his future productions, obtained him patronage and fame. One of his last and best pictures was a "View of London Bridge before Sunrise." He died in 1833. Among the engravings and published works of Robson, may be mentioned, "Picturesque Views of English Cities," with descriptive letter-press by J. Britton, F.S.A.; and "Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels," engraved by the Findens.

ROCCA, ANGELOUS, a learned ecclesiastic, born at Rocca Contrata, in the marche of Ancona, in 1545. He studied at Rome, Venice, and Padua; and in 1579 obtained a place in the Vatican, where also he had the superintendence of the Apostolic press. His works display great learning, and chiefly relate to morals and history. At his death, which happened in 1620, he left his valuable library to the Augustinian monastery at Rome, on condition that it should be accessible to the public.

ROCHAMBEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE DONATIEU DE VIMEUR, count de, marshal of France, was born at Vendome, in 1723; and entered the army at the age of sixteen. In 1746 he became aid-de-camp to Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans; and afterwards obtaining the command of the regiment of La Marche, distinguished himself at the battle of Lafeldt, where he was wounded; obtained fresh laurels at Crevelt, Minden, Corbach, and Clostercamp; and, having been made lieutenant-general, was, in 1780, sent with an army of 6,000 men to the assistance of the United States of America. Having embarked in Rhode Island, he acted in concert with Washington, first against Clinton, in New York, and then against Cornwallis. Rochambeau was raised to the rank of marshal by Louis XVI., and, after the revolution, he was appointed to the command of the army of the north; but he was superseded by more active officers, and, being calumniated by the popular journalists, he addressed to the legislative assembly a vindication of his conduct. A decree of approbation was consequently passed in May, 1792, and he retired to his estate, near Vendome, with a determination to interfere no more with public affairs. He was subsequently arrested, and narrowly escaped suffering death under the tyranny of Robespierre. In 1803 he was presented to Buonaparte, who granted him a pension, and the cross of grand officer of the legion of honour. His death

WHERE ADVERSITIES FLOW, THERE LOVE RISES; BUT FRIENDSHIP STANDETH STEADFAST IN ALL STORMS.

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took place in 1807; and his "Memoires" were published in 1809.

ROCHEFORT, WILLIAM DE, a French writer, was born in 1731, at Lyons, and died at Paris, in 1788. His principal work is entitled "Refutation du Système de la Nature;" but he also wrote some tragedies, and translated the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, the plays of Sophocles, &c.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, or ROCHEFOUCAULD, FRANCIS, duke DE LA, prince of Marsillac, a distinguished courtier and man of letters in the reign of Louis XIV. was born in 1613, and died in 1680. He acted a conspicuous part in the civil war of the Fronde; but he is chiefly remembered as the writer of "Reflexions et Maximes," a work which has been extolled and criticised in no ordinary degree. He also wrote "Memoires de la Règne d'Anne d'Autriche;" and during the latter part of his life his house was the resort of the first-rate wits and literati of France.

ROCHEFOUCAULD-LIANCOUT, FRANÇOIS ALEXANDER FREDERIC, duke DE LA, born in 1747, was grand master of the wardrobe to Louis XV. and XVI. He became a member of the constituent assembly in 1789; after the dissolution of which he took the military command at Rouen, in his capacity of lieutenant general, during 1792. On the downfall of the monarchy he left France, and resided for eighteen months in England; he then travelled through the United States, whence he returned in 1796, and was allowed to revisit his native land, where he devoted himself to the promotion of the useful arts and to acts of benevolence. It was through his influence that vaccination was introduced into France. After the restoration he was created a peer, but, on account of the liberality of his sentiments, he was, in 1823 and 1824, excluded from the council of state, and removed from the several boards of which he was a member. His principal work is "Travels in the United States." Died, 1827.

ROCHEJAQUELEIN, HENRI DE LA, one of the most distinguished of the Vendean royalists, was born at Chatillon, in Poitou, in 1772, and was a son of the marquis de la Rochejaquelein. The peasants of the neighbourhood having risen in the royal cause, in 1792, he placed himself at their head, and addressed them in the following pithy harangue: "I am young and inexperienced, but I have an ardent desire to render myself worthy of heading you. Let us march to meet the enemy; if I give way, kill me; if I advance, follow me; if I fall, avenge me." He was subsequently chosen commander-in-chief of the Vendéans, and displayed great talent and the most daring valour. After gaining sixteen victories in ten months, he fell, at the age of twenty-two years, March 4, 1794, in a single combat with one of the republican soldiers, while defending the village of Nuaillé.

ROCHESTER, JOHN WILMOT, earl of, a witty and profligate nobleman of the court of Charles II., was born in 1648, and, on the death of his father, succeeded to his titles and estates, the latter of which, by extravagance, he soon dissipated. He became the personal friend and favourite of his so-

vereign, who is said to have encouraged and shared many of his exploits. The levity of his disposition frequently brought him into disgrace, and he was more than once forbidden the royal presence: his companionable qualities, however, which made him necessary to the amusement of his master, prevented his occasional exile from being ever of long continuance. His constitution at length gave way under such excesses; and at the age of thirty he was visited with all the debility of old age. He lingered for some time in this condition, and died, professing great penitence for his mis-spent life, in 1680. His satirical poems are keen, but their obscenity and implety render them alike dangerous and disgusting.

ROCKINGHAM, CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH, marquis of, a British statesman, born in 1730, succeeded his father in his titles and estates in 1750, and in 1766 became first lord of the treasury. American affairs formed at that time a leading subject of discussion; and Rockingham took the middle way, by repealing the stamp act, and declaring the right of Great Britain to tax the colonies. He was therefore deserted by some of his supporters, and retired from the ministry in 1766. He afterwards acted in concert with Chatham, in opposition to the ministry of lord North; on the fall of which, in 1782, he was again placed at the head of the administration, but died in the same year, and was succeeded by lord Shelburne.

RODNEY, GEORGE BRYDGES, lord, a gallant English admiral, was the son of captain Henry Rodney, a naval officer, who, at the time of his son's birth, was commanding the yacht in which the king, attended by the duke of Chandos, used to pass to and from Hanover: hence he was christened George Brydges, the names of his royal and noble god-fathers. He entered the navy early in life, and obtained the command of a ship in 1742. In 1749 he was appointed governor of Newfoundland; and on his return, in 1753, married the sister of the earl of Northampton. In 1759 he was made admiral of the blue; and in the same year he destroyed the stores prepared at Havre de Grace, for an invasion of England. In 1761 he served on the West India station with such activity, that at the conclusion of the war he was made a baronet. In 1768 he was elected into parliament for Northampton; but the contest ruined his estate, and he found it necessary to retire to the continent. The French government made some overtures to him, which would have recruited his fortune. These he rejected; and, the fact having transpired, he was placed in command of a squadron destined for the Mediterranean. In 1780 he fell in with Langara's fleet, off Cape St. Vincent, and completely defeated it; and on the 12th of April, 1782, obtained a decisive victory over the French fleet, under De Grasse, capturing five and sinking one of his largest vessels. A barony and a pension of 2000*l.* were bestowed upon him for his services; and on his decease, in 1792, a monument was voted to his memory, at the national expense, in St. Paul's cathedral.

HABIT IS THE CEMENT OF SOCIETY, THE COMFORT OF LIFE, AND IT IS ALSO THE ROOT OF ERROR.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF VICIOUS MEN MAY RATHER BE CONSIDERED CONSPIRACIES THAN FRIENDSHIP.

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RODOLPH I., emperor of Germany, and founder of the imperial house of Austria, was born in 1218, being the eldest son of Albert IV., count of Hapsburg, and landgrave of Alsace. He first served under Ottocar, king of Bohemia, against the Prussians, and distinguished himself by his prudence, valour, and the spirit of justice with which he protected the inhabitants of the towns from their baronial oppressors. In 1273, as he was encamped before the walls of Basle, he received the unexpected intelligence that he was elected king of the Romans, and emperor, in preference to Alfonso, king of Castile, and Ottocar, king of Bohemia, the latter of whom opposed his election, but was defeated and slain. After a reign of nineteen years, he expired, in 1291, aged 72. He was brave, indomitable, affable, magnanimous, intelligent, and just.

ROE, Sir THOMAS, an able statesman and ambassador, was born about 1580, at Low Layton, in Essex, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. In 1604 he was knighted, and soon after went to make discoveries in America. In 1614 he was sent on an embassy to the Great Mogul, at whose court he remained three years. In 1621 he went in the same capacity to the Grand Seigneur, in which post he continued under Osman, Mustapha I., and Amurath IV. During his residence there, he collected a number of manuscripts, which he presented to the Bodleian library, and also brought over the Alexandrian MS. of the Greek Bible, as a present to Charles I., from Cyril, patriarch of Constantinople. In 1629, Sir Thomas negotiated a peace between Poland and Sweden; and it was by his advice, that Gustavus Adolphus entered Germany, where he gained the battle of Lelispic. After the victory, the king sent him a present of 2000*l.* In 1640 he was chosen to represent the university of Oxford in parliament. The next year he was sent ambassador to the diet of Ratisbon, and on his return was made chancellor of the garter and a privy-councillor. Died, 1644.

ROEBUCK, JOHN, a physician and natural philosopher, was born at Sheffield, in 1718; was educated at Edinburgh and Leyden; and engaged in practice at Birmingham. He devoted his attention particularly to chemical experiments; and, in conjunction with Mr. Garbett, he established a sulphuric acid manufactory at Preston Pans, in Scotland, which proved very successful. In 1759 they also founded the celebrated Carron iron works. An unfortunate speculation, however, in attempting to work mines of coal and salt, on the estate of the duke of Hamilton, ruined his fortune; and he died, in embarrassed circumstances, in 1794.

ROEMER, OLAF, a Danish astronomer, was born at Arhusen, in Jutland, in 1644. He studied at the university of Copenhagen, where he applied so diligently to the mathematics, that he was appointed tutor to the dauphin of France. In 1681 he returned to his native place, and held several considerable offices previous to his decease, which took place in 1710. He made many scientific discoveries, the most important

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took place in 1807; and his "Memoires" were published in 1809.

ROCHEFORT, WILLIAM DE, a French writer, was born in 1731, at Lyons, and died at Paris, in 1788. His principal work is entitled "Refutation du Systeme de la Nature;" but he also wrote some tragedies, and translated the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, the plays of Sophocles, &c.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, or **ROCHEFOUCAULD**, **FRANÇOIS**, duke de LA, prince of Marsillac, a distinguished courtier and man of letters in the reign of Louis XIV. was born in 1613, and died in 1680. He acted a conspicuous part in the civil war of the Fronde; but he is chiefly remembered as the writer of "Reflexions et Maximes," a work which has been extolled and criticised in no ordinary degree. He also wrote "Memoires de la Règne d'Anne d'Autriche;" and during the latter part of his life his house was the resort of the first-rate wits and literati of France.

ROCHEFOUCAULD-LIANCOUT, **FRANÇOIS ALEXANDER FREDERIC**, duke de LA, born in 1747, was grand master of the wardrobe to Louis XV. and XVI. He became a member of the constituent assembly in 1790; after the dissolution of which he took the military command at Rouen, in his capacity of lieutenant general, during 1792. On the downfall of the monarchy he left France, and resided for eighteen months in England; he then travelled through the United States, whence he returned in 1796, and was allowed to revisit his native land, where he devoted himself to the promotion of the useful arts and to acts of benevolence. It was through his influence that vaccination was introduced into France. After the restoration he was created a peer, but, on account of the liberality of his sentiments, he was, in 1823 and 1824, excluded from the council of state, and removed from the several boards of which he was a member. His principal work is "Travels in the United States." Died, 1827.

ROCHEJAQUELIN, **HENRI DE LA**, one of the most distinguished of the Vendean royalists, was born at Chatillon, in Poitou, in 1772, and was a son of the marquis de la Rochejaquelein. The peasants of the neighbourhood having risen in the royal cause, in 1792, he placed himself at their head, and addressed them in the following pithy harangue: "I am young and inexperienced, but I have an ardent desire to render myself worthy of heading you. Let us march to meet the enemy; if I give way, kill me; if I advance, follow me; if I fall, avenge me." He was subsequently chosen commander-in-chief of the Vendéens, and displayed great talent and the most daring valour. After gaining sixteen victories in ten months, he fell, at the age of twenty-two years, March 4, 1794, in a single combat with one of the republican soldiers, while defending the village of Noailles.

ROCHESTER, **JOHN WILMOT**, earl of, a witty and profligate nobleman of the court of Charles II., was born in 1648, and, on the death of his father, succeeded to his titles and estates, the latter of which, by extravagance, he soon dissipated. He became the personal friend and favourite of his so-

vereign, who is said to have encouraged and shared many of his exploits. The levity of his disposition frequently brought him into disgrace, and he was more than once forbidden the royal presence: his companionable qualities, however, which made him necessary to the amusement of his master, prevented his occasional exile from being ever of long continuance. His constitution at length gave way under such excesses; and at the age of thirty he was visited with all the debility of old age. He lingered for some time in this condition, and died, professing great penitence for his mis-spent life, in 1680. His satirical poems are keen, but their obscenity and impropriety render them alike dangerous and disgusting.

ROCKINGHAM, CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH, marquis of, a British statesman, born in 1730, succeeded his father in his titles and estates in 1750, and in 1763 became first lord of the treasury. American affairs formed at that time a leading subject of discussion; and Rockingham took the middle way, by repealing the stamp act, and declaring the right of Great Britain to tax the colonies. He was therefore deserted by some of his supporters, and retired from the ministry in 1766. He afterwards acted in concert with Chatham, in opposition to the ministry of lord North; on the fall of which, in 1783, he was again placed at the head of the administration, but died in the same year, and was succeeded by lord Shelburne.

RODNEY, GEORGE BRYDGES, lord, a gallant English admiral, was the son of captain Henry Rodney, a naval officer, who, at the time of his son's birth, was commanding the yacht in which the king, attended by the duke of Chandos, used to pass to and from Hanover: hence he was christened George Brydges, the names of his royal and noble god-fathers. He entered the navy early in life, and obtained the command of a ship in 1742. In 1749 he was appointed governor of Newfoundland; and on his return, in 1753, married the sister of the earl of Northampton. In 1759 he was made admiral of the blue; and in the same year he destroyed the stores prepared at Havre de Grace, for an invasion of England. In 1761 he served on the West India station with such activity, that at the conclusion of the war he was made a baronet. In 1768 he was elected into parliament for Northampton; but the contest ruined his estate, and he found it necessary to retire to the continent. The French government made some overtures to him, which would have recruited his fortune. These he rejected; and the fact having transpired, he was placed in command of a squadron destined for the Mediterranean. In 1780 he fell in with Langara's fleet, off Cape St. Vincent, and completely defeated it; and on the 12th of April, 1783, obtained a decisive victory over the French fleet, under De Grasse, capturing five and sinking one of his largest vessels. A barony and a pension of 2000*l.* were bestowed upon him for his services; and on his decease, in 1792, a monument was voted to his memory, at the national expense, in St. Paul's cathedral.

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THE FRIENDSHIP OF VICTIOUS MEN MAY RATHER BE CONSIDERED CONTRIVANCES THAN FAITHFULSHIP.

RODOLPH I., emperor of Germany, and founder of the imperial house of Austria, was born in 1218, being the eldest son of Albert IV., count of Hapsburg, and landgrave of Alsace. He first served under Ottocar, king of Bohemia, against the Prussians, and distinguished himself by his prudence, valour, and the spirit of justice with which he protected the inhabitants of the towns from their baronical oppressors. In 1273, as he was encamped before the walls of Basle, he received the unexpected intelligence that he was elected king of the Romans, and emperor, in preference to Alphonso, king of Castile, and Ottocar, king of Bohemia, the latter of whom opposed his election, but was defeated and slain. After a reign of nineteen years, he expired, in 1291, aged 72. He was brave, indefatigable, affable, magnanimous, intelligent, and just.

ROE, Sir THOMAS, an able statesman and ambassador, was born about 1580, at Low Layton, in Essex, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. In 1604 he was knighted, and soon after went to make discoveries in America. In 1614 he was sent on an embassy to the Great Mogul, at whose court he remained three years. In 1621 he went in the same capacity to the Grand Seigneur; in which post he continued under Osman, Mustapha I., and Amurath IV. During his residence there, he collected a number of manuscripts, which he presented to the Bodleian library, and also brought over the Alexandrian MS. of the Greek Bible, as a present to Charles I., from Cyril, patriarch of Constantinople. In 1629, Sir Thomas negotiated a peace between Poland and Sweden; and it was by his advice, that Gustavus Adolphus entered Germany, where he gained the battle of Lelpsic. After the victory, the king sent him a present of 2000*l*. In 1640 he was chosen to represent the university of Oxford in parliament. The next year he was sent ambassador to the diet of Ratibson, and on his return was made chancellor of the garter and a privy-councillor. Died, 1644.

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system, which Dr. Clarke translated into English. Robault was also the author of "Éléments de Mathématiques;" a "Traité on Mechanics;" and "Dialogues on Philosophy." Died, 1675.

ROLAND, PHILIP LAURENCE, an eminent French sculptor, was born near Lisie, in 1746, and, after studying at Rome, acquired great reputation in Paris. Died, 1816.

ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE, JEAN MARIE, a French statesman, was born at Lyons, in 1729, and held the office of inspector-general of manufactures after the commencement of the Revolution. He espoused the popular cause, and becoming closely connected with the Girondist party, he was made minister of the interior in 1792. The downfall of his party, in 1793, exposed him to proscription, but he found a secret asylum at Rouen. On hearing, however, of the condemnation and death of his wife, he deliberately stabbed himself, Nov. 15, 1793.

ROLAND, MANON JEAN PHILIPON, wife of the preceding, born at Paris, in 1754, was remarkable for her beauty, and received an excellent education. After her marriage, in 1779, Madame Roland took part in the studies and tasks of her husband, and the revolution found in her a ready convert to its principles. On the appointment of her husband to the ministry, she participated in his official duties, writing and preparing many papers, and taking a share in the political councils of the Girondist leaders. She was arrested on the fall of the party, and, when condemned to death, conducted herself with great firmness, exclaiming, at the time of her execution, "Oh Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" Her death took place Nov. 8, 1793. She wrote "An Appeal to Impartial Posterity," and "Miscellaneous Works," 3 vols.

ROLANDINO, an old Italian historian, was born at Padua, in 1200, and died in 1276.

ROLLE, HENRY, an eminent lawyer and judge, was born at Heanton, in Devonshire, in 1589, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford; after which he became a student of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1640 he was made a serjeant-at-law; and in 1648 he accepted the office of chief justice of the court of King's Bench. He wrote "Reports," 2 vols. folio; and "An Abridgment of Cases and Resolutions of the Law," which was published by Sir Matthew Hale.

ROLLE, DENNIS, a native of Devonshire, who traced his descent from Rollo, first duke of Normandy. In 1766 he purchased a whole district in Florida, whither he proceeded with a thousand persons to people his new possessions; but through the unhealthiness of the climate, and the desertion of those who escaped disease, he soon found himself without colonists and without money; so that, in order to revisit England, he was compelled to work his passage back in an American vessel. He was then satisfied to live on his paternal estate; had a seat in the House of Commons, and filled the office of sheriff of the county. He de-

voted much of his time to the improvement of the condition of the lower classes. Died, 1797.

ROLLI, PAUL ANTONIO, an Italian poet, born at Todi, in 1667. He came to England, and was employed in teaching some of the children of George II.; and died at Rome, in 1767. He published a collection of poems; also editions of several Italian authors; was the editor of Marchetti's "Lucretius;" and the translator of Milton's Paradise Lost into Italian verse.

ROLLIN, CHARLES, an eminent historian, born at Paris, in 1661. He was intended for business, but his talents obtained the notice of a learned Benedictine, by which he was enabled to gratify his inclination for learning. After going through a course of theology at the Sorbonne, he received the tonsure, and was twice chosen rector of the university of Paris. When elected a third time, he was deprived of his situation by the intrigues of the Jesuits; but he employed his leisure in composing his excellent work "On the Manner of Studying and Teaching the Belles Lettres," 4 vols. This was followed by his "Ancient History;" and nine volumes of the "Roman History." Died, 1741.

ROLLO, the conqueror of Normandy, was a Norwegian duke, banished from his country on account of his piracies by Harold Harfager, who conquered Norway in 870. He first retired with his fleet among the islands of the Hebrides, whither the flower of the Norwegian nobility had fled for refuge when Harold had become master of the kingdom. He was there received with open arms, by those warriors, who, eager for conquest and revenge, waited only for a chief to lead them on. Taking advantage of their sentiments at such a crisis, he pretended to have had a supernatural dream, which promised him a glorious fortune in France. This served at least to support the ardour of his followers; but the weakness of the French government, and the confusion in which it was involved, were still more persuasive reasons. Having therefore sailed up the Seine to Rouen, he immediately took the capital of that province, then called Neustria, the sovereignty of which Charles the Simple was obliged to give up to Rollo and his Normans, to purchase a peace. Soon after, Rollo was persuaded to embrace Christianity, and was baptized by the archbishop of Rouen, in the cathedral.

ROMAINE, WILLIAM, a popular Calvinistic divine, was born in 1714, at Hartlepool, in Durham; and was educated at Hertford and Christchurch colleges, Oxford. In 1748 he obtained the lectureship of St. Botolph, Bishopgate; the year following he was chosen lecturer of St. Dunstan in the West; and in 1750 he was appointed assistant morning preacher at St. George's, Haover-square. Soon after this he was elected Gresham professor of astronomy, which situation he soon resigned. He obtained such popularity by his opposition to the bill for the naturalization of the Jews, that his publications on that subject were printed by the corporation of London. In 1764 he was elected to the

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living of St. Anne, Blackfriars, where, as well as at St. Dunstan's, he continued to officiate till his death, in 1795. Among his works are, "Discourses on the Law and Gospel;" "The Life of Faith;" "The Walk of Faith;" and the "Triumph of Faith."

ROMANA, DON PETER CARO Y SUREDA, marquis DE LA, a Spanish general, was born at Majorca, in 1761. He distinguished himself in the campaigns against the French, on the Pyrenean frontier, from 1793 to 1795; and commanded the auxiliary Spanish corps of 14,000 men, which was sent to the north of Germany by Napoleon; but when Spain rose against her oppressor, La Romana, aided by an English squadron, succeeded in embarking his troops from the island of Funen, and leading them home in safety. During 1809 and 1810, he displayed great talents both as a general and a statesman; and his death, in 1811, was a real loss to his country.

ROMANZOFF, PETER ALEXANDROVITCH, count, a Russian general and field-marshal, was born about 1730, and having entered into the army when very young, his courage and abilities soon procured him promotion. He succeeded prince A. Galitzin, as commander-in-chief against the Turks, in 1770, and obtained many advantages over the enemy in that and the following years, previously to the treaty which he compelled the grand vizier to sign, in his camp at Kainardji, in 1774. He soon afterwards set out for his government of the Ukraine. He was again placed at the head of an army against the Turks, in the war which began in 1787; but being thwarted by Potemkin, he retired in disgust. Died, 1795.

ROMANZOFF, MICHAEL PAUL, count, son of the preceding, entered early on his diplomatic career, by accompanying his sovereign, in 1808, to the conference at Erfurt. He also executed other missions to the satisfaction of Alexander, who, after his rupture with France, appointed him minister at St. Petersburg. Having obtained leave to retire after the emperor's return, Romanzoff begged permission to devote the pension which had been settled upon him, as also the valuable presents made him during his diplomacy, for the use of the Russians who had been wounded in the previous campaign. He also employed his wealth in erecting churches, schools, and other patriotic establishments; and was at the expense of constructing and fitting out the ship in which young Kotzebue made his voyage of discovery. The sculptor Canova, a short time before his death, sent him as a present, a colossal statue representing the Goddess of Peace holding the olive branch, and leaning against a pillar, on which is engraved, "Peace of Abo, in 1743: Peace of Rudschuck Kainradji, in 1774: Peace of Fredricksham, in 1809:" these treaties having been severally signed by himself, his father, and his grandfather.

ROME DE L'ISLE, JOHN BAPTIST LOUIS, a French mineralogist, was born at Gral, in 1736; went to the East Indies as secretary to a company of artillery and engineers, and was made prisoner at Pondicherry; next visited China; and returned to France in 1764. He afterwards studied na-

tural history, and gave lectures on mineralogy; wrote works on crystallography, metrology, &c., and died in 1790.

ROMILLY, SIR SAMUEL, a celebrated English advocate, and M.P. for Westminster, (descended from a Protestant family, who left France after the edict of Nantes), was born in London, in 1737, and placed in the office of a solicitor, which he quitted to study for the bar. Called in 1783, for some years his practice was chiefly confined to draughts in equity; but he gradually rose to distinction in the court of chancery, and ultimately took the lead, being equally distinguished by profound information, and forcible eloquence. His general politics agreeing with those of the Whigs, he was, during the short administration of Mr. Fox in 1806, appointed to the office of solicitor-general, and knighted. He was particularly distinguished by the eloquence with which he pleaded the necessity of a revision of the criminal code; on which subject he also composed a very able pamphlet, entitled "Observations on the Criminal Law of England." His knowledge of the law, his great talents, and his known integrity, rendered him the highest authority of his time. This good and useful man was, by the death of his beloved wife, afflicted with a brain fever, and, during a paroxysm, he put an end to his valuable life, Nov. 1813.

ROMNEY, GEORGE, an excellent painter, was born at Dalton, in Lancashire, in 1734. Having served his time to an artist named Steele, whom he soon surpassed, he came to London with a picture of the "Death of General Wolfe," which obtained the second prize in the exhibition, and sold for a considerable sum. After visiting Italy he returned to London, where he obtained great reputation. Died, 1802.

ROMULUS, the founder of Rome, and brother of Remus, was the son of Rhea Sylvia, daughter of Numitor, king of Alba. He died B.C. 715.

RONSARD, PETER DE, a French elegiac and epigrammatic poet, of a noble family. Born, 1524; died, 1595.

ROOKE, LAURENCE, an eminent geometer and astronomer, born at Deptford, in Kent, in 1763; became astronomical professor of Gresham college; and was one of the original members of the Royal Society. Died, 1662.

ROOKE, SIR GEORGE, a gallant British admiral, was a native of Kent, and born in 1650. He destroyed the French and Spanish fleets in Vigo bay, in 1702, and captured several men of war and galleons; he also bore a part in the reduction of Gibraltar, in 1704. Admiral Rooke was not less distinguished for disinterestedness, than for skill and intrepidity. He died in 1709, declaring, in allusion to the contracted fortune he left behind him, that, "though small, it was honestly acquired, and had never cost a sailor a tear, or the nation a farthing."

ROSA, SALVATOR, a celebrated painter, poet, and musician, was born at Naples, in 1615. After studying under Francauzani, he became a disciple of Ribera, with whom he went to Rome. But his taste was formed more from the study of nature among the

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wilds of the Apennines, than from the lessons of other artists; and he delighted in delineating scenes of gloomy grandeur and magnificence. He also wrote plays, and performed parts in them; besides which he composed many cantatas. He was liberally patronized by the grand duke of Florence while residing in that city; the Maffei family also proved great friends to him, and it was at their seat, that he wrote his celebrated satires. On his return to Rome, he executed many pictures for churches; but his principal merit lay in the representation of the wild scenery of nature, storms, &c. Died, 1673.

ROSAMOND, usually called Fair Rosamond, was the daughter of Walter de Clifford, baron of Hereford, and the favourite mistress of Henry II. She had two sons by Henry; William, called Long-sword, and Jeffery, who became archbishop of York.

ROSCIUS, QUINTUS, a Roman actor, born at Lanuvium, was so celebrated for his powers of representation, that his name has ever since been the characteristic distinction of performers of pre-eminent merit. Died, a.c. 61.

ROSCOE, WILLIAM, an eminent biographer and miscellaneous writer, whose life affords a memorable instance of what may be effected by the persevering efforts of unassisted genius, in acquiring a taste for the arts and sciences, with an extensive knowledge of ancient and modern literature. His parents, who were in an humble sphere, gave him the mere rudiments of a common education; and even of this young Roscoe neglected to avail himself. But he early began to think for himself; and his habits of mental application soon gave evidence of that genius which afterwards shone forth with so much splendour. Placed very early in a lawyer's office, he found leisure, without neglecting any of the duties of a clerk, to make himself master of the Latin language, so as to translate the classics, and also to study other ancient languages; and he then went through the same course with the modern languages, reading the best authors in each. At the age of sixteen, he published "Mount Pleasant," a poem that was well received. On the expiration of his clerkship, he entered into partnership with Mr. Aspinall, an attorney of considerable practice. But while he strictly attended to his professional duties, he did not lose sight of literature and the arts. Painting and statuary were objects of his regard; and in 1773, he read, at the society in Liverpool, an ode on those subjects; he also occasionally lectured there. When the projected abolition of the slave-trade became a subject of public discussion, he warmly interested himself in its success; and his "Scriptural Refutation of a pamphlet on the Licitness of the Slave Trade," and his "Wrongs of Africa," appeared in 1788. His ardent love of liberty induced him to hail the commencement of the French revolution, as an era of promised happiness to the human race; and under the influence of such feelings he composed his two songs, "O'er the vine-covered hills and gay regions of France," and "Millions be free," which were, for a time, highly

popular both in France and England. In 1795, he brought out that great work on which his fame chiefly rests, entitled "The Life of Lorenzo de Medici," 2 vols. 4to.; soon after which he retired from the practice of an attorney, and entered himself as a student at Gray's Inn, with a view to the bar. During this period he had leisure for other studies; in 1798 he published "The Muse," a poem, from the Italian; and in 1805 appeared his second great work, "The Life and Pontificate of Leo X., the Son of Lorenzo de Medici," 4 vols. 4to. He also subsequently wrote several political pamphlets, and scientific treatises. Mr. Roscoe being attached to the Whig party, they supported him as a candidate to represent Liverpool, and after a severe contest with general Telford, in 1806, he was returned. His senatorial career, however, was brief, for after the dissolution of parliament in 1807, he retired from the representation. Some time previous to this, he had become a banker at Liverpool; but the house to which he belonged ultimately failed, and his private property was wrecked; his valuable library, prints, drawings, &c. producing about \$8000. Mr. Roscoe had long been considered as the head of the literary and scientific circles of his native town; and much of his time was spent in promoting the objects of its many noble public institutions. He died June 30, 1831.

ROSCOE, HENRY, youngest son of the preceding, was born in 1800; studied the law, and was called to the bar in 1826. Like his father, he united with his professional studies an extensive acquaintance with polite literature, and was an accomplished writer. Independent of many "Digests" of different branches of the law, he was the author of "Lives of eminent British Lawyers," in Lardner's Cyclopaedia; a Life of his father, 2 vols.; and the editor of "North's Lives." Died, 1836.

ROSE, GEORGE, a statesman and political writer, was born at Brechin, in Scotland, in 1744. He was a purser in the navy, but through the interest of the earl of Marchmont he was afterwards made keeper of the records in the exchequer. Here his talents for business were soon discovered, and he was appointed to superintend the publication of the Domesday Book, and to complete the Journals of the Lords. From this period his advancement was rapid; and when Mr. Pitt (whose friendship and full confidence he possessed) returned to power, Mr. Rose was made president of the board of trade, and treasurer of the navy. On the death of that minister he lost these situations; but when the administration, formed by lord Grenville, retired, he resumed his former station, and continued in it till his death, which happened at Cuffnell, his seat in Hampshire, in 1818. He published "A brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenues, Commerce, and Navigation, of Great Britain;" "Considerations on the Debt due by the Civil List;" "Observations respecting the Public Expenditure, and the Influence of the Crown," &c.

ROSENMULLER, JOHN GEORGE, a celebrated German theologian, was professor of theology at Erlangen and Leipzig, and

NO WONDER WE LOVE DISGUISED FLATTERY, WHEN WE LOVE IT EVEN WHEN IT IS KNOWN.

THAT MIND WHICH WILL NOT BE CONTENTED WITH ITS CONDITION, IS ITS OWN TORTUREMENT.

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distinguished himself as a preacher, and by his activity in the cause of education. Born, 1730; died, 1815.—His son, ERNEST FREDERIC CHARLES, a distinguished Orientalist, was born at Leipsic, in 1768; in which university he became professor of Arabic, &c., and rendered important services to Oriental literature by various learned works.—Another son, JOHN CHRISTIAN, celebrated as an anatomist, was born at Hessberg, in 1771; became professor of anatomy and surgery at Leipsic; and died in 1820. He was the author of "Anatomico-Surgical Delineations;" a "Manual of Anatomy," &c.

ROSIN, JOHN, or ROSINUS, an antiquary, was born at Eisenach, in 1551, and died of the plague in 1626. He wrote "Antiquitatum Romanorum," a work of considerable value.

ROSS, or ROUSE, JOHN, called the antiquary of Warwick, of which town he was a native, studied at Balliol college, Oxford, and afterwards became canon of Osney. After travelling over the greater part of the kingdom to collect information respecting historical events, he settled at Guy's Cliffe, in Warwickshire, where he died, in 1491. He wrote a work on the "Antiquities of Warwick;" and the "History of our Kings;" and left a MS. on the "History of the Earls of Warwick," which is in the Bodleian library.

ROSS, ALEXANDER, a native of Aberdeen, was master of the grammar school at Southampton, and chaplain to Charles I. His works are very numerous; the most known of which is, a "View of all Religions." He was also the author of a curious performance, called "Virgilius Evangelizans," which is a cento on the life of Christ, taken wholly from Virgil. He died in 1654.

ROSS, ALEXANDER, a Scotch poet, born in Aberdeenshire, in 1699. He was educated at the Mareschal college, Aberdeen, and spent his life in discharging the duties of a parish schoolmaster at Lochlee, in Angusshire. It was not till he was nearly seventy years of age that he first appeared as an author, when he published "Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess," a poem which in the north of Scotland is nearly as popular as the writings of Ramsay and Burns. He was also the author of some favourite songs; and died in 1784.

ROSS, DAVID, a theatrical performer, at Drury-lane, cotemporary with Garrick. He was educated at Westminster school; and having the advantages of a good figure and a classical education, he acquired reputation both as a tragic and a comic actor. Died, 1790.

ROSS, JOHN, a learned prelate, was born in Herefordshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of D.D. In 1746 he published a pamphlet in defence of Dr. Middleton against the criticisms of Mr. Markland; and in 1749, an edition of "Cicero's Epistolæ ad Familiæres," 2 vols. 8vo. He was presented to the vicarage of Frome, in Somersetshire; and, in 1778, advanced to the bishopric of Exeter. Died, 1792.

ROSSLYN, ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, earl of, an eminent lawyer and statesman,

was born in Scotland, in 1733. He received his education at Edinburgh, and was called to the bar in 1757. His application was indefatigable, and in 1763 he obtained a silk gown as king's counsel. Not long afterwards he was returned to parliament for Richmond. He joined Mr. Grenville in opposition to the administration, and distinguished himself by his eloquence and political firmness. In 1771 he was appointed solicitor-general; in 1778, attorney-general; and in 1780, chief justice of the Common Pleas, with the title of lord Loughborough. He adhered to the party of Mr. Fox when Mr. Pitt first came into power; but joined the administration, with many others, under the alarm produced by the French revolution in 1793, when he succeeded lord Thurlow as chancellor, which office he held till 1801, when he retired with the title of earl of Rosslyn; and died in 1805. In legal affairs, he was able, plausible, subtle, and eloquent; in his political capacity, a steady partisan, highly serviceable to the cause he espoused. His lordship wrote a pamphlet, entitled, "Observations on the State of the English Prisons, and the Means of improving them."

ROSSLYN, JAMES ST. CLAIR ERSKINE, earl of, eldest son of lieutenant-general Sir Henry Erskine, and nephew of the preceding, succeeded his father as a baronet in 1763; and commenced his military career in 1778, as cornet in the 1st horse-guards. In 1782 he served on the staff in Ireland, as aid-de-camp to the lord lieutenant, and was subsequently appointed assistant-adjudant-general in that country. In 1783 he obtained a majority in the 8th light dragoons; and in 1792 the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 12th light dragoons. He served with that regiment at Toulon in 1793, and afterwards as adjutant-general to the forces in the Mediterranean, under Sir David Dundas and Sir Charles Stuart. In 1795 he obtained the rank of colonel, being appointed aide-de-camp to the King. He was employed as brigadier-general and adjutant-general to the British army in Portugal, from Nov. 1796, to the end of 1797. In 1798 he was appointed major-general, and was present at the reduction of Minorca. In 1805 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and placed on the staff in Ireland; in 1806 he was again appointed to serve in Portugal; was at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807; and in 1809 in the Zealand expedition. In 1810 his lordship received the colonelcy of the 9th lancers; and in June, 1814, he was appointed general. Sir James Erskine was a member of the House of Commons for twenty-three years before his accession to the peerage in 1805. In 1829 he was appointed keeper of the privy seal, and sworn a member of the privy council; and in December, 1834, he was lord president of the council in Sir Robert Peel's brief administration. The earl of Rosslyn was one of the most intimate friends of the duke of Wellington, and a firm upholder of conservative principles. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by his son, lord Loughborough.

ROSTOPSCHIN, FEODOR, count, a Russian statesman and military officer, was born in 1760; entered the army as a lieutenant in the imperial guards; received high pro-

FEAR TO HAZARD THAT FOR THE GAIN OF MOMENTARY PLEASURE, WHICH BRING ONCE LOST, CAN NEVER BE RECOVERED.

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motion from the emperor Paul, but was dismissed in disgrace; and subsequently, under Alexander, became governor of Moscow. He exercised an important influence over the campaign of 1812, and is charged by the French with having caused the conflagration of Moscow, which is the general opinion even in Russia, although Rostopschin has positively denied it. It is certain, however, that he took measures for the destruction of the magazines in that city; and should it be proved that his emissaries set fire to the ancient capital of Russia at his express commands, desperate as the measure may appear, it ever ought to be regarded as the act of a patriot, rather than that of an incendiary; inasmuch as it deprived the French invaders of a resting-place, and was the death-blow to Napoleon's boundless ambition. In 1814 count Rostopschin accompanied the emperor Alexander to the congress of Vienna; afterwards spent several years in France; and died at Moscow in 1826.

ROTGANS, LUKE, an eminent Dutch poet, was born in 1645, at Amsterdam, and died in 1710. He wrote the "Life of William III., king of England," an epic poem in eight books; and several other less important pieces.

ROTHERAM, JOHN, an English physician; author of a "Philosophical Enquiry into the Nature and Properties of Water." Died, 1787.

ROTHERAM, JOHN, a clergyman of the established church, was born in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He became a curate in Yorkshire, where he wrote a valuable treatise on the "Doctrine of Justification by Faith," for which the university conferred on him the degree of M.A.; and the bishop of Durham gave him the living of Houghton-le-Spring, where he died, in 1788. He also wrote: "An Apology for the Athanasian Creed;" "Sketch of the grand Argument for Christianity;" "Essay on the Soul and Body;" &c.

ROTHSCHILD, NATHAN MAYER, the greatest millionaire of the age, was one of five brothers, who, by their wealth, connexions, and financial skill, have for years exercised a great control over the monied, commercial, and political interests of Europe. Mayer Anselm, their father, and the founder of the house of Rothschild, was born at Frankfurt. Though educated for the priesthood, he turned his attention to commerce; became eminent as a banker, and being trusted with the most important affairs by the landgrave of Hesse during the dominion of Napoleon in Germany, he executed his trusts so faithfully and successfully, that his house ranked among the most celebrated on the continent. Mayer Anselm died in 1812, leaving for inheritance to his sons the example of his life and wise counsels, an immense fortune, and unbounded credit; and they, by combining their operations, and always acting in concert, formed among themselves an invincible phalanx, whose power at one time was sufficient to influence the councils of a mighty empire, and to regulate its financial operations. Their names and real-

dences were as follow: ANSELM, at Frankfurt; SOLOMON, at Berlin and Vienna; NATHAN MAYER, at London; CHARLES, at Naples; and JAMES, at Paris. N. M. Rothschild, whose life we are recording, came to England in 1800, where he acted as agent for his father in the purchase of Manchester goods for the continent. Shortly afterwards, through the agency of his father, for the elector of Hesse Cassel and other German princes, he had large sums placed at his disposal, which he employed with such extraordinary judgment, that his means went on at a rapid rate of accumulation. Besides the essential co-operation of his brothers, he had agencies in almost every city in the world, with hosts of minor dependent capitalists who participated in his loans, who placed implicit confidence in the family, and were ready at all times to embark with them in any operation that was proposed. Nothing, therefore, was too great or extended for him. His great success in loan operations made it a matter almost of rivalry with all those states who wanted to borrow money, to obtain his co-operation; and yet he continued literally to steer clear of all the bad bargains which were made during the zenith of his career as a banker and financial merchant. His transactions in bullion and foreign exchanges were also on an immense scale, and not less lucrative, perhaps, than his foreign loans; in short, as they were not subject to the reverses which his loan contracts necessarily at times were, they might even be the most important branch of the whole concern. Mr. Rothschild had gone to Frankfurt, to be present at the marriage of his eldest son, Lionel, with one of his cousins, a daughter of baron Anselm, when he was taken ill, and speedily died. His corpse was conveyed to London, and deposited in the burial-ground belonging to the German synagogue in Duke's-place, on the 8th of August, 1836; the funeral procession, consisting of thirty-six mourning, and forty private carriages, containing, besides the family and the most intimate friends of the deceased, many of the foreign ambassadors and English nobility, with the lord mayor, aldermen, &c., of London. As Mr. Rothschild's will furnished no statement of the amount of his property, upon that point public curiosity must remain ungratified; but there was an annuity of 20,000*l.*, clear of all incumbrance, secured to his widow, a lady whose talents in calculations and accounts had long been notorious, and who, as a true helpmate to her husband, in every sense, can scarcely be equalled. The sum of 100,000*l.* to each of his sons and daughters, is also specified, besides sundry legacies. He bequeathed nothing to public charities, servants, or dependants; entrusting the whole of this arrangement to the discretion of Mrs. Rothschild, in whom he placed the most unbounded confidence, and described as having been, in the strictest sense, a participator in all his joys and sorrows, from the first hour of their union.

ROTROU, JOHN DE, a French dramatic poet, was born in 1609, at Dreux; and died in 1650. He was the author of thirty-seven plays, many of which were highly popular; but he willingly bore public testimony to the

HE THAT SEEKETH AFTER A SWARM OF FRIENDS, IS IN DANGER OF FALLING INTO A WARP'S NEST OF ENEMIES.

HE IS WELL GUIDED AND DEPENDENT, WHO IS LIGHTED BY THE LAMP OF TRUTH, AND HAS HONOUR FOR HIS DUCKLING.

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superior merit of his rival Corneille. Being at Paris when a pestilential disorder broke out at Dreux, he hastened to afford relief to his fellow-citizens; but, three days after his arrival, in 1650, he died, the victim of his benevolent exertions.

ROUBILLIAC, LOUIS FRANCIS, an eminent sculptor, was a native of Lyons, but came to England in the reign of George I., and was employed on several great works; among which are, the monument of the duke of Argyle, in Westminster abbey; the statue of Handel, at Vauxhall; that of Sir Isaac Newton, at Trinity college, Cambridge; and many other statues and monuments in various parts of the kingdom. He long stood at the head of his profession, and had also a talent for poetry. Died, 1732.

ROUCHER, JOHN ANTHONY, a French poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Montpellier, in 1745, and obtained from Turgot a place in the revenue department. When the revolution took place, he opposed the excesses of the more violent politicians; and for his moderation suffered by the guillotine in 1794. His principal work is "Les Mois," a poem, in 2 vols.

ROUELLE, WILLIAM FRANCIS, one of the earliest of the modern chemists in France, was born at Caen, in 1703. Having devoted great attention to chemical science, botany, and pharmacy, he settled at Paris as an apothecary, and afterwards became professor of chemistry at the royal botanic garden. He also held the office of inspector-general of pharmacy at the Hotel Dieu; and was a popular lecturer. Died, 1770.—His brother, **HILARY MARINUS**, who was a clever experimental philosopher, assisted him in his lectures, and succeeded him as professor at the royal garden. Born, 1718; died, 1779.

ROUS, FRANCIS, an English republican writer, was born at Hailton, in Cornwall, in 1579; educated at Oxford; and became a member of parliament in the reign of Charles I., when he was distinguished by his zeal for the establishment of a commonwealth, on the plan of the Hebrew republic. He was afterwards the tool of Cromwell, whom he compared to Moses, and, in consequence, was made one of his lords. He was also appointed provost of Eton, where he died, in 1659.

ROUSSEAU, JACQUES, a French painter, born at Paris, in 1630. He studied in Italy, where he acquired great skill in his art; and, returning to France, was employed by Louis XIV. He afterwards came to England, and painted many excellent pictures. Died, 1694.

ROUSSEAU, JOHN BAPTIST, a distinguished lyric poet, was born at Paris, in 1669. His father, though a shoemaker, gave him a liberal education, and at an early period he displayed a decided taste for poetry. In 1688 he became page to the French minister at the court of Denmark; after which he was secretary to marshal Tallard, in his embassy to England. In 1701 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions; but in 1712 he was banished from France, on the charge of writing some grossly libellous verses, which, during the remainder of his life, and even in his last

moments, he solemnly declared were forgeries, devised for his ruin. He then went to Switzerland, and afterwards to Vienna, under the patronage of prince Eugene. Some of his odes and epigrams are excellent, but among the latter are many which are unfit for perusal from their obscurity.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN JACQUES, one of the most eloquent writers and singular characters of the age, was the son of a watchmaker at Geneva, where he was born, in 1712. Like most of the citizens of that place, his father had a taste for literature: this he communicated to his son, whose love of marvellous adventure he not only encouraged by reading romances with him in his childhood, but he fostered the growth of those free principles which are the natural characteristics of a zealous republican. Rousseau neglected his school education; and, in his celebrated "Confessions," he represents himself, in his childhood, as of a warm and sensual temperament, and replete with mental and corporeal sensibility. He was first placed with an attorney, who soon dismissed him for negligence; he was then apprenticed to an engraver, from whom he ran away before he was sixteen, and wandered about for some time in Savoy, where he was saved from starving by a priest, and placed in a monastery. It was not long, however, before he found means to escape from this restraint; and a new scene awaited him. The noted Madame de Warens, a recent convert to the Catholic church, who had left her husband at Lausanne, for the pious work of proselytism, and who contrived to unite devotional feelings with amorous propensities, took him under her especial protection, caused him to be instructed in science and music, and continued to live with him, at intervals, on terms of more intimacy than delicacy, for about eight years. At length, being superseded by another gallant, he left his once agreeable benefactress; but was so fortunate as to obtain the place of secretary to the French ambassador at Venice, in 1742. But it was not till 1750 that he manifested his splendid literary talents. In that year he gained the prize offered by the academy of Dijon, on the question—"Whether the revival of learning has contributed to the improvement of morals?"—taking the negative side of the question, it is said, at the suggestion of Diderot. From this period his pen became fertile and popular. He soon after brought out his "Devin du Village," a comic opera, of which he had himself composed the music. This piece was received with general favour, and the author was almost worshipped by the French; but the appearance of his celebrated "Letter on French Music" (1753), in which he pointed out its defects, excited a general storm. Singers and connoisseurs, who could not wield the pen, contributed to spread calumnies, pasquinades, and caricatures against the author, who retired to Geneva. By his change of religion he had lost the rights of a citizen. He now again embraced Protestantism, and was formally reinstated in the privileges of a free citizen of Geneva. From Geneva, Rousseau went to Chamberry, where he wrote his essay, "Sur l'Inegalité parmi les

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Honours," which excited still more sensation than his prize essay. In 1760 he published "Julie, ou la Nouvelle Héloïse," a romance, of the most seductive description. His next work, entitled "Du Contrat Social," struck at the foundation of all governments, and therefore was prohibited, both in France and Switzerland. This treatise was followed, in 1762, by "Emilie, ou de l'Éducation;" which being of an immoral tendency, the book was anathematized by the archbishop of Paris, and ordered to be burnt by the parliament of Paris, and the authorities of Geneva. Obligated to flee from France and Switzerland, the author took shelter in the principality of Neuchâtel, where he published his "Lettre to the Archbishop of Paris," and "Lettres de la Montagne," a remonstrance against the proceedings of the Genevese republic, the citizenship of which he renounced. Thenceforth his existence was passed in frequent changes of place, to escape real or fancied persecution, and in suspecting all his friends of insulting and conspiring against him. This was particularly the case with Hume, the historian, who secured for him a hospitable asylum in England, but whose friendship he solemnly renounced, and returned to France, where he died suddenly, in 1778. Rousseau was the author of many works besides those we have noticed, all of them marking his peculiar warmth and energy of style, and vigour of thinking. That he exercised a great influence over the theoretical opinions of the age, at the period of the French Revolution, if he did not greatly accelerate it, there can be little doubt; and that his writings have been highly injurious to society, there can be still less.

ROUSSET DE MISSY, JEAN, a political and miscellaneous writer, was born at Laon, in Picardy, in 1686; but quitting his country in consequence of being persecuted for his religion, he went and resided in the Netherlands. He was the proprietor and editor of "The Historical and Political Mercury;" and wrote and compiled many works, among which are, a "History of the Campaigns of Prince Eugene, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Prince of Orange," and an "Historical Account of the Grand Revolution in the United Provinces." Died, 1762.

ROWE, NICHOLAS, a poet and dramatist, whose father was a serjeant-at-law, was born in 1673, at Little Berkford, in Bedfordshire; was educated at Westminster school; and was intended for the bar; but on the death of his father he gave up all thoughts of the profession, and devoted himself to the cultivation of literature. His first tragedy, which he published when he was twenty-four, was "The Ambitious Stepmother," and its success gave him encouragement to proceed. It was followed by "Tamerlane;" "The Fair Penitent;" "Ulysses;" "The Royal Convert;" "Jane Shore;" "Lady Jane Grey;" and a comedy called "The Biter." He also wrote miscellaneous "Poems," and the "Life of Shakspeare;" but his principal performance is a translation of "Lucan's Pharsalia." On the accession of George I. he was made poet-laureate, and he also obtained some government situations, the

emoluments of which, with his paternal fortune, enabled him to live in a style of great respectability. He died in 1718, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

ROWE, ELIZABETH, a lady distinguished for her piety and learning, was the daughter of a dissenting minister named Singer, and was born at Ichester, in 1674. She was married to Mr. Rowe, a young gentleman of considerable literary attainments, who died of a consumption a few years after; upon which event she retired to Frome, where she resided for the remainder of her life, with the exception of occasional visits to the countess of Hertford, and a few other friends of rank and talent, who highly valued her society. Her principal works are, "Friendship in Death;" "Letters, Moral and Entertaining, in Prose and Verse;" "The History of Joseph," a poem; and "Devout Exercises of the Heart." Died, 1737.

ROWE, THOMAS, a nonconformist divine, was born at North Petherwin, in Devonshire, and died about 1698. He wrote a pious book called "the Christian's Work."

ROWLANDS, HENRY, a Welsh divine and antiquary, was a native of Anglesey, of which island he published an elaborate account, entitled "Mona Restaurata." Died, 1722.

ROWLANDSON, THOMAS, an artist celebrated for his skill in caricature, was born in London, in 1756. He studied drawing at Paris; and, on his return, availed himself of the advantages which an attendance at the Royal Academy afforded him; rose to some degree of eminence in his profession; and died in 1827. Among his works are the plates to "Dr. Syntax;" "The Dance of Life;" and "The Dance of Death."

ROWLEY, WILLIAM, a dramatic writer in the reign of queen Elizabeth.—There was also a SAMUEL ROWLEY of the same period, who wrote two historical plays.

ROWLEY, WILLIAM, an eminent physician, born in London, in 1743. After having served abroad as a surgeon in the army, and made professional visits to Cuba and the Leeward Islands, he settled in London, where he obtained considerable reputation as a practitioner; though he somewhat marred his fame by his endeavours to oppose vaccine inoculation. He wrote "Schola Medicinæ universalis nova," and several tracts on medical subjects. Died, 1806.

ROWNING, JOHN, a mathematician and divine, who was fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and rector of Anderbury, in Lincolnshire. He was the author of a "Compendious System of Natural Philosophy," 2 vols. Died, 1771, aged 72.

ROXBURGH, WILLIAM, a physician and botanist, was born at Craigie, in Ayrshire, in 1739. He received his education at Edinburgh; served his time to a surgeon; went to India; and was appointed keeper of the botanical garden at Calcutta, where he formed an intimacy with Sir William Jones, and became a member of the Asiatic Society. Dr. Roxburgh made several important discoveries, particularly in the colouring matter of the lacca insect, and the cul-

A MAN MUST BE A FOOL INDEED, IF I THINK HIM ONE AT THE TIME HE IS APPLAUDING ME.

THOUGH INDECENCY CAN NEVER BE MISTAKEN FOR WIT, IT IS TOO OFTEN SUBSTITUTED FOR IT.

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tivation of hemp in Bengal; for which he received three gold medals from the Society of Arts. His principal work is, "The Plants of the Coasts of Coromandel," 2 vols. 4to. He died at Edinburgh in 1815.

ROY, JULIAN LE, a celebrated clock and watch-maker, was born at Tours, in 1686. When very young, he showed a decided partiality for mechanical pursuits, and acquired the reputation of being a first-rate horologist. Died, 1759.—His son, PETER LE ROY, was watch-maker to the king, and died in 1785. He published "Memoires pour les Horlogers de Paris;" "Etrennes Chronometriques," &c.—JULIAN DAVID, another son, became a member of the National Institute, and attached himself to architecture. He wrote "On the Ruins of the finest Monuments of Greece;" "On the Construction of Christian Temples," &c.

ROY, PETER CHARLES, a French satirist and dramatic poet, was born at Paris, in 1683. His principal pieces adapted for theatrical representation, are the operas of "Callirhoe," and "Semiramis;" the ballets of "The Elements," and "The Senses;" and the comedy of "The Captives," imitated from Plautus. His Satires against the members of the French Academy, prevented his gaining admission into that assembly; and he died in 1764.

ROZEE, Mademoiselle, an ingenious artist, was born at Leyden, in 1632. She neither used oil nor water colours in her pictures, but silk floss on the ground, disposed according to the different degrees of the bright and dark tints, which she applied with great judgment and taste. In this manner she executed historical subjects, landscapes, and portraits. Died, 1682.

ROZIER, FRANCIS, a botanist and agricultural writer, was born at Lyons, in 1734. He was an ecclesiastic, and obtained a priory; but devoted himself almost wholly to botany and natural history. He conducted the "Journal de Physique et Histoire Naturelle;" and was the author of a "Course of Agriculture;" "Elementary Demonstrations of Botany," &c. He was killed during the siege of Lyons, in 1793.

RUBENS, PETER PAUL, the most distinguished painter of the Flemish school, was born at Antwerp, in 1577. He received an excellent education; and after studying in his own country, he went to Italy, where he greatly improved himself after the works of the best masters, but chiefly Titian. While in Italy, he was employed by the duke of Mantua, not only as an artist, but on an embassy to Madrid. In 1620 he was employed by the princess Mary de' Medici to adorn the gallery of the Luxembourg with a series of paintings, illustrative of the principal scenes of her life. While thus engaged, he became known to the duke of Buckingham, who purchased his museum for ten thousand pounds. He was afterwards employed by the Infanta Isabella, and the king of Spain in some important negotiations, which he executed with such credit as to be appointed secretary of the privy council. On going to England with a commission from the king of Spain, he obtained the favour of Charles I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

While here he painted the Apotheosis of James I., and the picture of Charles I. as St. George; for which he was knighted, and received a chain of gold. He died at Antwerp, in 1640. Rubens, beyond all comparison, was the most rapid of the great masters; and, according to Sir Joshua Reynolds, he was the greatest master of the mechanical part of his art that ever existed.

RUBENS, ALBERT, son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp, in 1614. He succeeded his father as secretary to the council, and was greatly esteemed by the archduke Leopold, governor of the Low Countries. Died, 1657. He wrote "De Re Vestiaria Veterum;" "Regum et Imperatorum Romanum Numismata;" "De Vita Flavii Manlii Theodori," &c.

RUBINI, PETER, a physician, was born at Parma, in 1760. Having completed his studies at the university of his native city, he visited Paris, Edinburgh, &c., and was on his return made clinical professor at Parma. In 1816 the archduchess Maria Louisa appointed him her consulting physician and architect. He wrote several treatises on fever, &c.; and died in 1819.

RUCCELLAI, BERNARD, an Italian statesman and historian, born at Florence, in 1442. Having married the sister of Lorenzo de' Medici, he was promoted to the office of gonfalonier of justice, and employed on several important diplomatic missions. After the death of Lorenzo, he protected the members of the new Platonic Academy, for whose use he erected a palace, with gardens, embellished with noble monuments of ancient and modern art. Died, 1514.—His son JOHN, born in 1475, was sent ambassador to Venice in 1505; and in 1512 he took an active part in the measures which led to the restoration of the Medici family. He was afterwards papal nuncio in France, apostolical protonotary, and governor of the castle of St. Angelo. Died, 1525.

RUDBECK, OLAUS, father and son, were both eminent Swedish physicians and natural philosophers. The elder, who died in 1702, wrote an able work, entitled "Exercitatio Anatomica;" he was also the author of a whimsical, but learned work, on the locality of Paradise, which he places in Sweden; and assigns that country as the common parent of the German, English, Danish, and even Greek and Latin nations. The son is known chiefly as the author of a work on the natural history of the Bible. Died, 1740.

RUDDIMAN, THOMAS, a distinguished grammarian and critic, was born in 1674, at Boydellie, in Banffshire; was educated at King's college, Aberdeen; became assistant keeper of the advocates' library at Edinburgh; set up a printing-office, in conjunction with his brother; was one of the founders of the earliest literary society in Scotland, in 1718; and died in 1757. His "Rudiments of the Latin Tongue," long used as an elementary book in schools, is the most popular of his productions; but he wrote other grammatical works, and was the editor of the works of George Buchanan, in Latin. He also established the "Caledonian Mercury."

RUDOLPHUS I., elected emperor of

THERE IS NOTHING WHICH MAKES SO GREAT A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN USE AND ABUSE, AS THAT EVERY FOOL THINKS HIMSELF JUSTIFIED IN CRITICISING PERSONS.

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Germany in 1273, founded the patrimonial power of his descendants, by whom the Austrian states are now ruled. He died in 1291, aged 73.

RUE, CHARLES DE LA, a French poet and popular preacher, was born at Paris, in 1643, and died in 1725. He was the author of several tragedies, both French and Latin; and edited the works of Virgil for the celebrated Delphin classics.

RUDING, ROBERT, an English divine, born at Leicester, in 1751; became fellow of Merton college, Oxford; was presented to the living of Morden, in Surrey; and soon after was elected a fellow of the society of antiquaries, to whose Archaeologia he was a contributor. He published "Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies," in 4 vols. 4to. Died, 1820.

RUFFHEAD, OWEN, a miscellaneous writer, was born in London, about 1723; entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar; published an edition of the statutes; and conducted a periodical paper, called the "Contest." He was also the author of the "Life of Pope," &c. Died, 1769.

RUFFI, ANTHONY DE, a French lawyer and historian, was born at Marseilles, in 1607; became a counsellor of state; and died in 1680. He wrote "A History of Marseilles," also a "History of the Courts of Provence;" and "The Life of Gaspard de Simiane."—His son, LOUIS ANTHONY, continued his father's "History of Marseilles;" and published some further historical illustrations connected therewith. Died, 1734.

RUFINUS, by some called TORANIUS, a priest of Aquileia, in the fourth century. He became so attached to St. Jerome, that he accompanied him to the East; but being persecuted by the Arians under Valens, he was banished into Palestine, where he founded a monastery on Mount Olivet, and employed himself in translating Greek authors into Latin. His version of Origen gave such offence to his old acquaintance, Jerome, that he wrote bitterly against him, and Rufinus was cited to Rome by pope Anastasius, who condemned his translation; upon which he retired to Sicily, where he died, about 410. The works of "Josephus;" the "Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius;" and the writings of "Gregory Nazianzen" and "St. Basil," were also translated by Rufinus.

RUFUS, a physician of Ephesus, flourished in the reign of Trajan. He discovered the origin of the nerves of the brain, and made observations on the crystalline lens of the eye. He also wrote treatises on the diseases of the urinary organs, &c.; and was esteemed by Galen to have been one of the ablest physicians who had preceded him.

RUGENDAS, GEORGE PHILIP, a celebrated battle-painter, born at Augsburg, in 1666. Such was his zeal for the advancement of his art, that during the siege of Augsburg he freely exposed himself amidst the fire and carnage, that he might be able to sketch the scenes around him. Died, 1742.

RUGGLE, GEORGE, a dramatic satirist,

born at Lavenham, in Suffolk, in 1575. He was a fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, and author of the famous Latin comedy, called "Ignoramus," performed in that university before James I. in 1614.

RUHS, FREDERICK, a German historian, born in Swedish Pomerania, in 1700; studied at Göttingen; was made professor at Griefswald; wrote a "History of Sweden," 4 vols.; afterwards became a professor of history at Berlin; and died at Leghorn, in 1820.

RUINART, THIERRY, a French theological writer, was born at Rheims, in 1657. He became a Benedictine, and was the associate of Mabillon, in his literary labours. He also printed an edition of the works of Gregory of Tours; a volume on the Martyrs of the first four centuries; and other books on Ecclesiastical History. He died in 1707.

RULHIÈRE, CLAUDIUS CARLOMAN DE, a French historian, was born in 1735, at Bondi, near Paris. After having been in the army, and attained the rank of aid-de-camp to marshal Richelieu, then governor of Guienne, he went with the minister plenipotentiary, Breteuil, to St. Petersburg, as his secretary and confidential friend, and there witnessed the dethronement of Peter III. and the elevation of Catharine II., of which, on his return to France, he published an account. He was also employed by the government to write a "History of the Anarchy in Poland," 4 vols. Died, 1791.

RUMFORD, Count, so called from the title conferred on him by the elector of Bavaria, but whose real name was BENJAMIN THOMPSON, was born in Woburn, New England, in 1752. He acquired, when young, a knowledge of natural philosophy, and employed himself as a teacher, till he was raised to independence by an advantageous marriage, when he became a major in the militia of his native province; and when the war took place between Great Britain and her colonies, his local knowledge enabled him to render services of importance to the English commanders. He went to England, and, as the reward of his services, obtained a situation in the foreign office, under lord George Germaine. Towards the close of the war, he was sent to New York, where he raised a regiment of dragoons, of which he was appointed colonel, and, returning to England in 1784, received the honour of knighthood. He was for some time one of the under-secretaries of state. Soon after, he went to the continent, and, through the recommendation of the prince of Deux-Ponts (afterwards king of Bavaria), entered into the service of the reigning elector-palatine and duke of Bavaria, when he effected many important and useful reforms in both the civil and military departments of the state. As the reward of his services, he received various orders of knighthood, was made a lieutenant-general, and created count Rumford. He left Bavaria in 1790, and returned to England, where he employed himself in making experiments on the nature and application of heat, and on other subjects of economical and philosophical research.

HASTY SPEECHES DEBET ANGER, WRATH GREEDILY SEIZETH AFTER REVENGE, AND REVENGE IS NEVER SATISFIED.

A MAN SHOULD HAVE AMBITION KNOWN TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN LIFE, BUT NOT SO MUCH AS TO BE IMBROILED WITH HIS STATION.

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He likewise suggested the plan, and assisted in the foundation of the Royal Institution, which led to other establishments of a similar description. In 1802, he removed to Paris, in the neighbourhood of which he took up his residence; married the widow of the celebrated Lavoisier; and died in 1814.

RUMPH, GEORGE EVERARD, a botanist, was born at Hanau, in 1637. He took his doctor's degree in physic, after which he went as consul and senior merchant to Amboyna, where he made valuable botanical collections, the results of which were published by Burman, in 1751, under the title of "*Herbarium Amboinense*."

RUNCIMAN, ALEXANDER, a Scotch painter, was the son of an architect, and born at Edinburgh, in 1736. After serving his time to a portrait painter, he went to Rome with his brother John, a most promising artist, who died in Italy. Alexander continued his studies with diligence, and on his return home was employed by Sir James Clerk, to decorate his house with scenes from Ossian. His best pictures are, an "*Ascension*," in the episcopal chapel at Edinburgh; his "*Lear*;" "*Andromeda*;" and "*Agrippina*." Died, 1785.

RUNNINGTON, CHARLES, serjeant-at-law, was born in Hertfordshire, in 1751; and in 1768 he was placed with a special pleader, who employed him on a digest of the law of England. In 1778 he was called to the bar; in 1787 he was made serjeant-at-law; and in 1815, appointed commissioner for the relief of insolvent debtors, which office he resigned in 1819. He published "*Hale's History of the Common Law*," 2 vols.; "*Gilbert's Law of Ejectments*;" and "*Ruffhead's Statutes at Large*," 4 vols. 4to. Died, 1821.

RUPERT, or ROBERT OF BAVARIA, prince, the third son of Frederic, king of Bohemia, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I., was born in 1619, and received a military education. He commanded the cavalry of Charles I. during the civil war, and on various occasions manifested the most daring valour; but his impetuosity and imprudence more than counterbalanced the effects of his bravery; and, at length, having surrendered Bristol to general Fairfax, by whom it was besieged, the king dismissed him from his service. The prince, however, was more successful as a naval commander, particularly after the Restoration, in the great Dutch war; on the conclusion of which he led a retired life, occupied wholly in scientific pursuits. He invented a composition, called "*prince's metal*;" improved the strength of gunpowder; found out a method of fusing black lead; and discovered the art of engraving in mezzotint. He was an active member of the board of trade; and to his influence is ascribed the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, of which he was governor. Died, 1682.

RUSH, BENJAMIN, a celebrated American physician, was born in 1745, at Bristol, in Pennsylvania; was educated at Princeton college; took his degree at Edinburgh, in 1768; was chosen a member of congress or Pennsylvania, in 1776; was appointed

professor of medicine and clinical practice at the university; and died in 1813. During the devastation caused by the yellow fever in 1793, Dr. Rush highly distinguished himself; and his history of that epidemic is a work of great value. He also wrote "*Medical Inquiries and Observations*;" and "*Essays, Literary, Moral, and Philosophical*."

RUSHWORTH, JOHN, an historian, was born in Northumberland, in 1607; studied at Oxford; and became a barrister. In 1640 he was appointed assistant-clerk of the House of Commons; was much employed in negotiations during the civil wars; and after the Restoration he became secretary to the lord-keeper Bridgeman. His "*Historical Collections*," in 6 vols., is a laborious and highly useful compilation.

RUSSEL, WILLIAM, fifth earl, and first duke, of Bedford, was born in 1614; received his education at Magdalen college, Oxford; was a member of the long parliament in 1640, and commanded the reserve of horse at the battle of Edge-hill; but in 1643 he joined the royal standard, and fought with great bravery at the battle of Newbury. He was not, however, in favour with the royal party, and he retired to private life till the Restoration, when he assisted at the coronation, and was elected a knight of the garter. He also attended the coronation of William and Mary, who, in 1689, exalted him to the rank of marquis of Tavistock and duke of Bedford. Died, 1700.

RUSSEL, WILLIAM, lord, third son of the preceding, was a distinguished supporter of constitutional liberty, and was born about 1641. In 1679, when Charles II. found it necessary to ingratiate himself with the Whigs, lord Russel was appointed one of the members of the privy council. He soon, however, found that his party was not in the king's confidence, and the recall of the duke of York, without their concurrence, induced him to resign. Although his temper was mild and moderate, his fear of a Catholic succession induced him to take decisive steps in the promotion of the exclusion of the duke of York. In June, 1680, he went publicly to Westminster-hall, and, at the court of King's Bench, presented the duke as a recusant; and, on the November following, carried up the exclusion bill to the House of Lords, at the head of two hundred members of parliament. The king dissolved the parliament, evidently resolved to govern thenceforward without one; and arbitrary principles were openly avowed by the partisans of the court. Alarmed at the state of things, many of the Whig leaders favoured strong expedients, in the way of counteraction, and a plan of insurrection was formed for a simultaneous rising in England and Scotland. Among these leaders, including the dukes of Monmouth and Argyll, the lords Russel, Essex, and Howard, Algernon Sidney, and Hampden, different views prevailed; but lord Russel looked only to the exclusion of the duke of York. He was, however, accused of having engaged in "*the Rye-house Plot*," which had for its object the assassination of the king on his

SELF-INSPECTION AND SELF-INTERROGATION, RIGIDLY UNDERTAKEN, WILL RARELY FAIL TO RAISE A SUPERSTRUCTURE OF MORAL WORSHIP.

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return from Newmarket; and on this pretext he was committed to the Tower, tried, condemned, and executed in July, 1683, being then in the 42d year of his age. After the Revolution, the proceedings against him were annulled.

RUSSEL, lady RACHEL, wife of the preceding, was daughter of the earl of Southampton, and the widow of lord Vaughan. In 1667 she was married to lord William Russel; and the affectionate zeal with which she assisted him when in trouble, and the magnanimity of her behaviour after his death, have excited for her a general feeling of respect and sympathy. Being refused counsel upon his trial, and allowed only an amanuensis, she stood forth in that capacity, and took down the notes. She survived his lordship forty years, which period she occupied in the exercise of pious and social duties. Her "Letters," which do equal credit to her understanding and her heart, have been often reprinted. Died, 1723.

RUSSEL, EDWARD, earl of Orford, a British admiral, was born in 1631. He became gentleman of the bed-chamber to James, duke of York; but on the execution of his cousin, lord William Russel, he retired from court, and was an active promoter of the Revolution. He gained the celebrated battle of La Hogue, in 1692; commanded subsequently in the Mediterranean; was first lord of the admiralty; and died in 1727.

RUSSEL, WILLIAM, an historical writer, was born in the county of Middlesex, in 1746. He was brought up as a printer, which business he for a time followed, and then became an author by profession. His works are, "A History of America," 2 vols. 4to.; "A History of Modern Europe," 4 vols. 8vo.; and "A History of Ancient Europe," which was completed in 3 vols. by Dr. Coote, the work being unfinished at his death, in 1793.

RUSSELL, Sir HENRY, bart., a privy-councillor, and formerly chief-justice in Bengal, was born in 1751; called to the bar in 1763, and soon afterwards appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of Calcutta; knighted in 1797, and made chief-justice of Bengal; created a baronet in 1812; and retired from the Indian service, with a pension of 2000*l.* per annum, in 1815. Died, 1836.

RUST, GEORGE, a learned prelate, was born at Cambridge. He became fellow of Christ's college; but, at the Restoration, he went over to Ireland, and was preferred to the deanery of Connor, and the rectory of Magge. He was afterwards made bishop of Dromore, where he died in 1670.

RUTHERFORD, DANIEL, a natural philosopher and physician, was born at Edinburgh, in 1749; studied in that university; succeeded Dr. John Hope as professor of botany and keeper of the botanic garden, in 1766; and died in 1819. Dr. Rutherford was the discoverer of nitrogen, and was the first who represented oxygen gas (then called vital air) as the necessary constituent of all acids.

RUTHERFORTH, THOMAS, an English divine, was born at Papworth Everard, in

Cambridgeshire, in 1712; was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; where, in 1745, he was appointed professor of divinity; and died, rector of Barley, in Hertfordshire, with the archdeaconry of Essex, in 1771. His most important works are, "A System of Natural Philosophy," 2 vols.; "An Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue;" "A Discourse on Miracles;" "Institutes of Natural Law," 2 vols.; and "Sermons."

RUTHVEN, EDWARD SOUTHWELL, the friend and fellow-member of Mr. O'Connell for Dublin in the parliament of 1835; whose return, after undergoing a scrutiny of a committee, unusually protracted and expensive, was declared to be illegal, and Messrs. Hamilton and West seated in their stead. Mr. Ruthven, however, did not live to hear the verdict, the labours of the committee not being brought to a close till six weeks after his decease. Died, 1836.

RUYSCH, FREDERIC, an eminent anatomist, was born in 1639, at the Hague, and died in 1731. His anatomical works, which contain many new discoveries, have been printed in 4 vols. 4to.—His son HENRY published "Theatrum Animalium," 2 vols. folio.

RUYSCH, RACHEL, one of the most celebrated painters of fruit and flower pieces, was born at Amsterdam, in 1664, and died in 1750. Her pictures are distinguished for truth and splendour of colouring, united with great finish.

RUYSDAAL, JACON, a celebrated Dutch painter, was born at Haarlem, in 1638. He stood unrivalled in the representation of woods, groves, and pieces of water, particularly cataracts; and died in 1661.

RUYTER, MICHAEL ADRIAN, a gallant Dutch admiral, was born in 1607, at Flushing. He entered the naval service when he was only eleven years old, and by dint of bravery and skill, rose to the summit of his profession. On many occasions he nobly distinguished himself when engaged against the English, especially in the terrible battle fought in February, 1653, near the mouth of the Channel, when Blake commanded the English, and Van Tromp and Ruyter the Dutch. In the reign of Charles II., Ruyter gained an advantage over prince Rupert and Monk; but, two months afterwards, another battle was fought, in which the Dutch were defeated. The following year, however, he avenged himself, by riding triumphantly in the Thames, and destroying several English men of war at Sheerness. He died in the port of Syracuse, in consequence of a wound received a few days before, when engaging with the French fleet off Messina.

RYDER, Sir DOUBLET, an eminent English lawyer, was descended from an ancient Yorkshire family, and born in 1691. He held the office of attorney-general from 1736 to 1754; was made lord chief justice; and died in 1756.

RYDER, the Honourable and Right Rev. HENRY, D.D., bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, was the youngest son of the late earl of Harrowby, and born in 1777. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated; and was, in 1801, pre-

THOSE WHO MOODY AT SACRED THINGS HAVE NEVER HALF EXAMINED THE SUBJECT—THEIR CONDUCT IS THE MERE CANT OF INFIDELITY.

THAT CHARACTER IS BUILT UPON A FAIR AND HOLLOW BASIS, WHICH SPRINGS NOT FROM PRINCIPLE, BUT THE FEAR OF CENSURE.

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sented by the king to the rectory of Luttherworth. In 1812 he was appointed to the deanery of Wells; in 1815 he was consecrated bishop of Gloucester; and in 1824 translated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry. Dr. Ryder was a prelate of great and consistent piety, but not distinguished as a writer. Died, 1836.

RYLAND, WILLIAM WYNN, an engraver, was born in London, in 1732. He attained great excellence in his art; but his end was truly melancholy, for, in order to extricate himself from some embarrassments, he, in 1782, committed a forgery on the East India Company, and was tried and executed the year following.

RYLAND, JOHN, a dissenting minister, who kept an academy, and officiated many years to a Baptist congregation at Northampton. Mr. Ryland published "The Christian Student and Pastor;" "Elements of Mechanics;" "The Preceptor;" and several tracts and sermons. He died at Enfield in 1792.

RYMER, THOMAS, a critic and antiquary, was a native of Yorkshire; studied at Cambridge and at Gray's Inn; and, succeeding Shadwell, in 1692, as royal historiographer, employed the opportunities afforded him by his office, to make a valuable collection of public treatises, which he began to publish in 1704, under the title of "Fœdera, Conventiones, et cujuscunque Generis Acta publica, Inter Reges Angliæ, et alios Prin-

cipes," 15 vols., folio, five more being added by Robert Sanderson. He also wrote some poetical pieces; and left an unpublished collection relating to English history, in 58 volumes, now in the British Museum. Died, 1713.

RYSBRACH, JOHN MICHAEL, an eminent statuary, was born at Antwerp, in 1694. He came to England early in life, and derived considerable reputation and profit from the exercise of his art. Westminster abbey, and other cathedral churches contain specimens of his abilities; among which should be noticed the monuments of Sir Isaac Newton and the duke of Marlborough. Died, 1770.

RZEWSKY, or RZEWIESKY, WENIGLAUS, a Polish nobleman, born in 1705. After travelling through the principal countries of Europe, he filled various high offices, among which was that of grand general of the crown, to which he was appointed on the invasion of Poland by the Tartars, in 1739. Having opposed the election of Stanislaus Poniatowski to the throne, he gave great offence to the empress, and was subjected to six years imprisonment in Russia. As he possessed an extensive acquaintance with natural philosophy, and indulged his taste for literature, music, &c., he employed himself during his confinement in these pursuits. He translated the Odes of Horace, and was the author of some poems, dramas, and other works. Died, 1779.

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SAA DE MIRANDA, FRANCISCO, a Portuguese poet of some celebrity. He wrote two comedies, besides a number of pastorals, sonnets, &c. Born, 1495; died, 1538.

SAA, EMANUEL DE, a Portuguese Jesuit, who was employed by Pius V. on a new edition of the Bible. Born 1630; died, 1696.

SAAD EDDIN MOHAMMED BEN HASSAN, a Turkish historian of great eminence, and preceptor of sultan Amurath III. He was well known under the name of Khodja Effendi, and became appointed to the office of mufti to the sultan, which he held till his death in 1600.

SAADIAS-GAON, a learned Jewish rabbi, was born at Pothim, in Egypt, 692. He presided over the academy at Sora, near Babylon; from which, for a short time only, he was deposed for denying the doctrine of the metempsychosis. He wrote many works; and died in 942.

SAAS, JOHN, a learned French ecclesiastic, and writer on bibliography, was born at Rouen in 1703. He was very zealous in defence of the privileges of his church; and died in 1774.

SAAVEDRA FAXARDO, DIEGO DE, a Spanish writer and diplomatist, was born at Algezares, in Murcia, in 1584. He became secretary to the embassy at Rome;

and afterwards was appointed sole agent for Spain at the papal court. He also assisted at some diets in Switzerland, and enjoyed for his reward, the collar of St. Jago, a canonry of the church, and a seat in the council-board for the Indies. He died in 1648.

SABAS, the head of the sect of the Mes-salians, in the third century, whose doctrine enforced a strict adherence to every part of the Scriptures; and who, literally interpreting the divine instruction, "Labour not for the meat that perisheth," refused to engage in any employment.

SABATAI SEVA, a Jewish impostor of Smyrna, who, in 1666, arrogated to himself the character of the Messiah. He obtained such belief, and so numerous were his adherents, that the jealousy of the Turkish government caused him to be seized and sent a prisoner to Constantinople. He here saved his life at the expense of his religion, and turned Mahometan. This pretender was the last of the false Messiahs.

SABATIER, ANTOINE, or SABATIER DE CASTRES, was born at Castres, in 1742. He was a very celebrated French writer, and was early connected with Helvetius and the philosophical party of the literati; but he soon left these, and shewed his opposition

THE SOURCE OF TRUE RELIGION, AND THE BEST ANTIDOTE TO ENTUSIASM, IS THAT OUR FAITH BE FOUNDED ON CONVICTION.

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to them in his work, "*Les Trois siècles de la Littérature Française*," &c., which procured him many enemies, but brought him into notice. He next advocated religion and morality, but his practices being so discreditable, he emigrated at the Revolution. (On the restoration of the king he obtained but a comparatively small income, and continued his satire on the court and clergy, till sickness reduced him to find alleviation in the house of the Charitable Sisters at Paris, where he died in 1817. Among his numerous works are, "*Les Siècles Français, ou Dictionnaire Mythologique, Heroïque, Politique, Littéraire, et Géographique de l'Antiquité Française*," 9 vols., and "*Les Caprices de la Fortune*," &c.

SABATIER, or SABATHIER, PIERRE, a learned Benedictine, born at Poitiers, in 1692. His great work was an edition of all the ancient Latin versions of the Bible, 3 vols. folio. Died, 1742.

SABATIER, RAPHAEL BIEHVENU, a celebrated surgeon of Paris, where he was born in 1722, and died in 1811. He wrote many clever works on medicine and surgery.

SABBATINI, ANDREA, or **ANDREA DEL SACERNO**, the first painter of the Neapolitan school, was born about 1480. He studied under Raphael, and imitated his manner with great success. He died at Naples, in 1545.—**LORENZO**, called also **Lorenzo di Bologna**, was another admired artist of the sixteenth century, and his pictures are frequently mistaken for those of Andrea. He died at Rome, in 1577.

SABBATINI P. LUD. ANT., known as **Sabbatini of Padua**, was a distinguished professor of music, and writer also on that science. Died, 1806.

SABELLICUS, MARCUS ANTONIUS COCCUS, an Italian historian and critic, was born in the Roma Campagna, in 1436. He became professor of eloquence, at Udino, and subsequently at Venice, where he obtained a pension for writing the History of the Republic. He died in 1506. His other works, moral, philosophical, and historical, have been printed in 4 vols. folio.

SABELLIUS, a heretic, born at Ptolemais, in Libya, in the third century, was a disciple of Noetus of Smyrna. He advanced the doctrine of Unity in the Deity, declaring the Son and the Holy Ghost to be mere qualities. These tenets obtained many proselytes, and met with great success till the opposition of St. Denys caused them to be formally condemned.

SABINE, JOSEPH, F.R.S., honorary secretary of the horticultural society, treasurer and vice president of the zoological society, &c., was born in 1770; and was originally intended for the bar. In 1808 he was appointed inspector-general of taxes, which office he held for twenty-six years; and when it was abolished, in 1835, government allowed him a compensation pension of 350*l.* per annum; seven of his colleagues having retired, eighteen years before, on 400*l.* Mr. Sabine was a highly talented man; and for many years previous to his death, which occurred in January, 1837, his time was almost wholly engrossed in managing the affairs of the scientific institutions of which he was a functionary.

SABINUS, GEORGE, in German "*Schallers*," a modern Latin poet, was born in Brandenburg, in 1506. He studied at Wittenberg, when but fifteen years old, under Melancthon, whose eldest daughter he ultimately married. He became professor of the belles lettres at Frankfort-on-the-Oder; and afterwards rector of the new university of Königsberg. His great reputation made him known to the emperor Charles V., who ennobled him, and employed him on several embassies. Died, 1580.

SACCHETTI, FRANCIS, an Italian novelist, was born at Florence about 1335. His talent and connections caused him to fill several offices in the republic. Died, 1410.

SACCHI, ANDREA, an eminent painter of Rome, where he was born in 1594. He studied under Albano; and, assisted by the patronage of pope Urban VIII. his talent raised him to great eminence. The churches and palaces of Rome contain many specimens of his skill and genius. Died, 1664.

SACCHINI, FRANCIS, a Jesuit and writer, was born at Perugia, in 1570; and died at Rome, in 1625.

SACCHINI, ANTONIO MARIA GASPARD, a celebrated Italian composer, was born at Naples, in 1733. He studied under Durante, and, after being employed in Rome, Venice, and several other cities of Italy with great eclat, he went to London, where he composed several operas. Meeting some opposition there, he left for Paris, where he reached the height of his fame, and obtained a pension from the queen. He died in 1768, leaving upwards of eighty dramatic pieces.

SACHEVERELL, HENRY, an English divine, was educated at Oxford, where, in 1708, he obtained the degree of D.D. In 1705 he was appointed preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark; during which period he preached two famous sermons, the objects of which were to create alarm for the safety of the church, and to excite hostility against the dissenters. Being impeached in the House of Commons, he was sentenced to be suspended from preaching for three years. This persecution, however, established the fortune of Sacheverell, who was collated to a living near Shrewsbury; and, the same month that his suspension terminated, was appointed to the valuable rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn. His abilities, however, were poor and contemptible. Died, 1724.

SACHS, JOHN, or **HANS SACHS**, was one of the celebrated early German poets, termed master-singers. His father was a tailor in Nuremberg, where he was born, in 1494. He himself began life as a shoemaker, but becoming a pupil of Nunnbeck, a master-singer, he added that of poetry to the other craft. By indefatigable application to the ancient German and Italian bards, he became very eminent as a writer; so much so, indeed, as to be reckoned the inventor of tragedy and comedy among the Germans. He died in 1578.

SACKVILLE, GEORGE, Viscount, a soldier and statesman, was the third son of the first duke of Dorset, and was born in 1716. He was educated at Westminster, and afterwards at Trinity college, Dublin,

THE CHIEF SOURCE OF RELIGIOUS UNBELIEF, IS GENERALLY TO BE FOUND IN A PREVIOUS MORAL CORRUPTION OF THE MIND.

WE FOLLOW THE DICTATES OF THE MOST EXALTED PHILOSOPHY, WHEN WE COMMIT OURSELVES TO THE GUIDANCE OF GOD.

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when his father was lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Entering the army, he distinguished himself at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy; and in 1758 he was made a lieutenant-general; but the year following he fell into disgrace for his conduct at the battle of Minden, where he commanded under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, whose orders to advance with his troops during the engagement he disobeyed. His behaviour being, at home, attributed to cowardice, he was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. Under the administration of lord Bute, however, he was restored to favour, and in 1775 he was appointed colonial secretary of state, which he held during the American war. On quitting office, in 1782, he was created viscount. On succeeding to the estates of lady Germaine, for a long time he went under that name. He died in 1785; and, from his talent, and the bias of his opinions, the "Letters of Junius" have been attributed to his pen.

SADE, JAMES FRANCIS PAUL ALPHONSO DE, a native of France, was born in 1705. After becoming vicar-general of the archbishops of Toulouse and Narbonne, he was employed on a mission from Languedoc to the court at Paris; and in 1744 he was nominated abbot of Ebreuil, in Auvergne. After the lapse of eight years, he retired to Saumane, where he devoted himself to study and to literary pursuits; and died in 1778.

SADE, DONATIAN ALPHONSO FRANCIS, count de, nephew of the above, was born in Paris, in 1740. He was educated at the college of Louis le Grand, and then entered the army. He was one of the most abandoned and profligate of the French nobility. At length, however, his friends terminated his infamous career, by procuring his confinement in the madhouse at Charenton, where he died, in 1814. He had great talent, but wrote only the most licentious novels.

SADEEL, ANTHONY, a learned French Huguenot and theological writer, was born of a noble family, in the Maçonnais, in 1534. At an early age he preached the reformed persuasion; for which, however, he was imprisoned, but obtained his release through the interposition of his royal patron. Henri Quatre made him his chaplain, and he attended that monarch in some of his campaigns; but, on the reconciliation of Henri to the church of Rome, he retired to Geneva, where he was chosen pastor and Hebrew professor. He died in 1591; and his works were printed the following year.

SADELER, JOHN, a distinguished engraver, was born at Brussels, in 1556. He executed many masterly works, and was honoured by the patronage of the elector of Bavaria. Died, 1600.—**RAPHAEL**, brother and pupil of the above, was born in 1553. He worked in conjunction with his relative, and executed upwards of five hundred religious engravings.—**GILES**, who was the nephew and pupil of the above brothers, excelled both of them in correctness and taste.

SADI, SHERIF MOLEHEDDIN, one of the most celebrated poets of Persia, was born at Shiraz, in 1175; and died in the 19th year of his age. He studied at Bagdad, and pursued a religious course of life under the direction of the famous Sophi Abd al Kadir Ghilani, whom he accompanied on a pilgrimage to Mecca. He fought against the infidels, and carried his arms into India and Asia Minor. Being, however, taken prisoner by the Turks, he was put to work on the fortifications of Tripoli; but was redeemed by a merchant of Aleppo, who gave him his daughter in marriage, with a dowry. Towards the close of his life he built a hermitage near the walls of Shiraz, where he passed his time in exercises of piety; and his tomb, on the spot where he had lived, was long visited by the admirers of his genius and devotion. He wrote "Gulistun, or the Garden of Roses," and other works.

SADLER, JOHN, a political writer, was born in Shropshire, in 1615. He was educated at Cambridge, and was a favourite of Oliver Cromwell's. He published a work, entitled, "Rights of the Kingdom, or Customs of our Ancestors." Died, 1674.

SADLER, or SADLIER, SIR RALPH, an English statesman, was born in 1567, at Hackney, in Middlesex. In early life he enjoyed the patronage of Cromwell, earl of Essex, who introduced him to Henry VIII., in consequence of which he was employed in many political affairs, and had a share in the dissolution of the monasteries, partaking also of the spoil. He was sent on some embassies to Scotland; and at the battle of Musselburgh, in that kingdom, Sir Ralph greatly distinguished himself, and was made a knight banneret in reward of his services. At the accession of Elizabeth he was again sent to Scotland; and when the unfortunate Mary came to England, she was committed to his care. He died in 1567. A collection of his "Letters and Negotiations" was published in 1809, in 2 vols. 4to., with a memoir, written by Sir Walter Scott.

SADLER, WILLIAM WINDHAM, a well-known aeronaut and chemist. He was in the establishment of the first gas-company in Liverpool, where he also erected accommodations for warm, medicated, and vapour baths. During this period, however, he practised aeronautics, and made thirty aerial voyages, in one of which he crossed the Irish Channel from Dublin to Wales. In the last attempt from Blackburn, in Lancashire, Sept. 30, 1824, while descending, the car of his balloon struck against a chimney, and violently precipitated him to the earth and caused his death, aged 28.

SADLER, MICHAEL THOMAS, F.R.S., was born at Snelston, in Derbyshire, in 1780; and it may be truly said of him that he was a scholar, an orator, a gentleman, and a philanthropist. He had, however, chiefly devoted himself to mercantile pursuits at Leeds, in connection with a brother, until 1829, when he was invited by the electors of Newark-upon-Trent to become a candidate for the representation of that borough in parliament, and for which he was ultimately returned, in opposition to Mr. Ser-

A MAN'S GOOD CHARACTER IS INVALUABLE: IT USUALLY PROCURES HIM THE HONOURS, AND RARELY THE JEALOUSIES OF FAME.

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jeant Wylde. At the general election (1830) he was again returned for Newark; and, in the ensuing year, for Aldborough, Yorkshire. His political opinions were generally more conscientious than popular, and he never failed, if not persuasively, yet honestly and fearlessly, to express them. His chief object in parliament appeared to be nothing less than conferring the largest portion of substantial benefits upon the great mass of the poor, for the agricultural portion of whom he sought to obtain parliamentary aid, to provide them with allotments of ground, &c.; while for Ireland, in the distresses of which he felt a deep sympathy, he eloquently urged the justice and necessity of a well-regulated system of poor laws. To spare the sacrifice of life among the children employed in the manufactories was another of his great objects; and on each he wrote as forcibly and clearly as he had spoken. To his perseverance the amelioration of the condition of these poor children is owing; since, although his benevolent intentions were frustrated in the first instance, by the too powerful opposition of those whose cupidity rendered them deaf to any appeal against their pecuniary interests, yet his impressive eloquence had so thoroughly aroused the public to a sense of the evil, that, in the ensuing session of parliament, the late opponents of the measure were compelled to carry a similar bill to that which had been proposed by himself. His parliamentary exertions, and the intense anxiety they occasioned, are said to have been the primary cause of his death, which occurred in July, 1835, while he was in Ireland. Mr. Sadler's two principal works were, "Ireland, its Evils, and their Remedies," and his "Law of Population," in which the Malthusian doctrines were impugned and refuted.

SADOC, a learned Jewish doctor, in the third century B.C. He was the disciple of Antigonus Sochæus, president of the Sanhedrim. Joining Balthusæ, a fellow-disciple, he denied the resurrection, and from him and his name originated the sect of Sadducees. His followers disclaimed also the existence of angels and the doctrine of predestination. They believed there to be no distinct principle like the soul, and, in consequence, opposed the idea of a future state of rewards and punishments.

SADOLET, JAMES, a learned cardinal, was born at Modena, in 1477. His father was a professor of jurisprudence at Ferrara, where he received his education, and attained great celebrity by his Latin poetry, rhetoric, and philosophy. He went to Rome, where, on the election of Leo X. to the pontificate, he was made one of his secretaries; and soon after bishop of Carpentras. He suffered much from the vicissitudes of war, and was several times compelled to quit the city, leaving his palace, &c. to the plunder of the soldiery. Clement VII. restored him to his office; and the succeeding pontiff, Paul III., again recalled him to Rome, raised him to the purple, and employed him on many negotiations. Died, 1547.

SAEMUND, SIOFUSSON, a celebrated Icelandic priest, poet, legislator, and his-

torian in the 11th century. He had a share in forming the code of ecclesiastical laws; wrote a History of Norway; and was the compiler of that Scandinavian collection of poetry, termed "Edda," printed at Copenhagen, in 1787, 4to. He died in 1125, at the age of eighty.

SAGE, BALTHAZAR GEORGE, an eminent natural philosopher, was born at Paris, in 1740. Mineralogy and chemistry were his favourite pursuits, and the study of them he much promoted. Died, 1824.

ST. ANGE, ANGE FRANÇOIS FARIAU DE, a French poet, born at Blois, in 1747; and died, a member of the Institute, in 1810. He translated the "Metamorphoses," with other poems of Ovid; and wrote "The School for Fathers," a comedy; a volume of "Fugitive Poetry," &c.

ST. BEUVE, JACQUES DE, a celebrated theologian, born at Paris, in 1613. He was famous for his controversies relative to the doctrines of grace and predestination, which agitated the French church in the middle of the 17th century. Died, 1677.

ST. CROIX, GUILLAUME EMANUEL JOSEPH, baron DE, a learned French writer, was born at Mornon, in 1746; studied at the Jesuit's college, Grenoble; obtained the rank of captain in the grenadiers, but quitted the army for literary pursuits; suffered greatly during the Revolution; and died in 1809. His principal works are, a "History of the Naval Power of England," 2 vols.; and a "Critical Examination of the Historians of Alexander the Great."

ST. FOIX, GERMAIN FRANÇOIS POUL-LAIN DE, a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Rennes, in Brittany, in 1703; became a captain in the army, and distinguished himself by his valour on many occasions. He afterwards devoted himself to literature, and published four volumes of "Comedies;" "Turkish Letters, written in the manner of Montesquieu;" "Historical Essays upon Paris," 7 vols., &c. Died, 1776.

ST. GERMAIN, CLAUDE LOUIS, count DE, a French soldier and statesman, was born in 1707, in Franche Comté; served with distinction in the army for many years; but having quarrelled with the duke de Broglie, he quitted it for the service of Denmark, where he was made a field-marshal. He subsequently accepted the situation of war-minister to Louis XVI., which he held two years; and died in 1778.

ST. JUST, ANTHONY, a political agent and associate of Robespierre, was born in 1768, and was educated for the legal profession. He voted for the death of Louis XVI.; materially assisted in the destruction of the Girondists; acted as a commissioner of the National Convention, to the army in Alsace, where he was distinguished for his severity; and, on his return to Paris, becoming involved in the ruin of Robespierre, was guillotined, in July, 1794. This demagogue, who was the author of several works, among which were some licentious poems, has often been confounded with Louis LEON ST. JUST, the writer of "Esprit de la Revolution, et de la Constitution de France."

TO-MORROW IS A FATAL WORD; IT COMES, IT GOES; WE PLEASE OURSELVES WITH THE SHADOW, WHILE WE LOSE THE REALITY.

THE GENIUS OF A HIGHLY-GIFTED MAN INSPIRES THE VULGAR WITH LESS ADMIRATION THAN THE THICK OF A CHARLATAN.

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ST. LAMBERT, CHARLES FRANCES DE, a member of the French Academy, and afterwards of the National Institute, was born at Nancy, in 1717. He entered the army, which he left at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and obtained an office in the court of Stanislaus of Poland; became a devoted adherent of Voltaire's, and a favoured admirer of Madame de Chatelet; again entered the army; and died in 1805. Among his works are, "The Seasons," a poem; "Oriental Tales;" and a philosophical work, in 3 vols., entitled "Catéchisme Universelle." He also contributed to the "Encyclopédie."

ST. MARC, CHARLES HUGH L'EFEBVRE DE, a French author, born at Paris, in 1698. His most important work is "A Chronological Abridgment of the History of Italy, from the Downfall of the Western Empire," 6 vols. 8vo.

ST. MARC, JEAN PAUL ANDRÉ DES RAISINS, marquis DE, a French lyric poet, author of "Adèle de Ponthieu," &c. Born, 1729; died, 1818.

ST. PALAYE, JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA CURNÉ DE, a learned and ingenious French writer, born at Auxerre, in 1697; died, 1781. He studied the manners and customs of ancient France with great diligence and success; and wrote "Mémoires sur l'ancienne Chevalerie," 3 vols., which have been translated into English. After his death, the abbé Millot published another work of his, entitled "L'Histoire des Troubadours," 3 vols.; and he left a voluminous collection of MSS.

ST. PIERRE, EUSTACE DE, a citizen of Calais, who signalized himself when that place was besieged by Edward III. king of England, in 1347.

ST. PIERRE, CHARLES IRÉNÉE CASTEL DE, a French publicist and miscellaneous writer, was born at St. Pierre, in Normandy, in 1658. He was brought up as an ecclesiastic; but was more distinguished as a politician and philanthropist. Cardinal Polignac took him to the conferences at Utrecht, where he formed a project for a diet to secure a perpetual peace; which cardinal Dubois called "the dream of a good man." He had the boldness to expose the errors of the government of Louis XIV., and to deny that monarch's right to the epithet of "Great," for which he was expelled the academy. His works form 18 vols. 12mo. Died, 1748.

ST. PRIEST, FRANCIS EMANUEL GUIGNARD, count de, a French statesman, born at Grenoble, in 1735. He first served in the army, and was afterwards engaged in diplomatic missions to Portugal, Constantinople, and the Hague; at which last place he was residing when the Revolution commenced. In 1789 he succeeded baron de Breteuil as minister of the royal household; but subsequent events drove him from France, and he remained in exile till after the restoration of the Bourbons. He was raised to the peerage in 1815; and died in 1821.

ST. REAL, CÉSAR VICHARD DE, an able French author, was born at Chamberri, in Savoy, where he died in 1692. He wrote "De l'Usage de l'Histoire;" "Conjuration

des Espagnols contre la République de Venise en 1618;" and several other treatises on morals, politics, and philosophy.

ST. SIMON, LOUIS DE ROUVROIT, duke of, was born in 1675. In 1721 he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Spain, to negotiate a marriage between the Infanta and Louis XV.; and died in 1757. His "Memoirs of the Reign of Louis XIV. and the Regency" containing a vast mass of anecdotal information, form 13 vols.

ST. SIMON, CLAUDIUS HENRY, count de, was born at Paris, in 1760. He was the founder of a politico-philosophical sect, whose leading dogma is, that industry is the definitive purpose of human society, and that those engaged in it constitute the superior class of society. He published a variety of works to give currency to his doctrines; among which are, an "Introduction to the Scientific Labours of the Nineteenth Century;" and "Political, Moral, and Philosophical Discussions." Died, 1825.

SALADIN, a famous sultan of Egypt, equally renowned as a warrior and legislator. He was born in 1137; raised himself from the station of an officer to that of a sovereign, and supported himself by his valour, and the influence of his amiable character, against the united efforts of the chief Christian potentates of Europe, who carried on the most unjust wars against him, under the false appellation of crusades. He obtained various successes over the Christians, but was defeated by Richard Cœur de Lion; and died in 1193.

SALARIO, ANDREW, a painter of Milan, and a disciple of Leonardo da Vinci. His pictures are valuable. He died at Florence in 1559.

SALE, GEORGE, an English writer, who was well versed in the oriental languages. His greatest work is an excellent translation of the Koran, to which he prefixed a curious Dissertation. Mr. Sale was also one of the principal authors of the "Ancient Universal History." Born, 1680; died, 1736.

SALICETI, CHRISTOPHER, a Corsican by birth, and a member of the French National Convention, who voted for the death of Louis XVI., and advocated the other violent measures of his brother revolutionists. When Buonaparte became first consul, he was at first proscribed, but afterwards restored to favour, and sent ambassador to Genoa. He was minister of police at Naples, when that country was under the rule of Joseph Buonaparte; and died in 1809.

SALISBURY, JOHN OF, a learned Augustine monk of the 12th century; author of "Polycraticon," &c. He was a friend of Thomas à Becket's, and is said to have been a witness to that prelate's murder. After that event he retired to France, and was made bishop of Chartres by the pope. Died, 1152.

SALISBURY, WILLIAM, a Welsh lawyer in the reign of Elizabeth, celebrated as the first translator of the Liturgy of the Church of England, into the Welsh Language. He died in 1570.

SALLO, DENIS DE, a French writer, born at Paris, in 1626. He was a counsellor of

HE THAT PUTS ON A CLEAN SHIRT ONLY ONCE IN A MONTH, MAY BE EXCUSED IF HE FORGETS TO BUTTON HIS WAISTCOAT.

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the parliament in that city, and is distinguished as the original conductor of the first literary journal established in Europe; the "Journal des Savans" being commenced by him in 1665. He died in 1669.

SALLUST, CAIUS CRISPUS, a Roman historian, distinguished equally for his talents and profligacy, was born at Amiternum, B.C. 85. He was expunged from the list of senators, in consequence of his extravagance, and shameful debaucheries; but being restored by Julius Cæsar, and made governor of Numidia, he there amassed an enormous fortune by acts of rapine. He died B.C. 35. His "History of the Jugurthine War," and "The Conspiracy of Catiline," bear ample testimony to his genius; but the rigid morality displayed in his writings, form a curious contrast to the vices of the author.

SALMASIUS, OF SAUMAISE, CLAUDE, an eminent French scholar, was born at Saumur, in 1588, and succeeded Scaliger as professor of history, at Leyden. In 1649 he wrote an able defence of Charles I. king of England, which was forcibly and virulently replied to by Milton. The year following, he went to Sweden on an invitation from queen Christina; and died in 1653. His principal works are, "Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores," "De Modo Usuræ," "De Re Militari Romanorum," "De Hellenisticis," and several editions of ancient authors, as Florus, Polistor, Simplicius on Epictetus, &c.

SALMON WILLIAM, an empirical physician, and a voluminous compiler of books, among which are "The Complete Physician," "The Universal Herbal," a "Treatise on Astrology," "Polygraphice, or the Art of Painting," &c. He died about 1700.

SALMON, NATHANIEL, brother of the preceding, an English divine, biographer, and antiquary. Died 1740. He wrote the History and Antiquities of several of the English Counties; and is esteemed for the accuracy of his deductions, and patient research.

SALMON, THOMAS, an industrious writer and compiler, whose productions include "An Examination of Burnet's History of his own Times;" "The Chronological Historian;" a "History of England," 12 vols.; "Modern History," 3 vols. folio; a "Universal Gazetteer," &c. Died, 1743.

SALVIATI, FRANCESCO ROSSI, an eminent Italian painter, who in his style of designing came very near to Raphael, though he was by no means equal to him in sublimity and grandeur of composition. He was born in Florence, in 1510, and died in 1563.

SAMPSON, DR. HENRY, an English divine, and physician, was born at South Leverton, in Nottinghamshire; studied physic at Padua and Leyden; and on his return to England, was chosen a member of the college of physicians. Died, 1705.

SAMWELL, DAVID, a native of Nantglyn, in Denbighshire. He was surgeon of the ship Discovery, with Captain Cook, and was an eye-witness of the death of that celebrated navigator; of which event he wrote a circumstantial account. He was also the author of some Welsh poems. Died, 1790.

SANADON, NOEL STEPHEN, a learned French Jesuit, was born at Rouen, in 1676, and died in 1733. His principal works are "Latin Poems," 2 vols.; and a translation of Horace, with valuable notes, 2 vols.

SAN CARLOS, JOSEPH MICHAEL DE CARVAJAL, duke of, a Spanish statesman, was born in Lima, in 1771; went to Spain at the age of sixteen; began his military career as colonel in the second regiment of Majorca infantry, of which his uncle was colonel-proprietor; and was in the campaign of Catalonia, in the war of 1793, and a volunteer in the Toulon expedition. On the death of his uncle, he was appointed chamberlain, and subsequently governor, to the prince of Asturias, afterwards Ferdinand VII. In 1805 he was invested with the office of major-domo to Charles IV., and, in 1807, was appointed viceroy of Navarre. Three months after he had taken his vicereignty, he received orders to consider himself a prisoner in the citadel; and though liberated at the same time as prince Ferdinand, he was ordered to remove sixty leagues from Madrid, and was prohibited from fixing his residence in Navarre. He resided at Alfaro when the French armies entered Spain. In the mean time the insurrection in Aranjuez broke out, and Ferdinand being placed on the throne, he immediately appointed the duke grand-master of the household and a member of his privy council; nor did the subsequent arrangements which Ferdinand was compelled to yield to, detach San Carlos from his service, till, by the order of Napoleon, he was called, with Escóquiza, to Paris. Suspicions being at length entertained of the duke and Escóquiza's influence over Ferdinand, they were separated from that prince; the duke being confined at Loulé-Savignier, and Escóquiza at Bourges. When, however, it was determined by Napoleon to reinstate Ferdinand on the throne, he fixed upon the duke of San Carlos, as best suited, by his counsels and knowledge of all parties in Spain, to conciliate their regards. He was therefore called to Paris in November, 1813, and afterwards went to Valençay, where long discussions ensued, which ended in the duke's settling out for Madrid, to obtain the consent of the regency to the treaty. The cortes, however, refusing to give up the reins of government, San Carlos proceeded with Ferdinand to Valencia; was appointed first secretary of state; and the next day he signed the infamous decree by which a despotism was established. General Freyer, who had been nominated to the ministry of war, declined the place, and the duke accepted it, in conjunction with that of minister of the king's household; but the former office he shortly after resigned to general Escaja. The duke set about introducing a system of economy into the kingdom; established a junta of ministers, over whom he presided; took measures for repairing the roads and forming canals; revived the credit of the national bank; and instituted several academies for the cultivation of the arts and sciences. Notwithstanding these benefits, his enemies were numerous; and, finding them increase, he requested permission to resign, which the king granted (Nov. 1814).

BEWARE OF ROMANTIC VIRTUES; A PLANK THAT IS TILTED UP AT ONE END, MUST OF COURSE FALL DOWN ON THE OTHER.

THE DICTATE AND NEEDLE ARE BETTER PRESERVATIVES OF THE FEMALE HEART, THAN THE MORE VAGRANT JUVENNA.

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and Don Pedro Cevallos was appointed to succeed him. He was nominated minister to Vienna, in October, 1815; and in 1817 he was recalled, and sent to the court of Great Britain in the same capacity. In consequence of the troubles in Spain (1822-23), the duke retired to the court of Lucca, by which he was sent ambassador to Charles X., in 1825. He was subsequently named ambassador-extraordinary to the same court, and continued in that station till his death, in July, 1828.

SANCHO, IGNATIUS, a negro, whose literary abilities attracted much notice, was born in 1729, on board a slave-ship, and carried to Carthage. While a boy he was brought to England by his master, and given to three maiden ladies, sisters, living at Greenwich, who named him Sancho. The duke of Montague afterwards took him into his service, and encouraged his love of learning; and the duchess left him an annuity at her death. He numbered among his friends, Sterne, Garrick, and other literary characters; and was the author of "Letters," "Poems," &c. Died, 1780.

SANCROFT, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Freinsfield, in Suffolk, in 1616. In 1664 he was made dean of York; then dean of St. Paul's; and in 1677 he was raised to the highest station in the church, where he conducted himself with zeal and judgment. He was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II.; but at the Revolution he refused to take the oath, for which he was deprived of his see. Died, 1693. He wrote "The Predestinated Thief;" "Modern Politics, taken from Machiavel," &c.

SANCTORIUS, an eminent physician, was born at Capo d'Istria, in 1561; filled the professor's chair in the university of Padua; was the first physician that endeavoured to ascertain the heat of the skin by a thermometer; and rendered his name memorable by his work, entitled "Ars de Statica Medicina." Died, 1636.

SANDBY, PAUL, an eminent artist, born at Nottingham, in 1732. He took numerous views in Wales and Scotland, which he transferred to copper-plates, in imitation of drawings in India ink; a method of aquatint engraving which he carried to great perfection. On the institution of the Royal Academy he was elected a member; and in 1768 he was appointed chief drawing-master at Woolwich. Died, 1809.

SANDEMAN, ROBERT, a Scotch minister, was born at Perth, in 1723, and educated at St. Andrew's. He formed a sect which still goes by his name. In 1766 he went to New England; made many proselytes; and died in 1772. The chief opinions and practices in which the sect differs from others, are their weekly administration of the Lord's Supper, washing each other's feet, &c.

SANDERS, NICHOLAS, a zealous Roman catholic writer, was born at Charlewood, in Surrey. About 1560 he went to Rome, and was sent by pope Gregory XIII. as nuncio to Ireland, where, to avoid falling into the hands of the English, he wandered about in the woods and bogs, and perished of want in 1581. His principal work is his treatise against the Reformation, entitled

"De Origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicani."

SANDERSON, Dr. ROBERT, bishop of Lincoln, an eminent polemical writer, and casuist. Born, 1587; died, 1663.

SANDERSON, ROBERT, a learned antiquary, was usher of the court of chancery, and clerk of the rolls. He continued "Rymer's Fœdera," from the 16th to the 20th volume; and died in 1741.

SANDYS, EDWIN, an eminent English prelate, was born in 1519, at Hawkshead, in Lancashire. At the accession of Mary he was vice-chancellor, and on refusing to proclaim her, he was deprived of his office, and sent first to the Tower, and afterwards to the Marshalsea. When Elizabeth came to the throne he was appointed one of the commissioners for revising the Liturgy. He was also made bishop of Worcester, and had a share in the translation of the Scriptures, commonly called the "Bishop's Bible." In 1570 he was translated to London, and in 1576 to York, where a conspiracy was laid by Sir Robert Stapleton, to ruin him by the imputation of adultery; but it was discovered, and the parties concerned in it were punished. He died in 1588.

SANDYS, Sir EDWIN, second son of the preceding, was born about 1561, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, under the learned Hooker. He then went on his travels; and published the result of his observations under the title of "Europæ Speculum." He was knighted by James I., who employed him in many important missions; and he died in 1629.

SANDYS, GEORGE, second son of the archbishop of that name, was born in 1577, at Bishop's Thorpe, and was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford. He travelled through the Levant and Italy, of which, in 1616, he published an account. Among his other works are, a translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, and paraphrases of various parts of Scripture. He died in 1643.

SANGALLO, ANTONIO, an eminent Italian architect of the 16th century, was born at Florence; and on visiting Rome, where he had two uncles who were architects, he was instructed by them, and subsequently perfected himself in the art under Bramante, whom he succeeded as architect of the church of St. Peter. He was much employed under the popes Leo X., Clement VII., and Paul III., both in fortifying places, and in the construction of public buildings, the grandeur and solidity of which have been much admired. Died, 1546.

SANMICHELI, MICHAEL, a celebrated Italian architect, born at Verona, in 1484. He erected several cathedrals, and other magnificent edifices; and particularly excelled in the construction of fortified works. Died, 1559.

SANNAZARIUS, or SANNAZARO, JACOMO, a distinguished Italian poet, who wrote both in Latin and Italian, was born in 1458, at Naples; where he died, in 1532. He was the author of sonnets, canzoni, elegies, eclogues, epigrams, and a poem, entitled "De Partu Virginie." His elegance of expression, no less than the poetical

THAT SOVEREIGN IS UNWORTHY OF A CROWN, WHO SUFFERS HIMSELF TO BE GOVERNED BY A FAVOURITE OR A FACTION.

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beauty of his thoughts, gave him a distinguished place among the modern Latin poets.

SANSEVERO, RAYMOND DI SANGRO, eminent for his mechanical inventions and scientific discoveries, was born at Naples, in 1710; and died in 1771. Among the multifarious and extraordinary machines invented by him, was a four-wheeled vehicle, to pass over the surface of the water, which he exhibited on the bay of Naples.

SANSON, NICHOLAS, a celebrated French geographer and engineer, was born at Abbeville, in 1600; and constructed, even while a youth, a map of ancient Gaul, remarkable for its excellence and accuracy. He subsequently produced upwards of three hundred maps, all on a large scale, with several volumes to illustrate them; reached the head of his profession; and was appointed geographer and engineer to the king. Died, 1667.—His three sons, NICHOLAS, WILLIAM, and ADRIAN, who also were excellent geographers, collected and published the works of their father, as well as several of their own.

SANSOVINO, GIACOMO FATTI, an eminent sculptor and architect, was born at Florence, in 1479. He ornamented Rome and Venice with many splendid structures; and enjoyed so great a reputation, that when a general impost was levied at Venice, he and Titian were the only persons exempted from the tax. Died, 1570.

SANTA CRUZ DE MARZENADO, DON ALVAR DE NAVIA OSORIO, marquis of, an able Spanish officer and diplomatist, who distinguished himself in the war of the succession, was born in 1687; and was killed, in 1732, in a sally from Oran, of which city he was governor. He wrote "Military Reflections," 11 vols. 4to.

SANTERRE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French painter, was born at Magny, near Pontoise, in 1651. He painted historical subjects, on a small size, and with great delicacy. Died, 1717.

SANTERRE, M., commandant of the national guard of Paris, and general in the republican army, was a rich brazer, who, having acquired some influence with the citizens, availed himself of the circumstance, to act a part in the French revolution. He rendered himself notorious at the demolition of the Bastille, on the memorable 14th of July, 1790; but, deficient of the talents which are most necessary to form the leader of a party, he was satisfied to follow the inspirations which were excited by his more fortunate competitors for public favour. Appointed to command a battalion of the Parisian guard, he figured on the 20th of June, 1793, as the agent to intimidate the minority in the legislative assembly, and assist in delivering up Louis XVI. and his unhappy family to the violence of an infuriated mob. He presided at the sad catastrophe, on the 21st January, 1793; and, by ordering the drums to beat when his majesty addressed his people, prevented the voice of the victim from being heard. On the 10th of June following, he headed 14,000 men against the royalist army; but, as he possessed mere courage, without any military talent, his cam-

paign was a failure. He lost his comrade in the death of Danton; and the committee of public safety suspecting his fidelity, he was arrested in April, 1794. After obtaining his liberty, which he was lucky enough to effect in a short time, Santerre sank into deserved obscurity.

SANTEUL, or SANTOLIUS, JOHN DE, a distinguished modern Latin poet, was born at Paris, in 1630; and after studying under the Jesuits, entered among the canons of the abbey of St. Victor; and died in 1697. He was eccentric, witty, and capricious; generally licentious, but at times endeavouring to atone for it by sudden fits of devotion.

SAPPHO, a celebrated Greek poetess, born at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, about a.c. 600. Her writings were highly esteemed by the ancients, and she is regarded as the inventress of the metre which bears her name; but, of her works, there at present exist only a "Hymn to Venus," an ode, and a few trifling fragments.—Another SAPPHO, of a later date, who is usually confounded with the foregoing, from being also a native of Lesbos, was no less distinguished for amorous propensities than for the warmth of her lyrical effusions; and is said to have thrown herself into the sea, from the promontory of Leucate, in consequence of the neglect she experienced from Phaon, her lover.

SARAZIN, JACQUES, a French sculptor, was born at Noyon, in 1598. After learning the rudiments of his art at Paris, he went to Rome, where he studied painting as well as sculpture; and, on his return, he was much employed at the palace of Versailles. Died, 1660.

SARAZIN, JOHN, a French marshal, was born in 1770. In 1793, he was secretary to general Marceau; and, in 1796, he was employed in the expedition to Ireland. He served in the German campaigns under Buonaparte, during 1805 and 1806; but, in 1809, deserted from the camp at Boulogne, and came to England in a fishing-boat. He treated with the English ministry for employment, but disagreed about terms; then followed the English invading army into Spain, and re-appeared in France after the restoration of the Bourbons, to whom he avowed an ardent attachment. He was accused of trigamy in 1819; but justified himself in person, without denying the charge; and was condemned to the galleys for ten years. The punishment, however, was not carried into effect, and the general sheltered himself in the obscurity of private life during the remainder of his days.

SARBIEWSKI, MATTHIAS CASIMIR, a Polish poet, usually known by the name of Casimir, was born in 1595; became a professor in the Jesuits' college at Wilna; wrote some elegant Latin poems; and died in 1640.

SARRASIN, JOHN FRANCIS, an eminent French poet, born in Normandy, in 1604. He was secretary to the prince of Conti; wrote a "History of the Siege of Dunkirk;" poems, and various other works; and died in 1654.

SARTI, JOSEPH, a graceful musical composer, born at Feenza, in 1730; who, after

A SON WHO DOES NOT BY HIS VIRTUE SUPPORT THE GLORY OF HIS ANCESTORS, DOES NOT DESERVE TO BEAR THEIR NAME.

HE IS HAPPY WHO IS CHERRISHED, THOUGH FURNISHING LITTLE; HE IS UNHAPPY WHO IS THOUGHTFUL, WITHOUT GIVING A PAIN.

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having been master of the conservatorio of La Pietà, at Venice, was invited to St. Petersburg by the empress Catharine, who appointed him director of music at the conservatory of Catharineslaß, with a munificent salary, to which she afterwards added a title of nobility and an estate. Died, 1802.

SAUMAREZ, Right Hon. JAMES, lord DE, a distinguished officer in the British navy, was born in the island of Guernsey, in 1757, and was descended from a French family, whose ancestor accompanied William the Conqueror to this country. He entered the naval service at the age of fifteen; accompanied Sir Peter Parker across the Atlantic, and having signalized himself in an attack upon Fort Sullivan, received the command of the Spitfire; but the cutter having been much damaged, was burnt, to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy, and he returned a passenger to England. After being actively engaged, under Sir Hyde Parker, at Dogger's-bank, and with admirals Hood and Rodney, he was sent to cruise on the French coast, where he captured La Recession, a fine French frigate, without the loss of a single man, while 120 were killed or wounded on the part of the enemy; which gallant action procured him the honour of knighthood. He afterwards sailed with Sir John Jervis in the Mediterranean, and shared in the victory off Cape St. Vincent in 1797; and going again to the Mediterranean, was second in command to lord Nelson, in the glorious victory of the Nile. On his return to England, Sir James received the decoration of the order of the Bath, and was appointed colonel of marines; and in 1801 he was made a rear-admiral of the blue, created a baron, and appointed to the command of the squadron off Cadiz. On the 6th of July he made a daring attack on a superior force in the bay of Algeiras; but owing to the protection of the batteries, and the wind failing, he was compelled to withdraw his ships after an action of five hours, and repair to Gibraltar to rest. With unparalleled expedition he again put to sea, and offered battle to the enemy's fleet, now amounting to ten sail of the line, his own squadron consisting of only half the number; which ended in two of the enemy's three-deckers being blown up, and a 74-gun ship captured; and though the darkness of night gave the remainder an opportunity of escaping, they were so crippled that they were laid up at Cadiz, and never again during the war left that port. For this brave action Sir James received the order of the Bath, together with the thanks of both houses of parliament, and a pension of 1200*l.* per annum. After this he performed a series of signal services to his country, as commander-in-chief of the British fleet in the Baltic; and when this country was visited by the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, he received the personal thanks of those monarchs, together with those of prince Metternich, on the part of the emperor of Austria, for the services he had rendered to the common cause of Europe. In 1831 he was appointed vice-admiral of England, which appointment he resigned for that of general of marines; and at the coronation of William IV. he

was called to the House of Peers, as Baron de Saumarez. He died at Saumarez, his seat in the island of Guernsey, in October, 1836. In private life his lordship was affable, courteous, pious, and charitable.

SAUNDERS, Sir EDMUND, an English judge in the reign of Charles II., who was originally an errand-boy at the inns of court. A lawyer of St. Clement's Inn perceiving his genius, took him into his office, and made him his clerk. He afterwards became an eminent counsel, and rose to be chief justice in the court of King's Bench. Died, 1683.

SAUNDERS, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, a surgeon and oculist, was born in 1773, in Devonshire, and became demonstrator of anatomy at St. Thomas's hospital, London. He was particularly skilful in the treatment of disorders of the eye, for which he instituted an infirmary in 1804. He wrote "On the Anatomy and Diseases of the Ear," and "On the Diseases of the Eye." Died, 1810.

SAUNDERS, WILLIAM, an eminent physician and medical writer, was born in 1713; became senior physician to Guy's hospital; and died in 1819. Among his works are, treatises on the "Structure, Economy, and Diseases of the Liver," on "Indian Hepatitis," on "Mineral Waters," &c.

SAUNDERSON, NICHOLAS, an eminent mathematician, was born in 1682, at Thurston, in Yorkshire. He lost his sight when twelve months old, by the small-pox; but was sent to the free school at Peniston, where he made a great proficiency in classical learning. At the age of eighteen he was introduced to Mr. West, a gentleman of fortune, and a lover of the mathematics, who instructed him in algebra and geometry; and he made such progress, that his friends sent him to Cambridge, where he delivered lectures on the mathematics to crowded audiences. Having been created M.A. by royal mandate, he was appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics in 1711; and in 1728 he received the degree of LL.D. Died, 1739.

SAURIN, JAMES, an eminent French Protestant preacher, was born at Nismes, in 1677. Upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, his father retired with his family to Geneva, where the subject of this article made a considerable progress in learning, but quitted his studies, and went into the army. When the duke of Savoy, under whom he served, made peace in 1696, he returned to Geneva, with a view to engage in the ministry. In 1700, he visited England, where he preached nearly five years to his fellow refugees in London. He subsequently became pastor to a congregation of French refugees, who assembled in a chapel belonging to the prince of Orange, at the Hague. He was the author of twelve volumes of "Sermons," "The State of Christianity in France," "Discourses, Historical, Critical, and Moral, on the most remarkable Events of the Old and New Testaments," &c. Died, 1730.

SAURIN, JOSEPH, brother of the preceding, was born in 1629, and distinguished himself as a mathematician. He was originally a protestant minister; but, in 1660,

AS VIRTUE LEADS TO HAPPINESS, SO OUT OF HAPPINESS SPRINGS THAT STATE OF MIND WHICH BECOMES VIRTUE.

HE WHO HAS THE SUPPLENESS OF THE DEMACOCQUE, WILL LIVE TO COMPLAIN OF THE FICKLENESS OF THE MOB.

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he embraced the catholic faith, and was pensioned by Louis XIV. He contributed for some years to the *Journal des Savans*; and died in 1730.

SAURIN, BERNARD JOSEPH, son of the last mentioned, was born in 1706, at Paris; and quitted the bar to become a dramatic writer. He was the author of "Spartacus," a tragedy; "Mœurs des Temps," a spirited comedy; and a variety of other dramas. Died, 1781.

SAUSSURE, HORACE BENEDICT DE, a celebrated naturalist, was born at Geneva, in 1740; attained an early proficiency in the mathematical and physical sciences; and was for several years professor of philosophy at Geneva. He travelled in France, England, Italy, &c.; and by the valuable observations, which he made, particularly among the glaciers of the Alps, he contributed much to the advancement of geology and meteorology. He also showed great ingenuity in the construction of improved instruments adapted to scientific uses; viz. a thermometer, a hygrometer, a eudiometer, an electrometer, &c. Died, 1799.

SAUVAGES, FRANCIS BOISSIER DE, a celebrated French botanist and physician, born in 1706, at Alais; became professor of medicine and botany at the university of Montpellier; was a member of nearly all the learned societies in Europe; and acquired by his writings and lectures, as well as by his zeal, a high reputation. His principal work is entitled "Nosologia Methodica," 5 vols. Died, 1767.

SAUVEUR, JOSEPH, a French mathematician, born in 1653, at La Flèche. He was dumb till he had passed his seventh year; but such was his love for the mathematical sciences, that he acquired them with scarcely any instruction, and became professor at the royal college. He was the discoverer of that branch of science called musical acoustics; and died in 1716.

SAVAGE, RICHARD, an English poet, celebrated for his genius, irregularities, and misfortunes, was born in London, about 1698. The singular story of Savage, adorned as it is by the pen of his intimate friend, Dr. Johnson, has acquired great interest, but there is reason to believe that much of it is utterly fictitious. Savage was probably the son of a woman who had been employed to nurse a natural son of the countess of Macclesfield by earl Rivers. That lady always asserted that her child died while quite young, and that Savage was an impostor. Johnson's account, taken from Savage himself, is, that no sooner did he see the light, than a most unnatural hatred took complete possession of his mother; who placed him with an old woman in the lowest state of indigence, with directions that he should be brought up in utter ignorance of his birth, and in the meanest condition. He was an apprentice to a shoemaker, when this woman dying suddenly, some of Lady Mason's letters, which he found among her papers, discovered to him, as he asserts, the secret of his birth; but it is more probable, that they suggested to him the plan of assuming to be the child of lady Macclesfield, whom his mother had nursed, and to whom these letters really related. From this moment

his attempts to obtain the notice of her ladyship were incessant, but all his assiduities and applications were unavailing. He now became an author, and, in 1723, produced the tragedy of "Sir Thomas Overbury," the profits of which produced him 200*l.*; and he was rising in reputation, when, in 1727, he accidentally killed a Mr. Sinclair, at a house of ill-fame, in a drunken quarrel. For this he was tried, and found guilty; but obtained the royal pardon, through the intercession of lady Hertford. Soon after, lord Tyrconnel became his patron, received him into his house, and allowed him 200*l.* a year; but the bard and the peer quarrelled, and he was again turned adrift upon the world. A birth-day Ode, addressed to the queen, procured him a pension of 50*l.*, but on her majesty's death this was discontinued, and he subsequently endured much misery and privation; till at length, in 1743, he died in the debtor's prison, at Newgate; exhibiting, as his biographer, Johnson, observes, a lamentable proof that "negligence and irregularity, long continued, will make knowledge useless, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible."

SAVARY, NICHOLAS, a French traveller and author, was a native of Vitre, in Brittany; travelled to Egypt and the Levant, where he gathered much information relative to the antiquities, manners, and customs of the country; and died in 1768. He translated the Koran, wrote a "Life of Mahomet," "Letters on Egypt," &c.

SAVEREIN, ALEXANDER, a French mathematician, was born at Arles, in 1730; and died in 1803. His principal works relate to naval tactics and maritime affairs; but he also wrote on philosophical and other subjects.

SAVILLE, Sir HENRY, one of the most profound and elegant scholars of his age, was born in 1649, and after graduating at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, removed on a fellowship to Merton college, in the same university. In his twenty-ninth year, he made a tour on the continent for the purpose of perfecting himself in elegant literature, and on his return was appointed tutor in Greek and mathematics to queen Elizabeth. Seven years after, the wardenship of his college was conferred on him, which he held for about six-and-thirty years, the provostship of Eton being added to it in 1696. Among his works are "Commentaries on Roman Warfare," and other learned treatises. Died, 1692.

SAVONAROLA, JEROME, a Dominican, was born at Ferrara, in 1452. He was regarded by some as an enthusiast, and by others as an impostor; but he preached with great zeal against the corruptions of the Roman church, for which he was condemned to the flames in 1498. He wrote Sermons; a treatise entitled "The Triumph of the Cross," and other works.

SAXE, MAURICE, count de, marshal-general of the French armies, was born at Dresden, in 1696. He was the natural son of Frederic Augustus II. king of Poland, by the countess of Koulgamark, and died in 1750, leaving behind him the character of one of the greatest and most successful ge-

THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF AN ENTHUSIASTIC AND PERVERTED HEART HAVE GREAT TEACHING IN THEIR PATHOS.

WISDOM IS THE TRUE PHOENIX, AND NEARER RISES BUT FROM THE ASHES OF A FORMER EXISTENCE OF THE MIND.

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nerals of the age. His "Reveries, or Memoirs concerning the Art of War," together with other small pieces, were translated into English, and published at London, in 1757.

SAXE-WEIMAR, BERNARD, duke of, an illustrious general of the 17th century, who from the year 1623 to 1639, was continually engaged in the wars of Germany, and was looked up to as one of the most valuable champions of the Protestant cause.

SAXO, GRAMMATICUS, a Danish historian who flourished in the 12th century.

SAY, JEAN BAPTISTE, an eminent French writer on political economy, born in 1767. He concerted with Chamfort (who was guillotined) the "Decade Philosophique," during the revolution. Buonaparte, on going to Egypt, made him his librarian extraordinary, and afterwards appointed him a member of the tribunate, from which post he was dismissed by his patron, for having the consistent honesty to vote against the creation of an emperor and empire. His "Traite d'Economie Publique" is a most valuable work, and has been compared to Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations. Among his other works are, "Observations sur l'Angleterre et les Anglais;" "Cours complet d'Economie Politique," 6 vols., &c. In his private life, M. Say is said to have exhibited a model of the domestic virtues; and, as a political character, though assailed by trials and temptations throughout the stormy periods of the French revolution, as well as during the despotism of Napoleon, he maintained an unsullied reputation. He died in 1832.

SCALA, BARTHELMI, an Italian statesman and historian; born, 1430; died, 1497. His chief work is a "History of the Florentine Republic."

SCALIGER, JULIUS CÆSAR, generally known as the elder Scaliger, a celebrated scholar, was born in 1484, at the castle of Riva, on lake Garda, and became a page of the emperor Maximilian, whom he served in war and peace for seventeen years. When he was about forty, he quitted the army, and applied himself to the study of natural law, medicine, and the learned languages. In 1525, he accompanied the bishop of Agen to his diocese in France, where he died in 1558. His work "De Arte Poetica," gained him much reputation, and few men have surpassed him in erudition; but his vanity and insolence were on a par with his talents.

SCALIGER, JOSEPH JUSTUS, son of the preceding, was born at Agen, in 1540; was made professor of polite literature at Leyden, and is said to have been master of no less than thirteen languages, in the acquirement of which he possessed extraordinary facility. Died, 1609.

SCANDERBEG, (which means the Bey ALXANDER) whose proper name was George Castriotto, was the son of John, prince of Albania, and was born in 1404. Being given by his father as a hostage to sultan Amurath II., he was educated in the Mohammedan religion, and at the age of eighteen, was placed at the head of a body troops, with the title of sangiac. After the death of his father in 1432, he formed the

design of possessing himself of his principality; and having accompanied the Turkish army to Hungary, he entered into an agreement with Huniades to desert to the Christians. This design he put into execution; and, having ascended the throne of his fathers, he renounced the Mohammedan religion. A long warfare followed; but although frequently obliged to retire to the fastnesses of mountains, he always renewed his assaults upon the first favourable occasion, until the sultan proposed terms of peace to him, which were accepted. He however, renounced his treaty with the sultan; obtained repeated victories over the Turkish armies; completely established his power; and died in 1467. His personal prowess was doubtless prodigious, but the accounts which are related of it exceed all credibility. His death was a great loss to Christendom; and when the Turkish emperor heard of it, he exultingly exclaimed, "Who shall now prevent me from destroying the infidels, who have lost their sword and buckler?" The Albanians, after the death of their chief, appeared to have been deprived of all energy, and in no long time submitted again to the Mussulman dominion.

SCAPULA, JOHN, the author of a valuable lexicon of the Greek language, published originally in quarto, in 1583, and which has since gone through a variety of editions.

SCARLATTI, ALESSANDRO, born at Naples, in 1658; was educated at Rome under Carissimi; and died in 1736. The Italians called him the "glory of the art," and the first of composers. He composed about a hundred operas, a great number of motets, and nearly two hundred masses. DOMENICO SCARLATTI, his son, born in 1683, resided for a time at Rome and Naples, but finally settled at Madrid, where he obtained the appointment of chapel-master to the queen of Spain. He produced several operas and some good church music; and was on terms of friendship with Handel.

SCARPA, ANTONIO, a celebrated Italian anatomist, was born in 1746, at Friuli; and died at Pavia, in 1826. He enjoyed an extensive reputation throughout Europe, by his admirable description of the nerves in his "Tabula Neurologica." His treatises on the organs of hearing, sight, and smell, and on aneurism, herula, and lithotomy, &c., further contributed to his surgical fame; while his exquisite taste for the fine arts, and his amiable disposition, rendered him a great favourite in a more extended sphere.

SCARRON, PAUL, a comic poet and satirist, was born at Paris, in 1610; and was intended for the church; to which he was averse, and for which his habits were decidedly unfit. At the age of twenty-four, he travelled into Italy, where he gave himself up without restraint, to indulgences of every kind, and continued his excesses after his return to Paris. At the age of twenty-seven, having appeared during the carnival at Marseilles as a savage, he was pursued by the populace, and being obliged to hide himself in a marsh, he lost the use of his limbs. Notwithstanding his sufferings, he never lost his gaiety; and, settling at

IT IS THE WORK OF PRUDENCE TO PREVENT AN INJURY; OF INDOLENCE, WHEN DONE, NOT TO RESENT IT.

TEMPERANCE IS THE STRENGTH OF THE SOUL; FOR IT IS THE LIGHT OF THE SOUL CLEAR FROM PASSION.

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Paris, his wit and social powers gained him a wide circle of acquaintance, among whom was the beautiful Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, who after his death was known as the widow Scarron, and who was eventually rendered still more famous as Madame de Maintenon. His principal writings are, his "Comic Romance," and his "Virgile Travestie." Died, 1660.

SCARSGILL, W. P.; author of "The Puritan's Gravel," "The Usurer's Daughter," "Provincial Sketches," &c. Died, 1836.

SCHADOW, ZENO RINOLFO, an Italian sculptor, was born at Rome, in 1786; and was instructed by Canova and Thorwaldsen. He executed many admired sculptures and bas reliefs; and died in 1822.

SCHAEFFER, JACOB CHRISTIAN, a distinguished German philosopher, was born in 1715, and died at Ratisbon in 1790.

SCHALKEN, GODEFREY, a Dutch painter of considerable merit, who chiefly excelled in painting candle-light scenes. Born, 1643; died, 1706.

SCHANK, JOHN, a naval officer, was born in 1740, at Castletz, in Fife-shire; entered the service early in life; and distinguished himself on the Canadian lakes during the American war as an able engineer. After the peace, he devoted himself chiefly to the improvement of shipping, and, among other contrivances, invented one for navigating vessels in shallow water, by means of sliding keels. He was actively employed in the defence of the British coast, and in the transport service, during the war with France; and rose to the rank of admiral of the blue in 1821. He was one of the first founders of the Society for promoting Naval Architecture, and wrote several valuable papers for the institution. Died, 1823.

SCHÉELE, CHARLES WILLIAM, an eminent chemist, was born in 1742, at Stralsund, in Swedish Pomerania; was brought up as an apothecary at Stralsburg; became proprietor of a pharmaceutical establishment at Kœpzig; and died in 1796. He wrote "Chemical Essays;" and was the discoverer of the oxalic, duoric, malic, and lactic acids.

SCHELHORN, JOHN GEORGE, a celebrated German bibliographer, was born in 1694, at Memmingen; and there died in 1773.

SCHEMPELLENNICK, RUTGER JOHN, a Dutch statesman, born in 1761; died in 1825. He was grand pensionary of Holland during its union with France, previous to Louis Buonaparte becoming king; which latter elevation he recommended to his countrymen, in preference to an incorporation with France.

SCHIAVONEFFI, LOUIS, an eminent engraver, was born in 1763, at Bassano, in the state of Venice; and settled in England, where he acquired a high reputation, both as an artist and a man. Died, 1810.

SCHILL, FERDINAND VON, a distinguished Prussian officer, was born in 1774; and entered the army in 1789. He was severely wounded at the battle of Jena; but took the field again at the head of a free corps, in which he displayed great ability. Indignant at the subjection of his country

to the influence of Buonaparte, he resolved to erect the standard of revolt, and make an effort for the liberation of Germany. With that view he collected a small body of troops, and commenced operations on the Elbe; but, after having obtained some successes, he was overpowered, and slain, at Stralsund, in May, 1809.

SCHILLER, JOHN FREDERIC CHRISTOPHER, an eminent German poet, was born at Warbach, in 1759. After having studied medicine, and become surgeon in a regiment, he, in his twenty-second year, published his tragedy of "The Robbers," which at once raised him to the foremost rank among the dramatists of his country. The tragedies of "Fiesco," and "Cabal and Love," were his next productions; these were succeeded by "Don Carlos," "Wallenstein," "Mary Stuart," "Joan of Arc," and "William Tell." But it was not only as a dramatist that he distinguished himself; he wrote a "History of the Remarkable Conspiracies and Revolutions in the Middle and Later Ages;" a "History of the Thirty Years' War;" "Philosophical Letters;" and a singular romance, entitled, "The Ghost Serer." He died in 1804; having earned for himself a high name in the literary annals of Germany.

SCHIPANI, GUISEPPE, a patriotic general of the Neapolitan republic in 1799; defeated and executed by cardinal Ruffo and the counter-revolutionists, who restored the Neapolitan Bourbons.

SCHLEGEL, FREDERIC VON, a celebrated German critic and philologist, was born in 1772, and was a younger brother of Augustus William Schlegel, the author of "Lectures on Dramatic Literature." His first production of any importance was the "History of the Poetry of the Greeks and Romans." He then joined his brother in conducting a periodical called "The Athenæum;" and after publishing the philosophical romance of "Lucinda," he visited Paris, where he delivered lectures on philosophy, and occupied himself with the fine arts. In 1804 he published a "Collection of the Romantic Poetry of the Middle Ages." After this, he repaired to Vienna, and, in 1809, received an appointment at the headquarters of the archduke Charles, where he drew up several powerful proclamations. When peace was concluded, he again delivered lectures in Vienna, on modern history and the literature of all nations. In 1812, he published the "German Museum," and gained the confidence of prince Metternich by the composition of various diplomatic papers, in consequence of which he was appointed Austrian counsellor of legation at the Germanic diet, which he held during the remainder of his life. Died, 1829.

SCHLOETZER, AUGUSTUS LOUIS, a German historian, was born in 1737; became professor of philosophy and politics at Göttingen; and died in 1809. Among his works are, "A History of Lithuania;" and he was one of the conductors of the "Literary Gazette of Göttingen."

SCHMAUSS, JOHN JAMES, historian and publicist, was born at Landau, in 1699. He was educated at Halle, and commenced a

ONE OF THE MOST USEFUL LESSONS THAT DISAPPOINTMENT TEACHES US, IS A TRUE ESTIMATE OF LOVE.

SATISFY IS THE COMMON AND UNIVERSAL CURSE OF THE IDLE PORTION OF A HIGHLY CIVILIZED COUNTRY.

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life of literary labour at the age of twenty-one, from which he was relieved by the margrave of Baden-Dourlach, who gave him official employment at his court. In 1731 he was appointed by George II. professor of history at the university of Göttingen; where he died in 1747. During the twenty-six years that he presided at Göttingen, it was regarded as a school of diplomacy for the youth of the greatest families in Europe. Among his principal works are, "A Sketch of the History of the Empire," "Corpus Juris publici Academicum," "Corpus Juris gentium Academicum," and an "Introduction to the Science of Politics."

SCHOEPLIN, JOHN DANIEL, a learned German historian, was born in 1694; and became professor of history and rhetoric at Strasburg; where he died in 1771. He published several works of great research, and was for more than half a century one of the most distinguished ornaments of the university of Strasburg. His valuable library and museum he left to the public.

SCHOEFFER, PETER, one of the inventors of printing, was born at Gernsheim, in the territory of Darmstadt; was a partner with Gutenberg and Faust; and having married the daughter of the latter, became sole possessor of the printing establishment. He died about 1502.

SCHOMBERG, HENRY DE, marshal of France, was descended of a German family. He served in 1617 in Piedmont under marshal d'Estrees, and afterwards against the Huguenots in the civil wars. In 1625 he was made field-marshal, and two years afterwards defeated the English at the Isle of Rhé. In 1629 he forced the passage of Susa, on which occasion he was severely wounded. The next year he took Pignerol, and relieved Casal. In 1632 he defeated the rebels in Languedoc at the famous battle of Castelnaudary, for which he was made governor of that province. He wrote a narrative of the war of Italy; and died in 1632.

SCHOMBERG, FREDERIC ARMAND, duke of, was born of an illustrious family, but different from the preceding. He began his military career under Frederic Henry, prince of Orange, and his son William; but in 1630 he passed into the French service; became acquainted with Condé and Turenne; and obtained the government of Gravelines and Furnes. In 1661 he was sent to Portugal, where his success against the forces of Spain procured a favourable peace. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he left France and went to Brandenburg, the elector of which made him minister of state. He accompanied the prince of Orange to England at the Revolution, was created a peer, made knight of the garter, and obtained a grant of 100,000*l*. In 1669 he went with William to Ireland, and was accidentally shot as he was crossing the Boyne, by the French refugees of his own regiment.

SCHOMBERG, ISAAC, a naval officer and historian. He served as lieutenant in the American war; distinguished himself in the victory gained by admiral Rodney over count de Grasse; and was captain of the

Culloden in lord Howe's fleet on "the glorious first of June," 1794. He eventually became a commissioner of the navy; and at his leisure devoted his attention to the composition of a work entitled "Naval Chronology," 5 vols. Died, 1813.

SCHREVELIUS, CORNELIUS, a learned critic, was born at Haarlem, about 1614. His father was rector of the school of Leyden, in which office he succeeded him. His name is now principally known by his "Greek and Latin Lexicon." Died, 1667.

SCHROEDER, JOHN JOACHIM, a learned Orientalist, born in Hesse Cassel, in 1680. He undertook a journey to Armenia, in order to prosecute his researches concerning the language of that country, and on his return published his "Thesaurus Linguae Armenicae." He was, successively, professor of the Oriental tongue, ecclesiastical history, and theology, at Marburg; where he died in 1756.

SCHULEMBURG, JOHN MATTHIAS, count de, a celebrated general, born at Magdeburgh, in 1661. He first served in the Danish army; after which he distinguished himself as a brave and skilful general in the wars of Poland, under Sobieski; on quitting which service he became generalissimo of the Venetian forces, and in 1716 gained great renown by his noble defence of Corfu against the Turks. Died, 1747.

SCHULTENS, ALBERT, a German divine, who has been designated the restorer of oriental literature in the 18th century, was born at Groningen, in 1686; became professor of Eastern languages at Franeker, and afterwards at Leyden; wrote several learned works, among which are "Origines Hebraicae," and a "commentary on the Book of Job," and died in 1750.—JOHN JACOB, his son, who died in 1778; and HENRY ALBERT, his grandson, who died in 1793, were both distinguished by their knowledge of the oriental tongues, and filled the same situations at Leyden.

SCHULZE, JOHN HENRY, a German physician, was born at Colbitz, in the duchy of Magdeburgh, in 1687. He was professor of rhetoric and antiquities at Halle, and died there in 1745, with the reputation of being a profound scholar and an able anatomist.

SCHURMANN, ANNA MARIA DE, born at Cologne, in 1607, whose acquirements in the learned languages, the fine arts, and polite literature, were so great, that she obtained the appellation of the modern Sappho. This erudite and accomplished lady, who understood the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Chaldean, and several modern languages, and who was mistress of painting, engraving, sculpture, and music, at length became the victim of fanatical delusion. In 1650 she appeared as a zealous disciple of the enthusiast Labadie, to whom, it is said, she was secretly married; and, after his death she retired to Weivert, in Friesland, where she died in 1678. Her "Opuscula, or Pieces in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew," were printed in 1652. She also wrote "Latin Poems," and a "Defence of Female Study."

SCHUSTER, IGNATIUS, a famous comic actor at Vienna; on whose tomb the fol-

TO IMAGINE TOO FONDLY THAT MEN ARE GODS, IS TO END BY BELIEVING THAT THEY ARE DEMONS.

THE FOUNDATION OF ALL MENTAL DISCIPLINE CONSISTS IN THE POWER OF MASTERING THE MIND.

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lowing expressive tribute is recorded:—"Here lies Ignatius Schuster, who made Vienna laugh daily for thirty years, and caused it to weep only once—upon the day of his death."—Died, 1835.

SCHWARTZ, BERTHOLD, a monk of the order of Cordeliers, at the end of the thirteenth century, was a native of Fribourg, in Germany, and an able chemist. It is said, that as he was making some experiments with nitre, it led to his invention of gunpowder, which was first applied to warlike purposes by the Venetians in 1300. There is, however, much discrepancy in the accounts of this discovery; and it is certain that Roger Bacon, who died in 1292, was acquainted with an inflammable composition similar to gunpowder, the knowledge of which Europeans appear to have derived from the Orientals.

SCHWARTZ, CHRISTIAN FREDERIC, a German missionary to the East Indies. In 1767, he was employed by the English Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and he continued throughout his life to labour in the sacred cause, with unceasing zeal. He was held in high esteem for his character by the Hindoos; and the rajah of Tanjore made him tutor to his son. Died, 1798.

SCHWARTZENBURG, CHARLES PHILIP, prince, an Austrian field-marshal, was born of an ancient and illustrious family at Vienna, in 1771. He entered into the army early, and rapidly proceeded through all the grades of military rank until he became a general officer. After serving two campaigns against the Turks, he was employed in the first campaign against the French in the war that followed the execution of Louis XVI. On the death of the emperor Paul, in 1801, he was sent to St. Petersburg to congratulate Alexander on his accession. He served under general Mack in 1805; and succeeded in withdrawing the cavalry under his command from the consequences of the capitulation of Ulm. He also took a share in the battle of Austerlitz, which was fought against his advice, as well as in that of Wagram. In 1812 he was appointed to the command of the auxiliary force of 30,000 Austrians, expelled by Napoleon in aid of his disastrous invasion of Russia; and in 1813 he was invested with the rank of field-marshal, with the commandership-in-chief of all the armies allied against France. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba, he was again entrusted with the command of a great portion of the allied forces; and at the conclusion of the war was made president of the aulic council; which post he occupied until his death, in 1820.

SCIOPIUS, GASPAR, a learned German writer of the 17th century, but who, on account of his spiteful and injurious way of calumniating all that were eminent for their learning, was justly called the "Grammatical cat." Born 1576; died, 1649.

SCIPIO AFRICANUS (the Elder), PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, a renowned Roman general, who obtained his surname in honour of his conquests in Africa. His other signal military exploits were, his taking the new city of Carthage in a single day; his complete victory over Hannibal, the famous

Carthaginian general; the defeat of Syphax, king of Numidia; and of Antiochus in Asia. He was as eminent for his chastity, and his generous behaviour to his prisoners, as for his valour. Neither his laurels, nor his spotless character, however, could protect him from the intrigues of his enemies in Rome; from which city he at length retired in disgust, and died at Liternum, his country seat, B.C. 169.

SCIPIO, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed AMIATICUS, was brother of the preceding, with whom he served in Spain and Africa. He obtained the consulate B.C. 166.

SCIPIO, EMILIUS PUBLIUS, known as Africanus the Younger, was the son of Paulus Emilius, and was adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus. In his youth, he served in the army in Spain, when he obtained a mural crown for scaling the walls of a besieged city, and conquered in single combat a gigantic Spaniard. He carried on the third Punic war, which ended in the destruction of Carthage, and the subjugation of the Carthaginians, B.C. 147. He was both a cultivator and a patron of literature. Died, B.C. 129.

SCOPAS, a celebrated Grecian sculptor, was a native of the Isle of Paros, and flourished in the fifth century B.C.

SCOPOLI, JOHN ANTHONY, an Italian naturalist and physician, was born in 1723, at Cavalese, in the Tyrol; and became, successively, first physician of the Tyrolese mines, professor of mineralogy at Chemnitz, and professor of botany and chemistry at Pavia. He wrote several works on botany and entomology. Died, 1787.

SCOTT, MICHAEL, a celebrated Scottish philosopher of the 13th century, whose knowledge of the occult sciences caused him to pass among the unlettered for a magician, was born at Balwrie, in Fifeshire. He travelled in France, Germany, and England, and was received with great distinction by the respective sovereigns; received the honour of knighthood from the Scottish monarch, Alexander III.; and died in 1293.

SCOTT, REGINALD, or REYNOLD, was a native of Kent, and received his education at Hart-hall, Cambridge. He had both the good sense and courage to oppose the absurd opinion, at that time prevalent, of the existence of witches, by publishing his "Discoveries of Witchcraft." Died, 1699.

SCOTT, JOHN, a learned English divine, born at Chippenham, in Wiltshire, in 1636. He became the rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and a prebendary of St. Paul's; was author of "The Christian Life;" and died in 1694.

SCOTT, SAMUEL, an eminent painter of scenery, who took Vanderveide for his model, and often excelled him. Died, 1772.

SCOTT, DAVID, author of a "History of Scotland," was born near Haddington, in East Lothian, in 1675; and died in 1742.

SCOTT, JOHN, a quaker poet, born at Bermondsey, in 1730. He resided during the greater part of his life at Amwell; and died in 1783. He was the author of "Am-

NOTHING IS MORE DIVINE THAN THE POWER OF GIVING, AND THE WILL TO GIVE OPPORTUNITY.

LIFE, TO BE WORTHY OF A NATIONAL KING, MUST BE ALWAYS IN A STATE OF MORAL PROGRESS.

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well," and other poems; a "Digest of the Highway Laws;" "Critical Essays," &c.

SCOTT, JAMES, an eloquent preacher, belonging to the church of England, was born at Leeds, in 1733; studied at Cambridge; and afterwards distinguished himself as a pulpit orator at Trinity church, Leeds, where he was lecturer. But he was still more noted as a political partisan, by writing in the public journals under the signatures of "Anti-Sejanus" and "Old Slyboots." Through the interest of Lord Sandwich, he was presented to the rectory of Simonbourn, in Northumberland, where he unfortunately got into a litigation with his parishioners, which lasted twenty years, and created such a hostile feeling against him, that he was compelled to remove to the metropolis, in order to ensure his personal safety. Died, 1814.

SCOTT, JOHN, the original editor of the "London Magazine," and the author of "A Visit to Paris in 1814," &c. His remarks on some articles in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine having given offence to the editor of that work, a quarrel ensued, which ended in a duel between a friend of the editor and Mr. Scott, who, a few days after, died of the wound he had received from his adversary.

SCOTT, THOMAS, an English divine, born in 1747, at Braytoft, in Lincolnshire, was intended for the medical profession, but entered the church, and rendered himself celebrated as a theological writer. He became chaplain of the Lock Hospital in 1785, and rector of Aston Sandford in 1801; was the author of "The Force of Truth;" a "Defence of Calvinism;" a "Commentary on the Bible;" and "Sermons." Died, 1821.

SCOTT, HELENUS, an eminent physician, who, after receiving his education at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, visited London, and went to Venice with an intention of travelling over-land to India; but his pecuniary resources failing, he was under the necessity of returning to England. He, however, subsequently went thither, and realized a considerable fortune. He was the author of a romance, entitled "The Adventures of a Rupee." He died, while on a voyage to New South Wales, in 1821.

SCOTT, SIR WALTER, bart., who is generally placed at the head of English novelists in the 19th century, was born at Edinburgh, in 1771. He passed the years of his youth between the pleasures of hunting, the study of the law, and an indulgence of his taste in reading old plays, romances, travels, and marvellous adventures. The antiquities and ancient poetry of Scotland seem to have early inflamed his imagination; he read the old chronicles, and made himself acquainted with the customs, obsolete laws, and even the traditions of individual families, and was versed in the localities, and the superstitious belief of the inhabitants of the Scottish mountains. Thus he became an able antiquary; his natural genius rendered him a poet; and his correct judgment has subsequently caused him to be regarded as the patron of literature. He made his debut as an original author in "Specimens of Ancient

Scottish Poetry," which had great success. His next work, the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," was received with still greater favour. "Marmion" and "Rokeby" followed, and gave a climax to his poetical reputation; but it was soon afterwards eclipsed by the rise of Lord Byron's poetical star; his vigorous and impassioned verses diverting the public poetical taste into an entirely new channel. Subsequently appeared "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk," and the "Battle of Waterloo," the first successful, the latter a failure. His novels, however, are his great passport to fame. Those masterly productions, on which criticism would be out of place, need only be enumerated: "Waverley;" "Tales of my Landlord;" "Ivanhoe;" "The Monastery;" "The Abbott;" "Quentin Durward;" "Peveril of the Peak;" "Woodstock;" "Rob Roy;" the "Heart of Mid Lothian;" "Chronicles of the Canongate;" "Ivanhoe," &c. &c. Sir Walter Scott was made a baronet by George IV., in 1821, after the coronation; in giving effect to the splendid and antiquarian costumes of which, it appears, his taste and erudition were consulted. Our restricted limits prevent us from detailing, with anything like order or minuteness, the numerous engagements of this highly-gifted and industrious man: suffice it, therefore, to say, that from the commencement of his literary career in 1792, to the year of his decease, he was constantly producing some popular or talented work; and that he reaped an abundant harvest from the scattered seeds of his genius. His patrimonial estate was also considerable; and, in 1800, he obtained the preferment of sheriff of Selkirkshire, worth about 300*l.* a-year; which sum was considerably increased in 1806, by his being appointed one of the principal clerks of the session in Scotland. He accordingly, in 1811, removed six or seven miles below his former residence on the Tweed, where he purchased a farm of about 100 acres, for the purpose of having some more quiet outdoor occupation than field sports, and built a mansion, to which he gave the appellation of Abbotsford. Here he continued to reside, exercising the most open hospitality, and receiving the homage of admiration from all parts of the world; while he pursued his literary labours with unremitting activity. At length, in 1825, the firm of Constable and Co., at Edinburgh, having projected a cheap series of original and selected works, engaged Sir Walter to compose a "Life of Buonaparte." It was in progress when these publishers became bankrupt, and by that unhappy failure Scott found himself involved on their behalf, for accommodation bills, to the enormous amount of 120,000*l.* The estate of Abbotsford had been settled on Sir Walter's eldest son on his marriage, and it was therefore beyond the reach of the creditors: but though he had very little property to answer the immense amount of his debts, there was still a vast source of profit remaining—his literary talents. "Gentlemen," said he to his creditors, "time and I against any two. Let me take this good ally into company, and I believe I shall be able to pay you every farthing." He fur-

THE CHARACTER OF A MAN'S MIND IS KNOWN AS MUCH BY HIS TALENTS AS BY HIS VIRTUES.

HE WHO IS NATURALLY INCLINED TO GOOD IS NOBLE, THOUGH HIS MOTHER WERE AN ETHIOPIAN.

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their proposed, in their behalf, to ensure the sum of 22,000*l.* upon his life, which proposal was accepted; and he then sat down, at the age of fifty-five, to the task of redeeming, by the exertion of his talents as a public writer, a debt exceeding a hundred thousand pounds¹. In the autumn of 1826 he visited Paris, in order to prosecute researches into several local and other details relating to the subject of his work; which appeared during the summer of 1827, in 9 vols. 8vo.; and realized the sum of 12,000*l.*, being at the rate of 33*l.* a day for the time he had devoted to it. Though from the time of the publication of "Waverley," Sir Walter had been generally considered the author of the "Scotch Novels," yet he had managed to preserve his incognito by various modes of evasion and half-denials whenever the subject was publicly mooted; and the author, whoever he might prove to be, was fancifully styled the "Great Unknown." At length, the mystery was solved. At the annual dinner of the Theatrical Fund Association in 1827, Sir Walter, in returning thanks for the honour which the company had done him by drinking his health, unreservedly declared that they were wholly and solely his own compositions. By the republication of the former novels, in a cheap form, with new notes and prefaces; and by new works, viz. "Tales of a Grandfather;" a "History of Scotland," in Dr. Lardner's Encyclopædia; "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft," in the Family Library, &c., he had paid, in part of his liabilities, 54,000*l.*; and his creditors presented to him, personally, the library, manuscripts, curiosities, and plate, which had once been his own, as a token of their gratified feelings. Early in 1831, symptoms of paralysis began to be manifested, and in the autumn his physicians recommended an excursion to Italy, as the means of delaying that illness which too obviously approached. A passage to Malta, in the *Barham* ship of war, was obtained for him, and he reached Naples, by that route, Dec. 27. In April, 1832, he went to Rome, inspected the classical antiquities of that city with great interest, and visited Tivoli, Albani, and Frascati. Feeling, however, that his strength was rapidly decreasing, he determined upon returning, with all possible speed; wishing to die in his native country. On his arrival in London it was found that medical assistance was now useless; all hope of his recovery had fled; and at his own anxious desire he was conveyed by sea to Newhaven, where he landed on the 9th of July, reached Abbotford on the 11th, and, after lingering for two months in a state of almost total insensibility, he died on the 21st of September, 1832.

SCOTTI, MARCELLO, a learned Neapolitan, born in 1742; having been nominated against his will a member of the legislature of the short-lived Neapolitan republic of 1799, he fell a victim to the fury of Ruffo and the counter-revolutionary party, on the triumph of the latter. He had been previously proscribed and persecuted for the too great freedom of his remarks in the "Mouarchia Universale Dei Papi."

SEBASTIAN, king of Portugal, was born

in 1554, and ascended the throne at three years of age, on the death of his grandfather, John III. Possessed of a romantic disposition, and an extravagant admiration of the glories of chivalry, he rashly determined to carry on war against the Moors in Africa, hoping thereby to effect something for Christianity and the fame of Portugal. He accordingly equipped a fleet and an army, which comprised the flower of the Portuguese nobility, and sailed for Africa, in 1578, at the age of twenty-three years. A general engagement soon took place, and the ardour of the young king bore him into the midst of the enemy, who were already pouring on the rear of his troops. Sebastian fought with the most determined bravery, while most of his attendants were slain by his side. He at length disappeared; and so complete was the slaughter, that no more than fifty Portuguese are said to have survived this wild and ill-fated expedition. The mystery which involved the fate of this royal madman led several adventurers to assume his person and his claims, but there seems to be no doubt that he died on the field of battle.

SECKER, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, an eminent and pious prelate, was born at Sibthorpe, in Nottinghamshire, in 1693, and was educated with a view of becoming a dissenting minister. He, however, declared that he could not conscientiously assent to the tenets held by his family, and he therefore conformed to the church of England, took orders, and obtained preferment. He became, successively, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, prebendary of Durham, king's chaplain, and rector of St. James's, Westminster. In 1735 he was elevated to the see of Bristol; whence he was translated to that of Oxford, in 1737; and, in 1758, he was raised to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury; in which situation he conducted himself with great dignity, moderation, and proper severity against any laxity in the morals and manners of the clergy under his more especial superintendence. His sermons, charges, and other works, form 12 vols. Died, 1768.

SECUNDUS, JOANNES, a celebrated Latin poet, was born at the Hague, in 1511. His best known work is entitled "Basia, or the Kisses." Died, 1536.

SEDLEY, Sir CHARLES, a celebrated wit, courtier, and poet, of the age of Charles II., was born at Aylesford, in Kent, in 1639, and was educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He was a conspicuous character among the licentious circle which surrounded the gay monarch; but though himself a profligate, he was so much annoyed by an intrigue which James II. carried on with his daughter, afterwards created by that monarch, countess of Dorchester, that he took an active part in promoting the Revolution. Died, 1701.

SEED, JEREMIAH, a learned divine, was born at Clifton, in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He was afterwards presented to the rectory of Enham, in Hampshire; and died in 1747. His Sermons are highly esteemed.

FORTUNE HAS LITTLE POWER OVER THOSE WHO NAVIGATE THE VESSEL OF LIFE WITH THE LOADSTONE OF DISCRETION.

IT IS BY ETHERAL COMPANIONS OF TRUTH WITH TRUTH, THAT WE COME TO LIGHT AND PROFOUND CONCLUSIONS.

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SEETZEN, ULRIC JASPER, a celebrated German traveller, was a native of East Friesland, and received his education in the university at Göttingen, where he particularly studied natural history and philosophy. Seconded by the patronage of the duke Ernest and Augustus of Saxe-Gotha, in a desire to visit the interior of Africa, he commenced his perilous undertaking in 1802, at Constantinople, where he stayed six months. The ambassadors there assembled, encouraged his enterprise; and at Smyrna, the Russian prince Oczakow, who had been over Asia Minor and Egypt, assisted him with many useful instructions. Seetzen stopped one year at Aleppo to learn the Arabic language, and to collect MSS. for the library of the duke of Saxe-Gotha, and reached Damascus in April, 1805. From thence he explored many parts of Syria, Palestine, and Arabia, which had not before been visited by any European; and in order that he might be able to undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, he made a profession of Mahometanism. In 1810 he was at Mocha, whence he wrote the last letters that arrived from him in Europe. Having had his property seized by the Arabs, under the pretence of his being a magician, he proceeded towards Saama, to complain to the imam of that place; and a few days after his departure, (December, 1811,) he died suddenly at Taes, probably from the effects of poison given him by order of the imam.

SEGAR, Sir WILLIAM, garter king at arms, was author of "Honour, Civil and Military." Died, 1633.

SEGRAIS, JOHN RENAUD DE, a celebrated French poet and novelist. Born, 1624; died, 1701.

SEGUIER, JOHN FRANCIS, an eminent botanist, was born at Nîmes, in 1703, and died in 1784. His works are "Bibliotheca Botanica," "Planta Veronenses," 3 vols.; and a translation of the works of Maffei.

SEGUR, JOSEPH ALEXANDER, viscount DE, second son of the marshal de Segur, engaged when young in the military service, but having attained the post of marshal de camp in 1790, he gave up his time entirely to the cultivation of literature, and published several romances, &c. Died, 1805.

SEGUR, LOUIS, count DE, a French diplomatist, and historical writer, was the eldest son of the marshal de Segur, and born in 1753. He served during two campaigns in the American war, and was afterwards ambassador to St. Petersburg and Berlin. On the overthrow of the French monarchy he relinquished his connexion with affairs of state; he was, notwithstanding, arrested by order of the Committee of Public Safety; but being liberated shortly after, he quitted France, and did not return till after the fall of Robespierre. In 1803, he was nominated to the council of state; and under the imperial government, he was appointed to the office of grand master of the ceremonies at court. In 1813 he was made a senator; and on the restoration of the Bourbon family he was created a peer of France; notwithstanding which, after Buonaparte's return from Elba, he

resumed his legislative functions, and again became grand master of the ceremonies, and one of the peers appointed by Napoleon. On the final restoration of Louis XVIII. in 1815, the count was stripped of all his dignities, and passed the remainder of his life in literary retirement. He died in 1830. Among his works are, "A Political Picture of Europe;" "The Reign of Frederic William II.;" the "History of Modern Europe," &c.

SELDEN, JOHN, an English antiquary, law writer, and historian, of most extensive acquirements, was a native of Sussex, and born in 1584. After receiving his education at Chichester, and Hart hall, Oxford, he studied the law in the Temple, and was called to the bar. He practised chiefly as a chamber counsel, and devoted much of his time to studying the history and antiquities of his country. So early as 1607 he drew up a work, entitled, "Analectum Anglo-Britannicum," which was quickly succeeded by several others; and in 1614, appeared his "Titles of Honour." Next followed his "De Diis Syriis," and "Mare Clausum," in which latter he endeavours to historically establish the British right of dominion over the circumjacent seas. He now entered the field of politics, and in 1640 was elected member of parliament for Oxford; at which time he was so well affected to the existing constitution of church and state, that when the king withdrew to York, he had some notion of appointing him chancellor. At the commencement of the disputes between Charles and the parliament he acted with great moderation, and uniformly endeavoured to prevent an ultimate appeal to the sword. In 1643, the House of Commons appointed him keeper of the records of the Tower, and the following year, one of the commissioners of the Admiralty, voting him 5000*l.* as a reward for his services. He employed all his influence for the protection of learning, and was universally esteemed for his urbanity of manners and goodness of heart. Died, 1654.

SELEUCUS I., surnamed Nicator, or the Conqueror, one of the chief generals under Alexander the Great, and, after his death, founder of the race of princes called Seleucidae. He is equally celebrated as a renowned warrior, and as the father of his people; yet his virtues could not protect him from the fatal ambition of Ceraunus, one of his courtiers, by whom he was assassinated, B.C. 280.

SELIS, NICHOLAS JOSEPH, a French poet, was born at Paris in 1737, and died in 1802.

SELKIRK, ALEXANDER, a sailor, was born at Largo, in Scotland, about 1680. He was a good navigator, and made several voyages to the South Sea, in one of which, having a quarrel with his commander, he was put ashore on the island of Juan Fernandez, with a few necessaries, a fowling-piece, gunpowder, and shot. Here he remained in solitude nearly three years, till he was taken away by Captain Woods Rogers, in 1709. On his return to England, he is said to have employed Daniel Defoe in drawing up a narrative of his adventures for the press, from which source originated

THOSE PERSONS DESERVE TO BE CHEATED, WHO CONFIDE IN PLAUSIBLE ROGUES RATHER THAN IN PLAIN-DEALING HONESTY.

the popular and interesting "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe."

SELLE, CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS, born at Stettin, in Pomerania, in 1746, was physician to Frederic the Great, a particular detail of whose last illness he published. In 1790 he went to Paris, where he visited the hospitals and other public establishments; and on his return he published two memoirs on animal magnetism, and others against the critical philosophy of Kant, in the Transactions of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member. He wrote several medical works, and was appointed privy-counsellor and director of the college of medicine, &c. Died, 1800.

SELLON, BAKER JOHN, a barrister, was born in 1762. He was the son of the Rev. W. Sellon, minister of Clerkenwell church, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1792, and afterwards admitted to the rank of serjeant-at-law in 1796. For the last twenty years of his life he sat as a police magistrate, having been compelled by deafness to relinquish his avocations as a pleader. He published an "Analysis of the Practice of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas," 2 vols. 8vo., which, by the profession generally, is regarded as a standard book. Died, 1835.

SEMLER, JOHN SOLOMON, a celebrated Lutheran divine, born at Saalfeld, in Saxony, in 1725, and became professor of theology at Halle, where he remained till his death, in 1791. He was so determined to explain away every thing miraculous in the Gospel history, and criticized the Bible with such temerity, that he appeared more like an advocate of infidelity than of Revelation. His principal work is entitled "Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ selecta capita," 3 vols.

SENEBIER, JOHN, a natural philosopher and historian, was born at Geneva, in 1742. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession, but his attention was more particularly directed to philosophy and natural history. He obtained the office of public librarian at Geneva in 1773; became one of the conductors of the Geneva Journal in 1787; and died in 1809. Among his chief works are, "A Literary History of Geneva," and "Vegetable Physiology."

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNÆUS, a celebrated Roman philosopher, moralist, and statesman, the son of Marcus Annæus, an eminent orator, was born at Corduba, in Spain, during the first year of the Christian era. His reputation soon extended to the imperial court; and his various learning and practical wisdom caused him to be appointed tutor to Nero, and procured him several important places. After his accession to the throne, his imperial pupil for awhile loaded him with favours; but at length, resolving to rid himself of his old preceptor, the tyrant charged him with being an accomplice in the conspiracy of Piso, and he was condemned to death. The method of his execution was, however, left to his own choice. He consequently, with the characteristic ostentation of a stoic, finished his life in the midst of his friends, conversing on philosophical topics while the blood was flowing from his veins, which he had caused

to be opened for that purpose. He was a man of undoubted genius, but rapacious and intriguing; accumulating vast wealth by the most unjustifiable means. Dion Cassius ascribes the revolt of the Britons under Boadicea to the distress to which they were driven through the rapacity of Seneca and his agents. His death happened A.D. 65.

SENNERTUS, DANIEL, an eminent physician and medical writer of Germany. Born, 1572; died, 1637.

SEPULVEDA, JOHN GINEZ DE, born in 1491, was historiographer to the emperor Charles V., and rendered himself ignobly conspicuous as the author of a "Vindication of the Cruelties of the Spaniards against the Indians," in opposition to the benevolent representations of Las Casas. He was also the author of a "Life of Charles V.," 4 vols.

SERASSI, PIER ANTONIO, an Italian biographer, born at Bergamo, in 1721. He wrote the lives of Tasso, Dante, Molza, Politian, Petrarch, and other eminent Italians, which are much esteemed. Died, 1791.

SERGEI, JOHN THOMAS, a celebrated Swedish sculptor, was born at Stockholm, in 1740; studied in Italy, and rose to great eminence in his art; was ennobled on his return to Sweden; and died in 1814. His numerous able works are chiefly confined to Sweden; but an admired "Diomedæ stealing the Palladium of Troy" is in England.

SERRES, OLIVER DE, a French agriculturist, was born in 1539, near Viviers, and died in 1619. His "Theatre of Agriculture" is an esteemed work.

SERRES, OLIVE, the self-styled princess of Cumberland, was born at Warwick, in 1772, and educated under the protection of her uncle, the Rev. Dr. Wilmot. At an early age she married Mr. Serres, marine painter to George III.; but after a few years they separated, and she had to support herself and children by her own efforts. She was both an artist and an authoress, and was appointed landscape-painter to the prince of Wales; but her literary performances were certainly of no very high order. As this female attracted a large share of the public attention for a number of years; and as there were not a few who, after inspecting the mass of documents she possessed, really believed her to be the legitimate daughter of Henry Frederick, duke of Cumberland, by a marriage with the sister of Dr. Wilmot, we shall here give the outlines of a history, which those who opposed her claims declared was a barefaced imposture. That she had convinced many, there is no doubt, and, perhaps, the striking "family likeness" observable in her features, contributed not a little to give a plausibility to her statements. In 1815, it appears, she first became acquainted with the secret of her birth; at least it was so alleged in the affidavits produced by her counsel in the Prerogative Court, in order to obtain the sum of 15,000*l.* bequeathed to her by a will of George III., to which the sign-manual and attesting signatures were attached. It was also alleged that, in the year 1815, the earl of Warwick, in presence of the duke of Kent, informed her, at her own house,

THE MOST SPLENDID EFFORTS OF A GENIUS ARE LESS THE EFFECT OF INSPIRATION THAN THEY ARE OF PROFOUND THINKING.

A HAPPY SMILE WILL OFTEN TIMES CONVEY A MORE FORCIBLE DESCRIPTION, THAN COULD BE FOUND IN A PEACE DEFINITION.

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in Seymour-place, that she was the lawful daughter of the late duke of Cumberland. He exacted a solemn pledge, both from her and the duke of Kent, not to disclose this communication until after the death of the king; and ultimately (in presence of the royal duke) deposited with her the proofs she possessed; among which was the sign-manual for the 15,000*l*. The folly, inconsistency, want of principle, and, it may be truly added, insanity of many of her actions, would certainly go far towards defeating her claims, whether just or unjust. In June, 1822, Sir Gerard Noel was induced to move for an investigation of her claims in the House of Commons, and was seconded by Mr. Hume; but Sir Robert Peel saw there was abundant room for a laugh at the expense of the *soi-disant* princess and her supporters; and, in a vein of successful irony, he overturned the whole fabric that had been raised to support "the princess Olive's claims." Her latter years were passed in poverty, within the walls of a prison, in consequence of debts contracted while under her delusion of royalty; having at that time commenced a splendid establishment, assumed the royal livery, &c. She was at length liberated; and went to reside with Miss Macaulay, at Somers-town, a short time previous to her death, which occurred in 1834, at the age of 52.

SERVETUS, MICHAEL, a learned Spaniard, memorable as the victim of religious intolerance, was born at Villanueva, in 1509; was educated at Toulouse; studied medicine at Paris; and was in constant correspondence with Calvin, whom he consulted in respect to his Arian notions. He published several anti-trinitarian works, which excited against him the violent hatred of both Catholics and Protestants; and though he was so fortunate as to escape from the persecutions of the former, he could not elude the vengeance of the latter, headed and incited as they were by his implacable enemy, the stern and unforgiving reformer of Geneva. He was seized as he was passing through that city, tried for "blasphemy and heresy," and condemned to the flames, which sentence was carried into execution Oct. 27, 1553.

SERVITIUS TULLIUS, king of the Romans, was the son of a female slave. He married the daughter of Tarquin the elder, whom he succeeded B.C. 577, and was murdered by his son-in-law, Tarquin the Superb, B.C. 534.

SESSA, an Indian philosopher or mathematician, and the inventor of the game of chess. He lived about the 11th century.

SETTLE, ELKANAH, an English poet of the 17th century, was born at Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, 1648, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. He was much engaged in the political squabbles of the age, and wrote some smart pieces both in prose and verse. He was also an indefatigable writer for the stage, but none of his dramas are now acted. Died, 1724.

SEVERUS, CORNELIUS, a Roman poet, who lived in the reign of Augustus. He was the author of "Aetna," a poem, which has been attributed to Virgil.

SEVERUS, in church history, a sectary

of the second century, a follower of Tatian, and chief of the sect of the Severians. He flourished about A.D. 178.

SEVERUS I., LUCIUS SEPTIMIUS, a Roman emperor, was born A.D. 146, at Lepcis, in Africa, and was raised to the throne on the death of Didius Julianus. He has been so much admired for his military talents, that some have called him the most warlike of the Roman emperors. As a monarch he was cruel; and it has been observed that he never performed an act of humanity, or forgave a fault. He loved the appellation of a man of letters, and he even composed a history of his own reign, which some have praised for its correctness and veracity. He died at York, in 211.

SEVERUS II., FLAVIUS VALERIUS, a short lived emperor, who was raised to the purple by Galerius; but, being deserted by his soldiers when ready to engage Maxentius, he killed himself, A.D. 307.

SEVERUS, SULPICIUS, a historian, was a native of Aquitaine, who flourished in the beginning of the fifth century, and by his writings, acquired the title of the Christian Sallust.

SEVIGNE, MARY DE BARBON, marchioness DE, daughter of the baron de Chantail, was born in 1626. At the age of eighteen, she married the marquis de Sevigné, who was killed in a duel seven years afterwards. Being thus left a widow, with two children, she paid great attention to their education; and when her daughter married the count de Grignan, she kept up a correspondence with her; to which circumstance the world is indebted for those letters which are regarded as models of epistolary composition. Died, 1696.

SEWARD, WILLIAM, a biographical writer, was born in London, in 1747. He was educated at the Charter-house and at Oxford; was intimate with Dr. Johnson, and other eminent literary characters; and was the author of "Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons;" "Biographiana," &c. He died in 1799.

SEWARD, ANNA, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Seward, born at Eyam, in Derbyshire, in 1747. She evinced a poetical taste in early life, but was discouraged from indulging it by her parents. At length, on contracting an acquaintance with lady Miller, she ventured to become a contributor to her vase, at Bath-Easton. After this, she published elegiac poems on major André and captain Cook, and in 1782 her poetical romance of "Louisa." She subsequently printed a collection of sonnets, and a "Life of Dr. Darwin," in which she asserted her claim to the first fifty lines of that author's "Botanic Garden." Died, 1809.

SEWELL, WILLIAM, the son of an English refugee at Amsterdam, who, though brought up as a weaver, made himself master of several languages, and compiled an "English and Dutch Dictionary;" but he is best known by his "History of the Quakers," of which sect he was himself a member. Died, 1725.

SEWELL, GEORGE, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Windsor, and after completing his education at Peter-

EVERY COUNTRY HAS ITS OWN CUSTOMS, BUT TRULY GOOD ACTIONS ARE EVERYWHERE RESPECTED AS SUCH.

GOOD-NATURED RAILLERY BETWEEN MARRIED PERSONS IN PUBLIC, BECOMES POINTED REPROACH IN SECRET.

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house, Cambridge, studied medicine in Holland under the celebrated Boerhaave, and settled at Hampstead as a physician. His chief literary productions are, "Sir Walter Raleigh," a tragedy; "A Vindication of the English Stage;" translations of parts of Lucan, Ovid, and Tibullus; and "Epistles to Mr. Addison." Died, 1736.

SEXILIUS, QUINTUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, in the time of Augustus. He refused the senatorial rank, and established a school upon the most rigid principles of self-denial.

SEXTUS EMPIRICUS, a Greek philosopher and physician, who lived in the reign of Commodus. Only two of his works are extant, the "Institutes of Pyrrhonism," and ten books against the mathematicians.

SEYMOUR, EDWARD, duke of Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI., to whom he was maternal uncle, being brother of Jane Seymour, third wife to Henry VIII. He devoted himself to the military profession, and commanded in a maritime expedition against the Scots, in 1544, when he landed a body of troops at Leith, and set fire to the city of Edinburgh. On the death of Henry VIII. he rose to unbounded power, procuring himself to be appointed governor of the king, and protector of the realm. In 1548, he obtained the post of lord treasurer, was created duke of Somerset, and made earl-marshal. The same year he headed an army, with which he invaded Scotland, and after having gained the victory of Mossburn, returned in triumph to England. His success excited the jealousy of the earl of Warwick and others, who first procured his confinement in the Tower, for a short time during 1549, on the charge of arbitrary conduct and injustice; and finally caused him to be again arrested, two years afterwards, on the charge of treasonable designs against the lives of some of the privy-councillors; for which he was beheaded on Tower-hill, Jan. 22, 1552.

SFORZA, JAMES, called the Great, was born of mean parentage, at Cotignola, in 1630. A company of soldiers happening to pass through his village, young Sforza joined them, and after passing through the inferior military ranks, became a general. He obliged Alphonsus, king of Arragon, to raise the siege of Naples, and he retook several important places which had revolted; but being too eager in pursuing the flying enemy, he was drowned in the river near Pescara, in 1424.

SFORZA, FRANCIS, natural son of the preceding, commanded with distinction in the service of Naples; after which he married the daughter of the duke of Milan, on whose death he was chosen general of the duchy; but he abused that trust, and usurped the sovereignty. Died, 1466.

SHADWELL, THOMAS, a dramatic poet, was born in 1640, at Stanton-hall, Norfolk, and was educated at Cambridge. When Dryden was removed from the offices of laureate and historiographer-royal, Shadwell was appointed his successor, which exposed him to the severity of that poet's satire, who ridiculed him under the appellation of *MacFlecknor*. Died, 1692. His principal plays are "Epum Wells," "Ti-

mon the Misanthrope," the "Virtuoso," the "Gentleman of Alesce," and the "Lancashire Witches."—CHARLES SHADWELL, supposed to have been the son or nephew of the preceding, wrote some plays, the best of which is entitled the "Fair Quaker of Deal." Died, 1736.

SHAKSPEARE, WILLIAM, the most illustrious dramatic poet of England, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, April 23, 1564, and was the son of a dealer in wool, who appears also to have carried on the business of a butcher. His education was confined to what he could attain at the free-school of his native place; and being taken from it early, he made no further progress than the rudiments of Latin. In his 16th year, he married Ann Hathaway, a farmer's daughter, who was considerably older than himself. Of his occupation at this period, nothing determinate is recorded; but it appears that he was wild and irregular, and that he was more than once concerned with others in stealing deer from the park of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlkote, near Stratford. For this he was prosecuted by that gentleman; but he retaliated by a severe lampoon on him, and then fled to London, in order to escape another prosecution. Here he formed an acquaintance with the players, and was enrolled among them, though what sort of characters he performed does not appear. Mr. Rowe observes, that he could never meet with any further account of him as an actor, than that his highest part was the *Ghost* in his own *Hamlet*. Queen Elizabeth had several of his plays acted before her, and without doubt gave him many marks of her favour. She was so pleased with the character of Falstaff in the two parts of Henry IV. that she commanded him to exhibit him in love, on which occasion Shakspeare wrote his rich and admirable comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windsor." His greatest patron was the earl of Southampton, who is said on one occasion to have presented him with a thousand pounds; and he enjoyed the friendship of his most eminent literary contemporaries. Having become proprietor and manager of the Globe theatre, he realized a handsome fortune, which enabled him to spend the close of his life at his native town, where he purchased a house and estate, to which he gave the name of New Place. The house and lands continued in the possession of the poet's descendants till the Restoration, when they were repurchased by the Clopton family. Here Shakspeare planted the famous mulberry tree, which remained an object of profit to the people of Stratford, and of veneration to visitors, till about 1750, when the possessor, out of hatred to the inhabitants, cut it down. Shakspeare died on his fifty-second birthday, in 1616, and was buried in the church of Stratford, where his monument still remains. In 1741, a monument was erected to him in Westminster abbey, and paid for by the proceeds of benefits at the two great theatres. In 1769, by the efforts of Garrick, a festival was celebrated in honour of the poet, in his native town. The only notice recorded of the person of Shakspeare, is to be found in Aubrey, who says that "he was a hand-

HE WHO CANNOT COMMAND HIS OWN PASSIONS, IS ALTOGETHER UNQUALIFIED TO FORM THE YOUTHFUL MIND.

TRULY DIPLOMATIC IS THAT MODERATE STATE OF ACTIVITY, WHICH CREATES ENLIGHTENMENT IN THE MIND OF MAN.

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SOME WELL-SHAPED MAN, AND ADDS, THAT HE WAS "VERIE GOOD COMPANY, AND OF A VERIE READY, PLEASANT, AND SMOOTH WITT." BESIDES HIS IMMORTAL PLAYS, SHAKESPEARE WAS THE AUTHOR OF TWO POEMS, "VENUS AND ADONIS," AND "LUCRECE," WHICH, ALTHOUGH LOST IN THE BLAZE OF HIS DRAMATIC GENIUS, EXHIBIT MUCH OF POETRY THAT IS WORTHY OF ADMIRATION.

SOME well-shaped man," and adds, that he was "verie good company, and of a verie ready, pleasant, and smooth witt." Besides his immortal plays, Shakspeare was the author of two poems, "Venus and Adonis," and "Lucrece," which, although lost in the blaze of his dramatic genius, exhibit much of poetry that is worthy of admiration.

SHARP, JAMES, archbishop of St. Andrew's, a distinguished prelate of the seventeenth century, was born in Banffshire, in 1618, and obtained a professorship in the university of St. Andrew's. The presbytery being overturned by parliament, under Charles II., Sharp, who had treacherously promoted that measure, was rewarded with the primacy, and appointed archbishop of St. Andrew's. The wanton cruelties which followed, confirmed the horror entertained against him, and raised the fury of some of his more bigotted opponents to conspire against his life. His carriage, in which he was travelling, about three miles from St. Andrew's, on the 3rd of May, 1679, was met by some fanatics, headed by John Balfour, of Burley, who were waiting there to intercept a servant of the archbishop's, named Carmichael. To tempers thus heated by fanaticism, the appearance of the archbishop himself was deemed a sign of the intention of Providence to substitute a more important victim; and, regardless of the tears and entreaties of his daughter, they dragged him from his carriage, and, with savage ferocity, murdered him before her face.

SHARP, JOHN, a learned prelate, and theological writer, was born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in 1644; studied at Christ's college, Cambridge; and rose, by gradual preferments, to the deanery of Norwich. In the reign of James II., he gave such offence to the court, by preaching against popery, that an order was sent to the bishop of London to suspend him; which his lordship refused to do, as contrary to law; for which resistance to an arbitrary mandate, the diocesan was suspended, as well as Dr. Sharp, by the ecclesiastical commission. The doctor, however, was soon restored to the exercise of his function, and after the Revolution he was made dean of Canterbury, from whence, in 1681, he was elevated to the archbishopric of York. Died, 1713. His "Sermons," published after his death, form 7 vols.

SHARP, THOMAS, a younger son of the preceding, was born about 1693; received his education at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow and D.D. in 1729; obtained various preferments in the church; finally became archdeacon of Northumberland and a prebendary of Durham; and died in 1758. He wrote "Discourses on the Hebrew Tongue," &c.

SHARP, GRANVILLE, a son of the preceding, distinguished for his philanthropy and learning, was born at Durham, in 1734. He obtained a place in the Ordnance office, which he resigned at the commencement of the American war, because he disapproved of its principles; after which he devoted his life to private study, and the active exercise of a benevolent mind. With infinite difficulty and expense, he established

the right of negroes to their freedom while in England; instituted the society for the abolition of the slave trade; advocated the principles of parliamentary reform; and distinguished himself with equal zeal in other patriotic and benevolent objects; the last of which was the promotion of the distribution of the Scriptures. He was critically skilled in the Hebrew and Greek languages; and was the author of various works, the principal of which are, "Remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek Testament;" a "Short Treatise on the English Tongue;" "Remarks on the Prophecies," Treatises on the "Slave Trade," on "Duelling," the "People's Right to a Share in the Legislature," the "Law of Nature, and Principles of Action in Man," &c. Died, 1813.

SHARP, WILLIAM, an eminent engraver, was born in London, in 1740; rose to excellence in his profession; and produced many admirable prints. But with all his merit as an artist, he was weak and credulous to an astonishing degree; and became, in succession, a believer in the mysterious reveries of Mesmer and Swedenborg, a dupe of the notorious Richard Brothers, and a supporter of the infamous pretensions of Joanna Southcott. Died, 1824.

SHARP, RICHARD, a gentleman well known in the literary world as "Conversation Sharp," and whose taste and judgment as a critic were equal to his conversational powers, died, aged 76, while on the road from Torquay to his residence in London, March 30, 1835. Mr. Sharp was deeply engaged in commercial concerns, but employed his leisure hours in literary pursuits; and had he more devoted himself to study and composition, he might have taken a high station among the best writers of the day. He was the author of "Letters and Essays in Prose and Verse." He had formerly been an M.P. adhering to the Whig interest; and few men displayed more anxiety than he did for the extension of civil and religious liberty, and the moral improvement of the community. He left 256,000*l.* which was divided between his nephews and nieces.

SHARPE, GREGORY, an eminent Oriental scholar and able divine, was born in Yorkshire, in 1712; was educated at Westminster and Aberdeen; and eventually became master of the Temple. Among his writings are, a "A Review of the Controversy on the Demoniacs;" "Defence of Dr. Clarke against the Attacks of Leibnitz;" "Dissertations on the Origin of Languages, and the Powers of Letters, with a Hebrew Lexicon;" "Dissertations on the Latin and Greek Tongues;" "Three Discourses in Defence of Christianity;" an "Introduction to Universal History;" and "The Rise and Fall of the City and Temple of Jerusalem." Died, 1771.

SHAW, THOMAS, an English divine and antiquary, famous for his "Travels, or Observations relating to several parts of Barbary and the Levant." Born, 1692; died, 1751.

SHAW, DR. PETER, an English physician, and editor of "Bacon's Philosophical Works." Died, 1763.

SATIRE SHOULD NEVER MAKE VICE FAMILIAR TO THE INNOCENT, NOR WEAKEN THE ONLY REMAINING HOLD WE HAVE ON THE GUILTY.

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WE HAVE TOO LITTLE TIME IN OUR WHOLE LIVES, AND YET EVERY DAY OF OUR LIFE WE HAVE MORE THAN WE CAN RIGHTLY USE.

SHAW, CUTHBERT, a poet of very humble origin, born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, in 1730. He was usher at a school in Darlington, and while there he published a poem, entitled "Liberty." He afterwards joined a company of comedians, under the name of Seymour; but he relinquished the stage about 1762, and became a professional writer. In 1766 he published the "Race," a satire against most of the living poets; and on the death of his wife, he produced a pathetic "Monody," esteemed his best performance. He lived a life of intemperance and debauchery; and he died in wretchedness and poverty, in 1798.

SHAW, STEBBING, a divine and topographer, was born in 1762, at Stone, in Staffordshire, and was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He became tutor to Sir Francis Burdett, with whom he made a tour to the Highlands, and published an account of the journey. He also wrote a "Tour in the West of England;" "A History of Staffordshire;" and "The Topographer," which was published in periodic numbers. He died, rector of Hartshorne, in Staffordshire, in 1802.

SHAW, GEORGE, a distinguished writer on zoology, &c., was born in 1751, at Bieron, in Buckinghamshire; was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; studied medicine at Edinburgh; and graduated as M.D. at Oxford. He then settled as a physician in London; was elected F.R.S., and appointed a vice-president of the Linnean Society; delivered lectures on zoology at the Leverian Museum, and at the Royal Institution; and was made librarian and assistant keeper of natural history at the British Museum. He was the author of several works on "Zoology;" conducted the "Naturalist's Miscellany;" and was one of the editors of the abridged Philosophical Transactions. Died, 1818.

SHEA, DANIEL, one of the professors of oriental languages at Haileybury College, was born at Dublin, in 1772, and educated at its university. Having held a situation as chief clerk to a large mercantile establishment in Malta, which had extensive connexions in the East, he studied the Arabic and Persian tongues; and his oriental acquirements becoming known, a situation at Haileybury was provided for him. He translated "Mirchond's History of the early Kings of Persia," and at the time of his death was engaged in the translation of the Dabistan. This work he had completed, and it was sold to the East India Company after his death. Died, 1806.

SHEBBEARE, JOHN, a physician and political writer, was born at Bideford, in Devonshire, in 1702, where he was apprenticed to an apothecary. Having made a visit to Paris, he there obtained the degree of M.D., and was admitted into the academy of sciences. He settled in London, and commenced his career as a party writer; for his violence in which character he was once pilloried and twice imprisoned. Afterwards, under the administration of lord Bute, he apostatized from the popular cause, and obtained a pension. His chief works are, "Letters to the People

of England;" "The Marriage Act," a satirical romance; "Lydia, or Filial Piety;" "Letters on the English Nation;" and the "History of the Sumatrans," a political satire. Died, 1788.

SHELDON, GILBERT, an eminent prelate, was born at Stanton, in Staffordshire, in 1598. On the death of archbishop Juxon he was raised to the primacy, and expended above 66,000*l.* in charitable uses. But the greatest of his works was building the theatre at Oxford. He died in 1677.

SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE, an eminent modern poet, eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, Sussex, was born at Field-place, in that county, in 1792. He was sent to Eton, whence, owing to his eccentricity of character, which led him to neglect the studies, and violate the rules of the school, he was removed to Oxford, much before the usual period. Here a repetition of youthful irregularities, deeply aggravated by his open avowal of atheism, occasioned his expulsion; and his family, naturally offended with his conduct and irreligious opinions, were still further estranged by an ill-assorted marriage. After the birth of a boy and a girl, he separated from his wife, who died shortly after; which event exposed him to much obloquy and misrepresentation. Mr. Shelley then married Miss Godwin, daughter of the author of "Political Justice" and the famed "Mary Wollstonecroft," and soon after retired to Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, where he wrote his "Revolt of Islam." About this time the guardianship of his children was taken from him, by an order of the chancellor, on the ground of alleged atheistical and sceptical notions, and of certain avowed opinions regarding the intercourse of the sexes, which were deemed immoral and dangerous. He now repaired to Italy, with his second wife and a new family, and renewed an acquaintance with lord Byron, to whom he had been known during a former visit to the continent. There, in conjunction with his lordship and Mr. Leigh Hunt, he contributed to "The Liberal," a periodical miscellany, which contained the "Vision of Judgment," by lord Byron, and other original productions; but which, partly owing to Shelley's untimely death, was very soon discontinued. He was drowned by the wreck of his own small sailing-boat in a violent storm, on his return from Leghorn to his house, on the gulf of Lerici, July 8, 1822. Fifteen days afterwards, his body was discovered, and agreeably to his own desire, often expressed to his friend Byron, it was burnt on the sea-shore, and the ashes conveyed to Rome, where they are interred in the burial-ground near the pyramid of Caius Cestus. The poetical works of this writer are, "Prometheus Chained;" "Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude;" "Queen Mab;" and "Cenci;" the whole of which display a poetical genius of no common order, though blighted by the pestilential miasma of infidelity.

SHENSTONE, WILLIAM, an English poet, born in 1714, at Hales Owen, in Shropshire, was the son of a gentleman farmer residing on his own estate, called the Leasowes. He was educated at Ox-

NEVER COMPLAIN OF THE SHORTNESS AND UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE, TILL YOU HAVE LEARNED TO FILL UP EVERY PART OF YOUR TIME.

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ford; and on coming into possession of his paternal property, he relinquished all views of an active life, and occupied himself with rural embellishments, and the cultivation of poetry. His great desire to render the Leasowes famous for picturesque beauty and elegance, led to expenses which he could but ill support, and he was by no means a happy inhabitant of the Eden which he had created. His works, which consist of songs, elegies, pastorals, and miscellaneous essays, were printed in 3 vols. 8vo, by Dodsley. As a poet, he is pleasing, tender, and correct in sentiment; and his prose works display good sense and cultivated taste. Died, 1763.

SHEPREVE, JOHN, an English writer, of the 16th century, was born in Berkshire, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he became Hebrew professor about 1538. He had a surprising memory, and was one of the most learned men of his time. Died, 1542.

SHERARD, or SHERWOOD, WILLIAM, an English botanist, was born in Leicestershire, in 1650. About 1702 he was appointed consul at Smyrna, and during his residence in the East he collected specimens of all the plants of Natolia and Greece, and made observations on subjects of natural history and antiquities. He died in 1738; and by his will gave 3000*l.* to provide a salary for a professor of botany at Oxford. He published Herman's "Paradius Batavus;" and a work entitled "Schola Botanica."

SHERBURNE, Sir EDWARD, an ingenious writer, was born in London, in 1618. He held the office of clerk of the ordnance under Charles I., and suffered greatly during the civil war; but was restored to his office, and knighted by Charles II. Died, 1702. He translated "Seneca's Tragedies," the "Sphere of Marcus Manilius," and other works, into English, and wrote a volume of poems.

SHERIDAN, Dr. THOMAS, (the well-known friend of Dean Swift), was born in 1684, and died in 1736. He was eminent as a teacher; but being singularly thoughtless and extravagant, he closed his life in great poverty. He was the author of some sermons, and of a translation of the satires of Persius.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS, son of the preceding, was born in 1721, at Quilca, in Ireland, and was educated at Westminster school, and at Trinity college, Dublin. In 1742 he went upon the stage, and gained much celebrity as a tragedian, both in his native country and in England. He next became manager of the Dublin company; but being ruined by the opposition of a rival theatre, and by riots in his own, he relinquished the profession, and commenced as a lecturer on elocution, which for a time was very successful. During the ministry of lord Bute, he obtained a pension of 200*l.* a-year. He subsequently became manager of Drury-lane theatre; but some disputes taking place, he retired from the situation, and resumed his attention to oratory. His principal works are, an "Orthoepical Dictionary of the English Language," and a "Life of Swift." Died, 1788.

SHERIDAN, FRANCES, wife of the preceding, was the writer of "Sidney Biddulph," a novel; "Nourjahad," an eastern tale; and the comedies of "The Discovery," and "The Dupe." Born, 1724; died, 1767.

SHERIDAN, RICHARD BRINSLEY, third son of the preceding, distinguished as a statesman, wit, and dramatist, was born at Dublin, in 1751. He was educated at Harrow school, and became a student of the Middle Temple; but was not called to the bar. His first dramatic attempt was "The Rivals," which was acted at Covent-garden in 1775, with moderate success; but the "Duenna," a musical entertainment, which followed, was received with general admiration; and his "School for Scandal" gained him the highest reputation as a comic writer. On the retirement of Garrick from Drury-lane theatre, Sheridan purchased a share in that property, which qualified him for a seat in parliament; and, in 1780, he was chosen member for the borough of Stafford. He attained distinguished celebrity as an orator, and made the grandest display of eloquence during the progress of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. The political changes consequent on the death of Pitt, in 1806, occasioned the exaltation of the party with which Sheridan was connected, and he obtained the lucrative post of treasurer of the navy, and the rank of a privy counsellor. This administration being weakened by the loss of Mr. Fox, who survived his celebrated rival only a few months, new alterations took place, and Sheridan was deprived of office, to which he never returned. At the general election in 1806, he obtained a seat for Westminster, the great object of his ambition; but he was afterwards nominated for the borough of Lichester, which he continued to represent during the remainder of his parliamentary career. The latter part of the life of this highly talented individual was embittered by misfortune, principally arising from his own imprudence. His profligate habits involved him deeply in debt; his failure of a seat in parliament deprived him of protection from arrest; intemperance had undermined his constitution; mental anxiety completed the destruction of his health; and his death took place amidst a complication of difficulties, fears, and sorrows, July 7, 1816. Besides the pieces already noticed, he was the author of part of "A Translation of Aristænetus;" the farces of "The Critic," a "Trip to Scarborough," and "St. Patrick's Day;" a "Letter to Henry Dundas;" "Pizarro," a drama altered from Kotzebue; and poems. Mr. Sheridan was twice married; first to Miss Linley, a celebrated singer; and the second time to Miss Ogley, daughter of the dean of Winchester.

SHERLOCK, WILLIAM, an eminent English divine, born in 1641. He became dean of St. Paul's, and wrote numerous books and pamphlets, the greater part of which were of the controversial kind. His "Practical Treatise on Death," however, has been highly valued and very much read. Died, 1720.

SHERLOCK, THOMAS, an eminent prelate, son of the preceding, born in 1679,

THE VIRTUES WHICH ADORN MANKIND IN FUTURE LIFE, ARE GENERALLY ACQUIRED FROM THEIR FIRST AND EARLIEST INSTRUCTION.

THOSE PLEASURES ARE FALSE, HOWEVER ALLURING THEY MAY BE, WHICH DETACH THE MIND FROM THE DUTIES OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

was distinguished as a warm and spirited controversial writer. His works are very numerous, and his sermons particularly to be admired for their ingenuity and elegance. He was, successively, dean of Chichester, and bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London. Died, 1761.

SHERWIN, JOHN KEYSE, an eminent engraver, who, till the age of nineteen, exercised the humble occupation of a wood-cutter. He was at that period employed on the estate of Mr. Mitford, near Petworth, in Sussex; and being one day at the house of that gentleman, the attention with which he observed some of the family who were drawing, attracted Mr. Mitford's notice, who asked him if he could do any thing in that way! Sherwin said that he could not tell, but he should like to try. On this a portrait was put into his hand, and he produced such a drawing as astonished all present; and the Society of Arts, to whom it was presented, voted him the silver medal. He was then placed under Bartolozzi, and became his favourite pupil. His engravings are in a style of the first excellence. He died in 1790.

SHIELD, WILLIAM, an eminent musical composer, was born at Swallow, Durham, in 1754. His father, who was a teacher of singing, and who had given him a taste for music, died when the son was in his ninth year. He was apprenticed to a boot-maker, but quitted that business as soon as his indentures expired, for he had never ceased to cultivate the knowledge of the violin, which he had early acquired. It was not long before he gained very considerable reputation at Scarborough, &c. as the leader at the principal concerts, which led to his being offered a situation in the orchestra of the Italian Opera-house, where he remained eighteen years as principal viola. In 1778 he came forward as a dramatic composer in the music to "The Filch of Bacon," the success of which was great and decisive. It procured for him the situation of composer to Covent-garden theatre, which he held for several years. At the death of Sir W. Parsons he was appointed master of his majesty's musicians in ordinary; and he continued to enjoy a high degree of popularity to the time of his death, which took place in January, 1829. His style was simple, chaste, and graceful. Among his dramatic pieces are, "Rosina;" the "Poor Soldier;" "Robin Hood;" "Marian;" "Oscar and Malvina;" "Hartford Bridge," &c. He also set to music many excellent songs, as "Tom Moody;" "The Heaving of the Lead;" "The Thorn;" "Old Tower," &c. &c.

SHIPLEY, JONATHAN, an English prelate, was born in 1714. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford; and became, successively, dean of Winchester, bishop of Llandaff, and bishop of St. Asaph. He died in 1766, leaving a son, who became dean of St. Asaph; and two daughters, one of whom married Sir William Jones. The works of the bishop were published in 2 vols.

SHIRLEY, ANTHONY, a celebrated English traveller, was born at Weston, in Sussex, in 1565. On leaving Oxford university, he served under the earl of Essex, with such

reputation as to receive the honour of knighthood. He next went to Italy, and from thence travelled to Persia, where he became a favourite with Shah Abbas, who in 1612 sent him as his ambassador to England. After this, the emperor of Germany created him a count, and the king of Spain appointed him admiral in the Levant sea. He died in Spain about 1630.

SHIRLEY, JAMES, an eminent English dramatic writer and poet of the Elizabethan age, was born in London, about 1594; was educated at Merchant Tailors' school, and at St. John's college, Oxford; obtained a curacy at St. Alban's, which he resigned on becoming a Catholic; and then endeavoured, though without success, to establish a grammar-school there. He next removed to London, and became a fertile writer for the stage; and, having obtained considerable celebrity, he was taken into the service of queen Henrietta Maria. He afterwards accompanied the earl of Kildare to Ireland, but returned on the breaking out of the rebellion, and resumed his scholastic employment in the Whitefriars. At the Restoration many of his plays were again acted, and he appears to have been comparatively prosperous; but having lost all his property by the fire of London, in 1666, both he and his wife were so affected by the calamitous event, that they died of grief and terror, within twenty-four hours of each other, on the 29th of October, and were buried in the same grave. Shirley was the author of thirty-seven tragedies, comedies, &c., besides a volume of poems; which are now well known, a complete edition of his works having been published by the late Mr. Gifford.

SHORT, JAMES, a natural philosopher and eminent optician, was born at Edinburgh, in 1710; received his education at the high school and the university; and studied mathematics under MacLaurin, by whose interest he became mathematical tutor to the duke of Cumberland, and a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1739 he was employed on a survey of the Orkney islands; and on his return to London, obtained deserved celebrity for his skill in the construction of telescopes. Died, 1768.

SHORT, THOMAS, a physician and medical writer, was a native of Scotland, and was educated at Edinburgh. He settled first at Sheffield, but removed to Rotherham, where he died in 1772. He wrote a variety of works, among which were the "Natural History of Mineral and Medicinal Waters;" a "Chronological History of the Air, Weather, Seasons, Meteors," &c. 2 vols.

SHOVEL, Sir CLOUDESLEY, a gallant British admiral, was born near Clay, in Norfolk, about 1650. In 1674 he was a lieutenant under Sir John Narborough, who sent him to the dey of Tripoli with a requisition, which the latter treated with contempt. On his return he stated to the admiral the practicability of destroying the enemy's shipping, which service he performed the same night without the loss of a man. For this exploit he was appointed to the command of a ship, and he gradually rose in his profession, till he became a

IT IS BY NO MEANS UNCOMMON TO SEE THE SERVANTS OF A GREAT MAN DESPISING HIS CHARACTER, AND YET AFING HIS POLICE.

IT IS MUCH EASIER TO MAKE OBJECTIONS THAN TO SOLVE THEM.

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rear-admiral. He had a share in the victories off La Hogue and Malaga. While in command of the Mediterranean fleet in 1760, he sailed for England, and in the night of October 22d, fell by mistake upon the rocks of Scilly, where his ship was totally lost with some others, and all on board perished. His body being found by the fishermen, they stripped and buried it; but the fact becoming known, his remains were brought to London, and interred in Westminster abbey.

SHORE, JANE, the beautiful and unfortunate mistress of Edward IV., was the daughter of a London citizen, and the wife of a rich jeweller in Lombard-street. Her personal charms are represented as being transcendent; her conjugal state, infelicitous; and the monarch's admiration of her, unbounded. Her virtue was not sufficiently strong to resist her royal lover, and she unreluctantly yielded to his desires. She had an entire command over his heart and his purse; but she made no improper use of his munificence, her greatest happiness consisting in relieving the necessities, and in being the mediatrix between the sovereign and those who were under his displeasure. After the king's death she became attached to lord Hastings; and their known partiality to the young princes rendered them obnoxious to the duke of Gloucester, who accused them of witchcraft. On this charge Hastings was beheaded, and his pretended accomplice committed, by the tyrant's order, to the Tower. After undergoing the form of a mock trial, she was ordered to do penance in St. Paul's, in a white sheet, and was paraded through the public streets, the bishop of London heading the procession. Her house and fortune were seized by the protector, and the unfortunate woman was reduced to the greatest distress; but her perishing in a ditch, which is said to have given rise to Shoreditch, does not appear to be founded upon fact. Where or when she died is not known; but it is certain she was living in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas More mentions her in terms of the highest commendation; and observes, that although time and affliction had destroyed her personal charms, still she retained that softness of manners which had conspired to enslave the monarch's heart.

SHOWER, Sir BARTHOLOMEW, a celebrated lawyer, was born at Exeter, studied in the Temple, and became so eminent as a counsellor, that James the Second appointed him recorder of London; but he was obliged to resign when that monarch's fears induced him to restore it. He published "Cases in Parliament resolved," &c. — His brother, JOHN, was an eminent puritan divine, and of very opposite principles to Sir Bartholomew. Being disgusted with the measures of James II. he retired to Holland until after the Revolution; and on his return he preached at the chapel in the Old Jewry. He was the author of "Reflections on Time and Eternity," "The Mourner's Companion," &c. Died, 1715.

SHUCKFORD, SAMUEL, a learned divine, who was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, and became prebendary of Can-

terbury, and rector of Allhallows, Lombard-street. He wrote two works, "On the Creation and Fall of Man; and "The History of the World, Sacred and Profane." Died, 1754.

SHUTER, EDWARD, a celebrated comic actor, whose talents in the delineation of humorous characters rendered him a public favourite. Died, 1776.

SIBBALD, Sir ROBERT, a physician and naturalist, born near Leslie, in Fifeshire, about 1643. He was physician and geographer to Charles II.; and contributed to the foundation of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, of which he became the first president. Among his works are, "Scotia Illustrata;" and "The Liberty and Independency of the Kingdom and Church of Scotland." Died, 1712.

SIBTHORP, JOHN, a very learned naturalist, and regius professor of botany in the university of Oxford, was a native of that city, and received his education at Lincoln college. After studying medicine at Edinburgh, he visited France, Switzerland, and Greece, for the purpose of making botanical researches. In 1794 he published "Flora Oxoniensis;" and left an estate of 300l. a-year to the university, in order to defray the expense of publishing a splendid work, entitled "Flora Græca," and towards the foundation of a professorship of rural economy. Died, 1796.

SICARD, ROCH AMBROSE CUCURRON, an eminent teacher of the deaf and dumb, was born in 1743, at Fousseret, near Toulouse. On the death of l'Epee, in 1780, the abbé Sicard was called to Paris, to succeed him in the direction of the establishment there. In 1792 he was arrested amidst his scholars, sent to prison, and was in imminent danger of becoming a victim in the ensuing massacres. He, however, obtained his liberty, and in 1796 joined Jauffret in compiling the "Religious, Political, and Literary Annals of France;" for which he was sentenced to transportation, but escaped. When this storm had passed away, he resumed his situation as a teacher of the deaf and dumb, which office he held for many years with great credit to himself and advantage to his pupils. He wrote several valuable works relating to tuition, &c.; and died in 1822.

SIDDONS, SARAH, the most celebrated of English tragic actresses, was a daughter of Roger Kemble, manager of an itinerant company, and born at Brecknock, in 1755. She commenced her theatrical career as a singer, but soon relinquished that line, and attempted tragedy. In her eighteenth year she was married to Mr. Siddons; when she and her husband played at Liverpool and other places, gaining both reputation and profit. In 1775 she tried her powers on the London boards, but was unsuccessful. She then obtained an engagement at Bath, where she improved rapidly, and became a general favourite. Time, with study and practice, matured her powers; and when she re-appeared at Drury-lane, in October, 1782, as "Isabella," her success was complete; and from that time forward her theatrical career was one continued triumph. In 1801 she transferred

THE YEAR OF BEING THOUGHT COWARDS, BRINGS NINETY-NINE OUT OF EVERY HUNDRED DUELLISTS INTO THE FIELD.

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her talents to Covent-garden theatre; and in 1812, having acquired an ample fortune, she retired from the stage; appearing only once again in London, which was in 1816, for the benefit of her brother, Mr. Charles Kemble, and a few nights at Edinburgh, to assist her widowed daughter-in-law. Mrs. Siddons possessed every requisite, personal and acquired, for the high dramatic walk she had aspired to; and those who witnessed her in the meridian of her splendid career, can never forget her surpassing intellectual powers, or her unparalleled dignity of deportment. She died in 1831.

SIDNEY, SIR PHILIP, son of Sir Henry Sidney, of Penshurst, in Kent, was born in 1544, and became one of the most accomplished statesmen and writers of the age. After leaving college, he travelled in France, Germany, and Italy; and on his return, he became a favourite of queen Elizabeth, who, in 1576, sent him on an embassy to the emperor Rodolph, the real object of which was, to promote a league among the Protestant states, which he effected. In 1581, he distinguished himself in the jousts and tournaments celebrated for the entertainment of the duke of Anjou; and on the return of that prince to the continent, he accompanied him to Antwerp. The prince palatine being invested with the order of the garter in 1583, Mr. Sidney was appointed his proxy, when he received the honour of knighthood. In 1585, he projected, in concert with Sir Francis Drake, an expedition against the Spaniards in America; and he had gone to Plymouth to embark on the undertaking, when an express mandate from the queen recalled him to court. Her influence also was exerted to prevent him from being elected king of Poland; "refusing," as Camden says, "to further his advancement, out of fear that she should lose the jewel of her times." He was subsequently appointed governor of Flushing, and general of the cavalry under his uncle, Dudley, earl of Leicester, who commanded the forces sent to assist the Dutch against the Spaniards. On the 22d of September, 1586, he fell in with a convoy sent by the enemy to Zutphen; and though the English troops were inferior to the enemy, they gained the victory; but it was dearly purchased with the loss of their commander, who, after one horse was shot under him, mounted another, and continued the fight, till he received a ball in the left thigh, which proved fatal. As he was borne from the field, languid with the loss of blood, he asked for water, but just as the bottle was put to his lips, seeing a dying soldier looking wistfully at it, he resigned it, saying, "This man's necessity is greater than mine." He died on the 15th of October, and his body was brought to England, and interred in St. Paul's cathedral. He was the author of "A Defence of Poesy," "Sonnets and Poems;" and the celebrated heroic romance of "Arcadia." Thus perished the gallant, amiable, and accomplished Sir Philip Sidney, in his 32d year, whose fate was the object of general regret, and whose talents and acquirements entitle him to be recorded among the most distinguished persons of his age and nation.

SIDNEY, MARY, countess of Pembroke, was the sister of the preceding, and possessed kindred talents, which she assiduously cultivated. She wrote an "Elegy" on her lamented brother; a "Pastoral Dialogue in praise of Queen Elizabeth;" a "Discourse of Life and Death," &c. Died, 1601.

SIDNEY, ALGERNON, a celebrated English republican, second son of Robert, earl of Leicester, was born in 1617. He was carefully educated under the inspection of his father, and early trained to a military life; served with considerable distinction under his brother, lord Lisle, during the Irish rebellion; joined the parliamentarians on his return, in 1643; and, having displayed his skill and bravery in several actions, was ultimately made governor of Dover. When the high court of justice was formed for the trial of the king, he was nominated a member; and although he was neither present when sentence was pronounced, nor signed the warrant for the execution, yet he vindicated that measure; and it is supposed, therefore, that he withheld his signature at the desire of his father. The same principles, however, which led him to oppose Charles, made him hostile to the usurpation of Cromwell, during whose government he retired to Penshurst, and there occupied himself in composing his celebrated "Discourses on Government." In 1656 he was one of the commissioners sent to mediate between Denmark and Sweden; and, conscious of the offence he had given the royal party, he remained abroad till 1677, when he received a pardon, and returned. In 1683, being implicated in what was called the Rye-house plot, he was arrested, with lord William Russell and others; and when arraigned before the chief justice, Jefferies, he was found guilty, though the evidence was defective, and in every sense illegal. He was executed on Tower-hill, December 7, 1683, and suffered with characteristic firmness and constancy. One of the first acts of the Revolution was to reverse his attainder; and the name of Algernon Sidney has since been held in honour by the majority of those who maintain the fundamental principles of free government.

SIEYES, COUNT EMANUEL, usually called the ABBE SIEYES, was born in 1748, at Frejus, where his father was director of the post-office. Having finished his studies in the university of Paris, he was chosen one of the grand vicars to the bishop of Chartres; but at the time of the American revolution, he abandoned his ecclesiastical pursuits, to enter into the field of politics, where he boldly promulgated new doctrines, and acquired very considerable influence. He advocated the necessity and expediency of calling the tiers états in 1787, and prepared the famous "Declaration of the Rights of Man," in 1789. In the process of Louis XVI., he maintained that the Convention could not be accused and judge. In 1790 he brought forward a project for repressing the licentiousness of the press, and voted for the establishment of civil and criminal juries. When Paine proposed to establish a republic, and in-

USELESS SERVANTS ARE A REFLECTION ON THE WISDOM, AND LICENTIOUS ONES, ON THE MORALS, OF THE MASTER.

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vited him to publish his opinions, Sieyès replied, "that he was in favour of a monarchy, and that he preferred it because the best government was that under which the people enjoyed the most liberty; and the people were certain of more liberty under a monarchy than under a republic." When the Mountain ruled, in 1795, he declined sitting or speaking in the malimed and prostituted Convention, and occupied himself with diplomacy. From that time, he remained steady to the constitutional principles he first asserted, opposing the Jacobins, declining union with Buonaparte, though he remained a tacit member of the senate. When Napoleon returned from Elba, he protested against his mockery of a constitution, although Napoleon made him one of his peers. In 1816 he was obliged to retire from France, in consequence of the decree against the members of the Convention who voted for the death of the king in 1793, and he took up his abode in Brussels. After the revolution of 1830, he, like the other French exiles, returned to his native country; but he never re-appeared on the political scene. He died in June, 1836, aged 88. The Abbé Sieyès, during the various phases of the revolution, published numerous pamphlets, the object of which was, to consolidate a settled constitutional government, opposed at the same time to tyranny, dictatorship, and anarchy, and resting on the broadest possible base of freedom.

SIGAUD DE LAFOND, JOHN RENATUS, an eminent surgeon and natural philosopher, was born, in 1740, at Dijon, and died in 1810. He devoted himself chiefly to obstetric practice, and projected a new mode of operation in certain cases of difficult parturition. His principal works are, "Elements of Theoretical and Experimental Philosophy," and "A Dictionary of Natural Philosophy."

SIGNORELLI, LUCA, a painter, was born at Cortona, in 1430, and died in 1521. He was one of the first who designed the naked figure anatomically.

SIGONIUS, CHARLES, a learned Italian, born in 1524, at Bologna. He published the "Fasti Consulares," with an ample commentary; and wrote many esteemed works on the ancient republics, &c. Died, 1585.

SILANION, an eminent Greek sculptor, contemporary with Alexander the Great. His statues of Theseus, Achilles, Corinna, and Sappho, are among his most admired works.

SILIUS ITALICUS, CAIUS, a Roman poet, was born A.D. 15. He became a celebrated orator and advocate; rose to the dignities of consul, and proconsul in Asia; and died at his villa of Tusculum, in his 75th year. He wrote a poem in sixteen books, on the Second Punic war.

SIMEON, surnamed **STYLITES**, a ridiculous fanatic, born about A.D. 302, at Sison, on the borders of Syria. In the plenitude of ascetic extravagance, he adopted the strange fancy of fixing his habitation on the tops of pillars (whence his Greek appellation), and with the notion of climbing

higher and higher towards heaven, removed by degrees from a pillar of six cubits high to one of forty cubits; and what is truly wonderful, he was enabled to pass forty-seven years of his wretched existence upon his pillars. Such was the extraordinary folly of the age, that this madness was regarded as a proof of holiness; and when he died, at the age of 69, his body was taken down from his last pillar by the hands of bishops, and conveyed to Antioch by an escort of 6000 soldiers, and buried with almost imperial honours.

SIMEON, surnamed **METAPHRASTES**, an ecclesiastical writer of the 10th century, who rose to high employments under the emperors Leo and Constantine Porphyrogenitus. He wrote the "Lives of the Saints," of which several Latin versions exist. Died, 976.

SIMEON OF DURHAM, an English historian of the 12th century, who composed a history of the Saxon and other kings, from 616 to 1130.

SIMEON, Rev. **CHARLES**, an eminent English divine and theological writer, was born at Reading, in 1759, and was brother to the late Sir John Simeon, bart. recorder of that town, and a master of Chancery. He was educated at Eton, and entered at King's college, Cambridge. In 1776, where he made great progress in his theological studies, and received those religious impressions for which through life he was distinguished. In 1783 he was presented to the living of Trinity church, in that university, of which he continued to be the rector and officiating minister during the remainder of his life—a period of fifty-three years. His works are numerous and highly important. When they were published entire, in 1832, they consisted of twenty-one closely printed 8vo. volumes, containing 2530 sermons and skeletons of sermons, which form a commentary upon every Book of the Old and New Testament; besides various tracts and devotional treatises. When Mr. Simeon received from Mr. Cadell, the bookseller, the sum of 5000*l.* for the copyright, he appropriated 1000*l.* to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews; 1000*l.* to the London Clerical Education Society; and 1000*l.* to the Church Missionary Society. The death of this truly venerable pastor took place Nov. 13, 1836; and his funeral solemnities were honoured by the attendance of nearly 700 members of the university, besides as many other individuals, all of whom were dressed in deep mourning.

SIMMONS, SAMUEL FOART, a physician, was born at Sandwich, in Kent, in 1740; was educated in France, and Edinburgh; and took his degree of M.D. at Leyden. He settled in London in 1774, and the next year became a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1780 he was elected physician to the Westminster Dispensary, which situation he resigned, on his appointment to St. Luke's hospital. In 1803 he was called to attend George III., who, on his recovery, appointed him one of his physicians extraordinary. Died, 1813.

SIMON, RICHARD, an eminent French theologian, was born in 1636, at Dieppe;

HE WHO EITHER CARESSES OR CHIDES HIS WIFE IN THE PRESENCE OF A STRANGER, KNOWS NOT HALF HIS DUTY.

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became professor of philosophy at the college of Juilly; and died in 1712. His "Critical History of the Old Testament" was suppressed, because it denied Moses to be the author of the Pentateuch. He also wrote various other theological and critical works.

SIMONIDES, a Grecian philosopher and poet, was born B.C. 558, in the island of Ceos, and died aged 88, at the court of Hiero, king of Syracuse. He excelled in lyric poetry and elegy.

SIMPLICIUS, a philosopher of the sixth century, was born in Cilicia. He was the disciple of Ammonius, the peripatetic, and settled at Athens, where he laboured to effect a union of the different sects, without success. Simplicius wrote Commentaries on the works of Aristotle and Epicurus.

SIMPSON, THOMAS, an eminent mathematician, was born in 1710, at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, and was the son of a weaver, who brought him up to his own trade, and, perceiving his inclination for reading, took away his books. He in consequence left his father, and, after many vicissitudes, one of which was his becoming a fortune-teller, he acquired a perfect knowledge of mathematics, and rose to be a mathematical professor at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, and a member of the Royal Society. He wrote Treatises on Fluxions, Annulities, and Algebra; Elements of Geometry; and other scientific works. Died, 1781.—Simpson's widow, who was allowed a pension of 200*l.* per annum, reached the extraordinary age of 102.

SIMS, DR. JAMES, an eminent physician and botanist, was born at Canterbury; studied medicine at Edinburgh; removed to Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1744; and afterwards settled in London. He became physician to the Surrey dispensary, and also to the charity for lying-in women; devoting much of his time to, and gaining great reputation by, obstetric practice. His chief works are: "Observations on Epidemic Disorders;" "On the best Method of prosecuting Medical Inquiries;" and the "Principles and Practice of Midwifery." He was also the editor of the "Botanical Magazine," from vol. 14 to 42, and contributed to the Transactions of the Linnean Society, of which he was a member. Died, 1831.

SIMSON, ROBERT, an eminent mathematician, was born in 1687, at Kirton-hall, in Ayrshire; studied medicine at Glasgow, but never practised; was professor of mathematics at Glasgow during a period of nearly half a century; and died in 1768. Among his works are, "A Treatise on Conic Sections;" "The Loci Plani of Apollonius restored," &c.

SINCLAIR, or SINCLARE, GEORGE, professor of philosophy at Glasgow during the period of the Commonwealth and Cromwell's usurpation. Being a zealous Presbyterian he lost his situation at the Restoration, but was restored to it on the accession of William III. He was distinguished for his researches in philosophical science; was an able engineer; and published treatises on hydrostatics and other branches of

the mathematics. He was also the author of a book, entitled "Satan's Invisible World discovered," which was for a long time popular among the Scottish peasantry. Died, 1696.

SINCLAIR, CHARLES GIDEON, baron, a distinguished Swedish general, and writer on military tactics. He was engaged, in the service of various governments, in different parts of Europe during the wars of the last century; and published "Military Institutions," 3 vols., &c. Died, 1803.

SINCLAIR, SIR JOHN, bart., an active and enlightened philanthropist, was born at Thurso Castle, in the county of Caithness, in 1754. He received his education chiefly at the High School, Edinburgh, but subsequently attended the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oxford. In 1775 he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, and was afterwards called to the English bar. In 1790 he was elected member for the county of Caithness, which he also represented in the parliaments of 1790, 1802, and 1807; and sat for the borough of Lostwithiel in 1784, and for Petersfield in 1796. For more than half a century Sir John Sinclair occupied a prominent station in public life; and there was scarcely any topic in the whole range of political, statistical, or medical science, which had not engaged his active and enquiring mind. His reputation as a patron and promoter of agricultural improvement, in particular, was not confined to Britain, nor even to Europe; the most eminent political economists in America had appreciated and eulogised his valuable labours. He was the originator of the Board of Agriculture, which he established in 1793; and he also procured the establishment of a society, in Scotland, for the improvement of wool;—of both these he was the president. Nor were his patriotic exertions in defence of his country less conspicuous than his endeavours to improve its moral and statistical condition. He raised two battalions of 1000 men each, in the counties of Ross and Caithness, which were the first fencible regiments whose services were extended beyond Scotland. To a disposition as truly patriotic and philanthropic as ever warmed a human breast, he added an unflinching perseverance, which he evinced not merely by his support of all public institutions that had for their object the amelioration of mankind, but by advocating every useful public measure by his pen. To enumerate the whole of his literary productions here, would be perfectly incompatible with our limits; for during upwards of sixty years they were incessantly issuing from the press. The "Plans," "Proposals," "Hints," "Observations," &c. of Sir John Sinclair, were promulgated unceasingly; and, though many of them possessed only a local interest, they were not the less useful or meritorious. His principal works consist of a "History of the Revenue of Great Britain," 3 vols.; a "Statistical Account of Scotland," a work of unexampled labour; "Thoughts on the Naval Strength of Great Britain;" "Considerations on Militias and Standing Armies;" "Essays on Agriculture;" "The

LABOUR BESTOWED IN ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE GIVES THE MIND A MORE TENACIOUS HOLD OF IT.

IMITATION, AND THE POWER OF IMITATION, ARE FREQUENTLY MISTAKEN FOR ENERGY OF MIND.

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Code of Health and Longevity;" "An Account of the Northern Districts of Scotland;" papers on the "Bullion" question; and his publication of the originals of the *Ossianic Poems*, with a Dissertation. It is said that at the time of his death he had made a considerable progress in a "Political Code," and a "Code of Religion." Died, Dec. 21, 1835.

SINDIAH, or SCINDIA, MAHADJEE, a bold and ambitious Mahratta prince, was born in Hindostan, about 1741. He was the son of a Mahratta officer at the court of the peishawar, and was at the battle of Paniput in 1761, where he was wounded and taken prisoner; but made his escape, and took refuge in the Deccan. In 1770 he invaded Hindostan in concert with Holkar, and made himself master of Delhi; he also took Agra, where he established a cannon-foundry, and was the first Indian prince whose troops were armed and disciplined after the manner of Europeans. He was greatly indebted to the talents of Leborgne de Boigne, a French general whom he had taken into his service, and who commanded the army which gained the famous battle of Patan, in 1790. He possessed an extensive territory, and was engaged in schemes of further aggrandizement at the time of his death, which happened in 1794. His nephew, Dowla Rao Sindia, succeeded him.

SIRI, VICTOR, an Italian monk and annalist, was born at Parma, in 1613. He published a political journal, under the name of "Memorie Recondite;" which induced Mazarin to invite him to France, where he obtained an abbey, and was appointed almoner and historiographer to the king. Died, 1683.

SIRMOND, JAMES, a learned French Jesuit, was born at Riom, in 1559. For several years he taught in the college at Paris; but, in 1590, Aquaviva, the general of his order, called him to Rome, and made him his secretary. On his return to Paris, he devoted himself to literary researches, and published the works of several writers in the middle ages, particularly Sdonius Apollinaris. He died in 1651, aged 92.

SIX, JOHN, a Dutch dramatic poet, was born in 1618, and died in 1700. The works of Six are remarkable for purity of style. He was the friend and patron of Rembrandt, and his portrait was engraved by that artist.

SIXTUS V., pope, FELIX PERETTI, the son of a vine-dresser, was born in 1521, at Montalto, in the marquisate of Ancona, and in his early youth was employed in keeping swine. Having obtained admission, as a lay-brother, in the convent of Ascoli, and being afterwards ordained priest, he acquired great popularity by his preaching, and rose, successively, to be commissary-general at Bologna, and inquisitor at Venice, general of his order, bishop of St. Agatha, and a cardinal. On the elevation of Gregory XIII. to the papal chair, he assumed a character of meekness and humility, and took no part in political contentions. He even feigned to be bowed down with age and infirmities; and when pope Gregory died, the interest of the more influential

candidates being nearly equal, they agreed to choose Montalto for the present, who appeared incessantly coughing and at the very threshold of death. But no sooner had the tiara been placed on his head, than he threw away his staff, and chanted *Te Deum* with a voice so strong, that the roof of the chapel echoed with the sound. He held the papal chair only five years; during which period he undertook numerous magnificent works, governed with firmness and talent, and left a large sum in his treasury.

SKELTON, JOHN, an old English poet, was born, towards the close of the 15th century, in Cumberland; was educated at Oxford; was made poet laureate, and obtained the living of Diss, in Norfolk. He was a coarse and caustic satirist, and was obliged to take refuge in the sanctuary of Westminster, in consequence of his satires on Wolsey and the mendicant friars. Died, 1529.

SKELTON, PHILIP, an eminent Irish divine of exemplary character, was born in 1707, and was educated at Trinity college, Dublin. In 1732 he settled on the curacy of Monaghan, in the diocese of Clogher, with a salary of forty pounds a-year; out of which he allowed ten to his mother, and ten for the payment of his debts. While in this situation, he published some tracts, one of which, entitled "Proposals for the revival of Christianity," was attributed to Swift. His other works are, "Deism Revealed," 2 vols.; and "Sermons," 3 vols. Died, 1767.

SKINNER, STEPHEN, a philologist, was born in London, about 1622; was educated at Christ-church, Oxford; settled as a physician at Lincoln; and died in 1667. He was author of "Etymologicon Lingue Anglicane."

SLEIDAN, JOHN PHILIPSON, an eminent German historian, was born at Klillegh, Ireland, in 1660, and studied medicine in London, where he settled. He was the first in England who introduced into general practice the use of bark, not only in fevers, but in a variety of other disorders. He also formed a valuable museum of the rarest productions of nature and art, which, together with his library, consisting of upwards of 50,000 volumes, and 3566 manuscripts, were purchased of his executors for 20,000*l.* by act of parliament, and made part of the collection of the British Museum. George I. created him a baronet, in 1716, and he was appointed physician-general to the army; on the accession of George II., he was named physician in ordinary to his majesty; and in 1727 he became president of the Royal Society, of which he had previously been secretary. Died, 1752.

SLOANE, SIR HANS, a distinguished physician and naturalist, was born at Kililegh, Ireland, in 1660, and studied medicine in London, where he settled. He was the first in England who introduced into general practice the use of bark, not only in fevers, but in a variety of other disorders. He also formed a valuable museum of the rarest productions of nature and art, which, together with his library, consisting of upwards of 50,000 volumes, and 3566 manuscripts, were purchased of his executors for 20,000*l.* by act of parliament, and made part of the collection of the British Museum. George I. created him a baronet, in 1716, and he was appointed physician-general to the army; on the accession of George II., he was named physician in ordinary to his majesty; and in 1727 he became president of the Royal Society, of which he had previously been secretary. Died, 1752.

DENY CHILDREN NOTHING WHICH IT IS PROPER AND REASONABLE TO GIVE THEM; GIVE THEM NOTHING WHICH OUGHT TO BE DENIED.

SOME PEOPLE ARE SO VERY IMAGINATIVE, THAT THEY ARE NOT ABLE TO REPEAT AN ORDINARY EVENT WITHOUT SOME EMBELLISHMENT.

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SLODZ, RENE MICHAEL, surnamed Michael Angelo, a sculptor, was born in Paris in 1705, and died in 1764. One of his greatest works is the monument of Langue in the church of St. Sulpice.

SMALRIDGE, Dr. GEORGE, bishop of Bristol; an able and elegant theological writer. Born, 1666; died, 1719.

SMART, CHRISTOPHER, an English poet, born in 1722, at Shilbourne, in Kent, was educated at Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, but vacated it by marriage, and having settled in London commenced author. The gaiety of his disposition, and the buoyancy of his spirits, rendered him an acceptable companion to the wits and public writers of the day, with many of whom, particularly Pope, Johnson, Garrick, and Hawkesworth, he became intimate. He translated Pope's "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," and the "Essay on Criticism," into elegant Latin verse; wrote a poetical version of the Psalms; an oratorio; with several odes, fables, &c. He also gave to the world, translations of the works of Horace, both in prose and verse. Poverty, however, overtook him; and his distresses, aided by intemperance, so unsettled his intellects, that he was placed for awhile under personal restraint. His "Song to David," written in a madhouse, and partly with charcoal, on the walls of his cell, bears a melancholy attestation to the strength of his mental powers, even in their derangement. He died, within the rules of the King's Bench prison, in 1771.

SMEATON, JOHN, an eminent civil engineer, was born in 1724, at Austhorpe, near Leeds. His father, who was an attorney, was desirous of bringing up his son to the same profession; but finding that the law was not suited to his taste, he wisely permitted him to follow the impulse of his genius, and he became a mathematical instrument maker. In 1759 he received the gold medal of the Royal Society, of which he was a member, for a paper on the power of wind and water to turn mills; and as an engineer, he gradually rose to the summit of his profession. In 1755, the Eddystone lighthouse was burnt down, and Mr. Smeaton being recommended to the proprietors of that building as an engineer in every way calculated to rebuild it, he undertook the work, and executed it in such a manner, as almost to bid defiance to the power of time, or accident. His last public employment was that of engineer for the improvement of Ransgate harbour. Died, 1792.

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, a Scotch surgeon and physician, who distinguished himself as a lecturer and practitioner in midwifery in London, died in 1763. He wrote a "Complete System of Midwifery," and published a set of "Anatomical Tables, with Explanations."

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, a printer at Edinburgh, distinguished also as a man of science and learning, was born in 1740. He was the translator of Buffon's Natural History, and author of the "Philosophy of Natural History," and of many other ingenious works. He was a fellow of the Royal

Society of Edinburgh, and was much esteemed among the literati of his native city, where he died in 1795.

SMITH, Sir THOMAS, a learned English statesman, historian, and critic, was born in 1747, at Saffron Walden, in Essex; and after having been Greek professor and university orator at Cambridge, became secretary of state in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth. Born, 1512; died, 1577. His "Commonwealth of England," is the book by which he is best known.

SMITH, Sir JOHN, son of Sir Clement Smith, of Little Baddow, in Essex, was educated at Oxford, and distinguished himself as a soldier and a statesman. In 1576 he was sent by queen Elizabeth to intercede with the king of Spain on behalf of the states of the Netherlands; and for his conduct in this mission he received the honour of knighthood. Died, 1600.

SMITH, MILNE, a learned bishop, was born at Hereford, in 1563. He was well acquainted with the Oriental languages, and was one of the principal persons engaged in the translation of the Bible, to which he wrote the preface. Died, 1624.

SMITH, JOHN, an English adventurer, was born at Willoughby, in Lincolnshire. In the wars of Hungary, about 1602, he served against the Turks with such valour, that Sigismund, duke of Transylvania, gave him his picture set in gold, and a pension. After this he went to America, and contributed to the settlement of New England and Virginia. Died, 1631. He wrote "A History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles;" "Travels in Europe," &c.

SMITH, JOHN, a physician, born in 1630, practised in London, and was a fellow of the College of Physicians. He was the author of a clever treatise, called "The Portrait of Old Age," being a paraphrase of part of the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastes. Died, 1679.

SMITH, Dr. THOMAS, a learned English divine, historian, biographer, and critic; born in London, in 1638; died, 1710. He wrote numerous works, among which is one "On the Credibility of the Mysteries of the Christian Religion."

SMITH, JOHN, an English divine, particularly versed in northern literature and in antiquities; born, 1659; died 1715. He published an edition of the historical works of Venerable Bede.—His son, GEORGE, who was born at Durham, in 1693, was the author of a book, entitled "Britons and Saxons not converted to Popery." Died, 1756.

SMITH, ROBERT, a divine and mathematician, born in 1689, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became master on the death of Dr. Bentley; and was mathematical preceptor to the duke of Cumberland. He wrote "A System of Optics," 2 vols. 4to.; and "Harmonics, or the Philosophy of Musical Sounds." Died, 1768.

SMITH, GEORGE, a painter, was born at Chichester, in 1714. He excelled in landscape, and some of his pieces gained prizes from the Society of Arts. Died, 1776.

SMITH, ADAM, a celebrated writer on morals, and political economy, was born at Kirkcaldy, in Scotland, in 1723. He re-

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ceived his education first at Kirtcaldy school, and afterwards at the university of Glasgow, where he became professor of logic and moral philosophy, and took his degree of doctor of laws. In 1759, by the publication of his "Theory of Moral Sentiments" he acquired a reputation which was greatly heightened and extended by his "Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," which soon became a standard work in Europe, and may be considered the precursor of the modern science of political economy. Dr. Smith was the intimate friend of Hume, and published an "Apology for his Life," which was severely animadverted on by Dr. Horne for advocating sentiments and opinions that, in a religious point of view, were wholly indefensible. Died, 1790.

SMITH, CHARLOTTE, a novelist and poet, whose maiden name was Turner, was born in Sussex, in 1749. At the age of sixteen she married a West India merchant, who was subsequently ruined; and her pen, which she had used before merely for her amusement, now became the support of her husband and family. Her first production was entitled "Elegiac Sonnets and other Essays." After this, she published "The Romance of real Life;" the novels of "Emeline," "Marchmont," "Desmond," "Ethelinda," "Celestine," and "The Old Manor House;" besides several poems, and tales for youth; all of which were well received. Died, 1806.

SMITH, ELIZABETH, a young lady of extraordinary accomplishments, the daughter of a gentleman residing at Burnhall, near Durham, was born in 1776. According to Miss Bowdler's memoir of her, she possessed a knowledge of the mathematics, and an exquisite taste for drawing and poetry; understood the French, Italian, Spanish, and German languages; made herself acquainted with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Persian; and was thoroughly versed in biblical literature. She died of a consumption, in 1806. Her translations of the book of Job, and the Life of Klopstock, were published.

SMITH, SIR JAMES EDWARD, an eminent English physician and naturalist, was born at Norwich, in 1759; studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Leyden, in 1786; visited France and Italy; and, on his return to England, published "A Sketch of a Tour on the Continent," 3 vols., in which there is much information on subjects of natural history. He established the Linnean Society, and was its first president; received the honour of knighthood from George IV., and died in 1828, at his native city, where he had long practised as a physician. Besides his "Tour" before mentioned, he wrote a "Natural History of the Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia," 2 vols. folio; "English Botany," 36 vols. 8vo.; "Flora Botanica," 3 vols. 8vo.; the "English Flora," 4 vols. 8vo.; and an "Introduction to Botany."

SMITH, WILLIAM, who for forty-six years was a member of the House of Commons, and the leading advocate of the Dissenting interest, first entered Parliament in 1784, as M.P. for Sudbury, and in 1802 was returned for Norwich. From the

commencement of his senatorial career he was the consistent supporter of liberal measures, and the advocate of all reforms calculated to promote the happiness of the human race. Died, 1835, aged 79.

SMITH, SIR WILLIAM CUSACK, an eminent Irish judge, son of Sir Michael Smith, the first baronet, and Master of the Rolls in Ireland, was born in 1766. He entered as a gentleman commoner of Christchurch, Oxford, in 1784, and during his university course he spent his vacations at the house of his friend, the celebrated Edmund Burke. He was called to the Irish bar in 1788; admitted as an advocate in the spiritual courts; obtained the rank of king's counsel, in 1795; was appointed solicitor-general for Ireland, in 1800; and succeeded his father as a baron of the Exchequer, in 1802. His decisions were distinguished for clearness, vigour, and promptitude; as an orator he was chaste and graceful; in legal research he was unexcelled by any of his contemporaries; and his humanity was still more conspicuous than his judicial ability. Throughout his life he was the consistent advocate of Catholic emancipation, and leaned to the constitutional politics of the old Whig school; but no sooner had he warned the country against the revolutionary measures of the Peelers, in some of his luminous charges to the grand juries, than he was assailed by them with every virulent epithet that malice could suggest. He died in August, 1835; having done honour to his native land, not only as a great legal luminary, during nearly half a century, but as a political and philosophical writer, and as a truly conscientious man.

SMOLLETT, TOBIAS, a writer of varied talents and considerable note, was born at Dalquhurn, in Dumfriesshire, in 1721; was apprenticed to a surgeon at Glasgow, and became surgeon's mate in a man-of-war; but quitted the service in 1746, and settling in London, commenced his career as an author. The tragedy of "The Regicide," the "Tears of Scotland," a spirited poem, and "Advice," and "Reproof," two satires, were his first productions. In 1749 his novel of "Roderick Random" appeared, which at once rendered him popular; and it was followed, at intervals, by "Peregrine Pickle," "Count Fathom," a translation of "Don Quixote," "Sir Launcelot Greaves," the "Adventures of an Atom," "Humphrey Clinker," a "Continuation of Hume's History of England," and "Travels through France and Italy." In 1756 he established "The Critical Review;" for a libel in which, upon admiral Knowles, he suffered fine and imprisonment. When lord Bute came into power, Smollett was engaged to support him in a weekly paper, called "The Briton," which soon had a formidable opponent in the "North Briton" of Wilkes, and was unable long to maintain its ground. As a novelist, Dr. Smollett exhibits considerable originality, with much knowledge of life and manners, and an exuberance of humour, but he is open to the charge of indelicacy; as a poet, he appears to considerable advantage in his "Tears of Scotland," and the "Ode to Independence," but as a satirist he is

OUR EARS ARE OPEN TO THE FAULTS OF OTHER MEN; GENERALLY IN THE SAME PROPORTION AS WE HAVE FAULTS OF OUR OWN TO CONCEAL.

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course and virulent. He died while on his travels, near Leghorn, in 1771.

SMYTH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, F.R.S., an eminent physician, was born in Scotland, in 1741; studied medicine at Edinburgh and Leyden; and obtained a situation in the medical department of the army. While he was at Winchester, in 1780, in charge of the French prison hospital, he discovered a mode of preventing and destroying contagion by the use of nitrous vapour, for which he was remunerated by parliament in 1802. On this and other medical subjects he wrote several pamphlets; and also published an edition of Dr. Sark's works. Died, 1821.

SNELL, RODOLPH, an eminent mathematician and philological writer, was born at Oudewarde, in Holland, in 1547. He became professor of mathematics, and afterwards of Hebrew, in the university of Leyden, where he died in 1613. He published "Apollonius Batavius," and several treatises on the works of Pappus. — His son, WILLEBRORD SNELL, born at Leyden, in 1591, succeeded his father in the mathematical chair, and died in 1626. He discovered the law of the refraction of the rays of light; and undertook the measurement of the earth, or a degree of the meridian, which Muschenbroek afterwards corrected. He published some of the works of the ancient mathematicians, and a few learned treatises of his own on mathematical subjects.

SNYDERS, FRANCIS, a celebrated painter of the Flemish school, born at Antwerp, in 1579. He studied under Henry Van Balen; and after visiting Italy for improvement, settled at Brussels, under the patronage of the archduke Ferdinand. His battles and hunting pieces are admirable, and in the representation of animals none have ever surpassed him. Died, 1657.

SOANE, SIR JOHN, an eminent architect, was born at Reading, in Berkshire, in 1753; came to London at an early age, with his father, who was a builder; was placed with Mr. Dance, the celebrated architect, when about fifteen, and afterwards acquired more practical experience in the art under Mr. Holland. In 1772, being a student of the Royal Academy, he was awarded the silver medal for the best drawing of the Banqueting House, Whitehall. Four years afterwards he obtained the gold medal for the best design for a triumphal bridge. Soon after this, he was introduced to George III. by Sir W. Chambers, and was sent to pursue his studies at Rome, with the customary academy pension of 60*l.* per annum, for three years, and the same amount for travelling expenses out and home. Here he continued until the summer of 1780, and during his sojourn in Italy he studied most assiduously the grand remains of ancient art. On his return to England, he was employed on many public works, as well as private buildings; and on the death of Sir Robert Taylor, in 1788, he was appointed architect and surveyor to the Bank of England, but not without a severe competition, in which there were thirteen candidates. To this success is attributable the superstructure of his subsequent fortunes. In

1791 he was appointed clerk of the works to St. James's Palace, the Parliament Houses, and other public buildings; and in 1793 he was nominated architect of the Royal Woods and Forests; both of which offices he some years after resigned. In 1794, a committee of the House of Lords directed him to consider what alterations could properly be made to render the House, offices, &c., more convenient and commodious. He accordingly made all the requisite surveys, plans, elevations, &c., in which was first introduced the noble idea of enriching the Hall of Rufus, the Court of Requests, and the Painted Chamber, with painting and sculpture, to commemorate great public actions and distinguished talent; but though his designs were fully sanctioned and approved of by the king, the execution of the work fell to the lot of the late Mr. James Wyatt. In 1806 he was elected professor of architecture to the Royal Academy. At this period, and for many years after, Mr. Soane was most actively engaged in erecting or improving numerous public edifices in the metropolis and elsewhere. Among these may be mentioned the Dulwich Gallery, the National Debt Redemption Office in the Old Jewry, the new Law Courts, &c. &c. In 1821 he made a magnificent design for a new palace, to be constructed on Constitution-hill; but Buckingham-house was unfortunately preferred. In 1824, he was elected architect to the Royal College of Surgeons, and a member of the Royal Society. In 1826 he built the present Freemason's Hall, in Queen-street, and gave 500*l.* towards the expense of its erection; having been chosen grand superintendent of works to the fraternity of freemasons some years before. He subscribed 1000*l.* towards erecting the monument to his royal highness the duke of York, and presented 500*l.* to the Royal British Institution, Pall-mall. In 1833 he completed the new State Paper Office in St. James's Park. This was the last of his professional works; and, having passed his 80th year, he retired from a profession in which he had been engaged sixty years, and tendered his resignation to the governor and directors of the Bank of England, in whose service he had been for forty-five years. He then set seriously about the idea he had long formed of bequeathing his large and valuable collection of works of ancient and modern art, (valued at upwards of 50,000*l.*), in perpetuity to the nation, for the benefit of students in the arts, and especially for the advancement of architectural knowledge. This he lived to see completed by act of parliament; and at his death, which occurred Jan. 30, 1837, his splendid house and museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, became the property of the public. An unhappy difference had for many years subsisted between Sir John Soane and Mr. George Soane, his son. We have understood that it originated in the latter having criticised, with unbecoming levity, some of his father's performances; but whatever might have been the offence, it is to be sincerely regretted that to all appeals on behalf of his son, Sir John for ever remained inexorable. We would gladly have avoided referring to this domestic schism; and in-

PLATTER NOT YOURSELF THAT YOU ARE RECOMMENDED TO ANY MAN'S NOTICE BY RELAXING IN YOUR PRINCIPLES, OR IMITATING HIS VICES.

IN THE AFFAIRS OF LIFE, A MAN SHOULD BE PREPARED FOR THE JOU RNEY HE HAS TO MAKE, AS WELL AS FOR HIS ULTIMATE DESTINATION.

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deed, we had hoped that some humane arrangement had since taken place, by which a notice of it here might have been omitted, as irrelevant; but it has become a subject of public notoriety; for at the very time we are preparing this biographical sketch, (Feb. 1838) the following paragraph appears in the parliamentary news of the day: "Mr. Clay presented a petition from the family of the late Sir John Soane, praying for leave to bring in a bill so far to amend the act of 1833, as to allow a portion of the money appropriated for the maintenance of the museum, to be applied to the support of the family of Sir J. Soane's son, who are at present in a state of destitution." Yet Sir John Soane died worth the sum of 200,000*l*!

SOBIESKI, JOHN III., king of Poland, surnamed the Great for his military genius and warlike exploits, was born in 1629, of an illustrious family, at the castle of Olesko, in Poland. In spite of the enormous disparity of numbers with which he had to contend in the Polish wars, from 1648 to 1674, he was often eminently successful. After coming to the throne, in 1674, he led his troops to fresh victories: overrunning Moldavia and Wallachia; and crowning all his former brilliant exploits by raising the siege of Vienna, in 1683; whereby Europe was saved from the dreadful calamities to be apprehended from an irruption of the Ottoman forces. Died, 1696.

SOCINUS, LÆLIUS, an Italian sectary, was born at Sienna, in 1535; studied at Bologna; and in 1546 became member of a secret society formed in the territory of Venice, on the principle of free inquiry. This institution being soon broken up, Socinus quitted Italy to join the reformers in Switzerland; and died, at Zurich, in 1582.

SOCINUS, FAUSTUS, nephew of the preceding, was born at Sienna, in 1539. Having imbibed the opinions of his uncle, he propagated them with such zeal, as to become the founder of a sect called by his name. He resided some years at the court of Florence, where he held a civil employment; but in 1574 he went to Germany, and next to Poland, where he strenuously laboured to reconcile the differences existing between the Unitarian churches. The tenets of Socinus differed but little from Arianism; by rejecting the divine nature of Christ altogether, and regarding his mission as merely designed to introduce a new moral law. He died in 1604.

SOCRATES, the most eminent of the Grecian philosophers, and the one who is handed down to us as a model of wisdom and virtue, was born in Attica, B.C. 470. His father was a statuary, in which employment Socrates was brought up; but the cultivation of his mind was the object nearest his heart, and to that his attention was unremittingly devoted. He attended the lectures of the most celebrated philosophers of his time; and studied the principles of eloquence, poetry, music, and the mathematical sciences. But the moral improvement of his fellow men was the end and aim of all his studies and all his exertions. His method of teaching was by

proposing to his hearers a series of questions in such a manner as to produce in their minds a conviction of the truth of the proposition originally advanced; a mode of argument ever since termed Socratic. He maintained the existence of one Supreme Intelligence, whose providence is over all his works; and he was equally clear in the existence of a future state. His system of morals corresponded with these principles; and his invariable maxim was, that virtue and wisdom are inseparable. Socrates, however, while he taught these truths, and exhibited in his own conduct all the temperance, forbearance, and self-command, which principally constitute elevation of character, could not altogether divest himself of the superstitious notions of his times. He affirmed, that an invisible genius constantly attended upon his own person, warning him of danger, and directing him in the course of life he should pursue. As a citizen, he discharged, with exemplary faithfulness, all his public duties. Three times he served in the army of his country, excelling his fellow soldiers in the ease with which he endured the hardships of their campaigns. The last part of his life occurred during that unhappy period when Athens had sunk into anarchy and despotism, in consequence of the unfortunate result of the Peloponnesian war. Amid the general immorality, hatred, envy, and malice of such an epoch, Socrates was charged, by the infamous Melitus and Anytus, with introducing new gods, of denying the ancient divinities of the state, and of corrupting youth, &c. He defended himself with the calm confidence of innocence; but was condemned by a majority of three voices, and sentenced to drink poison. Xenophon describes the scene with much affecting simplicity. When the cup of hemlock was presented to him, he received it with a steady hand; and after a prayer to the gods for a favourable passage to the invisible world, he serenely swallowed the fatal draught. Thus perished, in his 70th year (B.C. 400), a man whom all heathen antiquity has pronounced the wisest and most virtuous of mortals. Party enmity for a while pursued his memory; but at length the Athenians became sensible of their injustice, put to death or banished his accusers, recalled his friends, and erected a statue to his memory.

SOCRATES, an ecclesiastical historian of the fifth century. He was born at Constantinople, and bred to the bar, whence he obtained the name of SCHOLASTICUS. He wrote the History of the Church, from the period where that of Eusebius terminates, to the year 440.

SOLANDER, DANIEL CHARLES, a naturalist, was born in Sweden, in 1736; studied at Upsal, where he became a pupil of Linnæus, and took his degree of M.D. In 1760 he came to England; obtained an employment in the British Museum; and was elected a member of the Royal Society. In 1768 he accompanied Mr. Banks (afterwards Sir Joseph) in his voyage round the world, with Captain Cook; and he was subsequently employed in arranging and describing the valuable botanical collections

THERE NEVER YET WAS A MAN OF GREAT PLAUSIBILITY, ON WHOM PRINCIPLES AND INTEGRITY A PERFECT RELIANCE COULD BE PLACED.

THE VEXATION ARISING FROM SMALL EVILS, EXISTS IN THE MIND OF THE SUFFERER, AND NOT IN THE ACCIDENTS WHICH IRRITATE HIM.

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which were the result of their researches. He was created D.C.L. at Oxford, in 1771; was made one of the assistant librarians at the British Museum, in 1773; and died in 1782.

SOLE, ANTONIO, a landscape painter, was born at Bologna, in 1567, and died there in 1677.

SOLIGNAC, PETER JOSEPH, chevalier de, was born at Montpellier, in 1667. He was secretary to Stanislaus, king of Poland, and wrote a history of that country, 5 vols. Died, 1773.

SOLIMENE, FRANCIS, a painter and poet, born at Naples, in 1657, and died in 1747. Philip V. sat to him for his portrait; and the emperor Charles VI. conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

SOLINUS, CAIUS JULIUS, a grammarian in the third century. He compiled from the natural history of Pliny a collection, entitled "Polihistor," an edition of which was published by Salmasius.

SOLIS, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish poet and historian, was born at Placenza, in Old Castile, in 1610; was appointed historiographer of the Indies; and wrote the "History of the Conquest of Mexico." His other works consist of dramas, poems, and letters. At the latter part of his life, De Solis entered into orders; and died in 1696.

OLON, one of the seven sages of Greece, and the celebrated legislator of Athens, was born at Salamis, in the sixth century B.C. Inheriting but a small patrimony, he had recourse to commerce; but at the same time he applied himself to the study of moral and political wisdom, and soon became distinguished by his superior knowledge in state affairs. After having enhanced the glory of his country, by recovering Salamis, he refused the sovereignty of Athens; but being chosen archon by acclamation, B.C. 594, he set himself down to the task of improving the condition of his countrymen. He abolished most of the cruel laws of Draco, and formed a new constitution, founded on the principle that the supreme power resided in the people. When Solon had completed his laws, he caused them to be engraved on wooden cylinders, and bound the Athenians by an oath not to make any changes in his code for ten years. He then left the country, to avoid being obliged to make any alterations in them; and visited Egypt, Cyprus, and Lydia. On his return, after an absence of ten years, he found the state torn by party violence, and his kinsman Peisistratus aiming at the sovereignty. He then withdrew from Athens, and is supposed to have died at Cyprus, aged 80.

SOLVYNS, FRANCIS BALTHASAR, an able artist, born at Antwerp, in 1760. He accompanied Sir Home Popham in a voyage to the Red Sea and the East Indies; and having arrived at Hindostan, he studied the languages, manners, customs, and religion of the Hindoos, that he might be able accurately to illustrate them by his pen and pencil. After an absence of fifteen years, he returned to Europe, settled at Paris, and published, as the result of his labours, "Les Hindous, ou Description pittoresque

des Mœurs, Costumes, et Cérémonies Religieuses de ce Peuple," 4 vols. folio. He died at Antwerp, in 1824.

SOMBREUIL, CHARLES VEROOT DE, a French royalist officer, who, at the commencement of the Revolution, distinguished himself by his courageous defence of the monarchy. He afterwards served in the emigrant armies; and having the command of part of the forces in the unfortunate expedition to Quiberon, in 1794, was taken prisoner, tried before a military commission, and shot.

SOMERS, JOHN, lord, a distinguished statesman and lawyer, was born at Worcester, in 1652. He passed some time as clerk to a barrister, and, when called to the bar himself, evinced talents of a high order. He made himself conspicuous by his opposition to the measures of Charles II. and James II.; and acquired great credit as one of the counsel for the seven bishops. He strenuously promoted the Revolution, and sat, as one of the representatives for Worcester, in the convention parliament. He became, successively, solicitor-general, attorney-general, lord keeper, and in 1695, lord high chancellor of England, with the title of lord Somers, baron Evesham. After the death of William III., lord Somers spent his time in literary retirement, and was chosen president of the Royal Society. In 1708 he drew up a plan for effecting an union between England and Scotland, which was so much approved, that queen Anne appointed him one of the commissioners to carry it into execution. Upon a change of ministry, in 1708, he was nominated president of the council. He died in 1716; having earned a high character for political purity and legal ability. He was also deservedly esteemed as a patron of men of letters.

SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, the author of "The Chase," and other poems, was born at Edston, in Warwickshire, in 1692, where he inherited a considerable paternal estate, on which he chiefly lived, mingling an ardent attachment to the sports of the field with the studies of a man of letters. Died, 1742.

SOMNER, WILLIAM, a learned antiquarian, was born at Canterbury, in 1606. He was the author of "The Antiquities of Canterbury;" a "Saxon Dictionary;" and a "Treatise on Gavelkind." Died, 1698.

SONNERAT, PETER, a naturalist and traveller, was born at Lyons, about 1748. After making several voyages to the East Indies, Malacca, the Philippine Islands, &c., he returned to France with a rich collection of natural curiosities; wrote narratives of his voyages to New Guinea, the East Indies, and China; and died in 1814.

SONNINI DE MANONCOURT, CHAS. NICHOLAS SIOBERT, an eminent French traveller and naturalist, was born at Lueville, in 1751; studied the law, which he relinquished for the military profession; and being sent to Cayenne as an officer of marine engineers, he was enabled at the same time to gratify his love of travelling and taste for natural history. He assisted Buffon in his account of foreign birds; visited different parts of the European and

LOUDNESS AND FREQUENCY OF COMPLAINT ARE OFTEN MORE DECISIVE PROOFS OF WEAKNESS OF MIND, THAN OF SERIOUS INFIRMITY.

THE TRUTH IS NOT TO BE FOUND IN A CRACKED-MINDED POLITICIAN: HIS COUNSEL IS DECEPTION, HIS FLATTERY, TREASON.

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African continents; and employed himself in various scientific researches till the commencement of the Revolution, when he narrowly escaped from the tyranny of Robespierre. Under the consular and imperial governments he was unable to obtain any employment, in consequence of the prejudices entertained against him by Buonaparte for his remarks on the Egyptian expedition. Among the works of Soult are, "Travels in Egypt;" "Travels in Greece and Turkey;" and an edition, in 127 vols. 8vo. of "Buffon's Natural History." He also assisted in the "Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle," 24 vols. 8vo; and was conductor of the "Bibliothèque Physico-economique." Died, 1811.

SOPHOCLES, a celebrated tragic poet, who carried the Greek drama to perfection, was born at Athens, about 496 B.C. In his ninety-fifth year, he is said to have expired from excessive joy, in consequence of the unexpected success of one of his dramas at the Olympic games. Of his numerous plays, only seven have reached modern times; but they are sufficiently meritorious to establish his fame.

SORBONNE, ROBERT DE, founder of the college of that name at Paris, was born in 1201. He was confessor and chaplain to St. Louis, who gave him the canonry of Cambrai. He died in 1274.

SOSIGENES, an astronomer of Egypt, who was invited to Rome by Julius Cæsar, for the reformation of the calendar. He fixed the year at 365 days, called the Julian year, which commenced B.C. 45. No farther particulars respecting him are known, nor are any of his works extant.

SOSTRATUS, an eminent architect who flourished in the third century B.C. and was patronized by Philadelphus, king of Egypt. Among his works was the famous Pharos, or light-house of Alexandria, which is said to have cost 800 talents, and was reckoned one of the wonders of the world.

SOUFFLOT, JAMES GERMAIN, an eminent French architect, born in 1713. He studied at Rome; and after travelling in Italy and the Levant, to examine the remains of antiquity, he settled at Lyons, where he built an exchange and hospital, which gained him so much credit, that he was called to Paris, and made superintendent of the royal buildings. His principal work is the church of St. Genevieve. He was a knight of the order of St. Michael; and died in 1780.

SOUTH, ROBERT, an eminent divine, was born at Hackney, in 1633; and educated at Westminster-school and Christ church, Oxford. In 1660 he was chosen public orator of the university, and successively became chaplain to the earl of Clarendon, prebendary of Westminster, canon of Christ church, and rector of Islip, in Oxfordshire. In 1693 he carried on a controversy with Sherlock, on the doctrine of the Trinity, when both disputants were charged with heresy, for attempting to explain an indefinable mystery. He was a man of great wit, and did not spare to display it even on serious occasions. His "Sermons" possess the merit of earnestness and originality. Died, 1716.

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA, an ignorant female fanatic, was born in the west of England, of parents in humble life, in 1750. When about forty years of age she assumed the airs of a prophetess; and her numerous converts, who are said at one time to have amounted to at least 100,000, put implicit faith in her wild and blasphemous rhapsodies. She described herself as the woman spoken of in the book of Revelations; and, although in the highest degree illiterate, she scribbled a mass of unintelligible nonsense, which she dignified by the title of prophetic inspirations, while she carried on a lucrative trade in the sale of seals, which were, under certain conditions, to be the passports to eternal salvation. At length, after having passed her grand climacteric, she was attacked with a disease which had the outward appearance of pregnancy, and she boldly announced to the world that she was destined to be the mother of the promised Shiloh; so fully persuaded, indeed, were her deluded followers of its truth, that they made the most splendid preparations for the reception of the miraculous babe that superstition and credulity could suggest; when, about the end of 1814, her death put an end to their expectations. The body of Joanna underwent an anatomical examination after her death, when the extraordinary appearance of her shape was fully accounted for on medical principles; but the belief in her divine mission was not eradicated from the minds of her votaries, and the sect is not even yet wholly extinct.

SOUTHERN, THOMAS, an eminent dramatic poet of the age of Charles II. was born at Dublin, in 1660; became a servitor in Pembroke college, Oxford; and then settled in London. He wrote the "Persian Prince;" "Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage;" and "Oroonoko," tragedies; the "Disappointment;" the "Rambling Lady;" and the "Wives' Excuse," comedies. His tragedy of "Isabella" is one of the most pathetic and effective dramas in the language. He held a commission in the army, which with his writings produced him a handsome competency; and he died, aged 86, in 1746.

SOUTHWELL, ROBERT, an English Jesuit and poet, was born in 1569; studied at Rome, and afterwards returned to England as a missionary. In 1592 he was sent to prison, where he remained three years before he was brought to trial, when, owing that he came to England in order to propagate the Catholic religion, he was condemned, and executed, in 1595. He was the author of several poems possessing considerable merit.

SOUZA, JOHN DE, a Portuguese historian, born at Damascus, in Syria, about 1730, and died at Lisbon in 1812. He was employed as secretary interpreter to the Spanish ambassador at Morocco, and published some etymological works, explanatory of the connexion between Arabic and Portuguese.

SOWERBY, JAMES, a naturalist and artist, was born in 1766. He was originally a drawing-master; but subsequently acquired considerable reputation both as a botanist and mineralogist; and published

OLD AGE IS THE WORST REASON FOR AMENDMENT, BUT THE VERY BEST FOR ENJOYING THE FRUITS OF A HOLY AND VIRTUOUS LIFE.

NOTHING IS SO DETRIMENTAL TO A YOUNG MAN'S IMPROVEMENT, AS THE CONCEITED IDEA THAT HE HAS NOTHING MORE TO LEARN.

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several works on each science, which he illustrated by his pencil. Died, 1822.

SPAENDONCK, GERARD VAN, an eminent flower and miniature painter, was born in 1746, at Tilburg, in Holland; settled at Paris, where he became miniature-painter to the king, and professor of iconography at the Jardin des Plantes. Died, 1822.

SPALDING, JOHN JOACHIM, a celebrated Swedish divine and author, born in 1714. He wrote several able works: the "Destination of Man;" "Religion the most important affair of Mankind," &c. Died, 1804.

SPALLANZANI, LAZARUS, an eminent naturalist, was born at Scandiano, in Italy, in 1729. He studied at Modena, and next at Bologna, where his cousin, Laura Bassi, was at that time one of the most distinguished professors in Italy. After having held professorships at Reggio and Modena, he became professor of natural history, and director of the museum, at Pavia, where he devoted himself to experimental researches into nature, and published many valuable works on physiology. He travelled over a great part of Europe and Asia; and was enrolled among the associates of numerous societies. Died, 1798. His principal works are, "Experiments on the Reproduction of Animals;" an "Essay upon Animalcula in Fluids;" "Microscopical Experiments;" "Travels in the Two Sicilies and the Apennines," 6 vols.; and an elaborate "Correspondence" with the most celebrated naturalists of the age.

SPANHEIM, FREDERIC, professor of divinity at Leyden; author of "Exercitationes de Gratia Universalis," and other learned works. Born, 1600; died, 1649.

SPANHEIM, EZEKIEL, a learned writer and statesman, was the eldest son of the preceding, and born in 1629, at Geneva, where he was appointed professor of eloquence at the age of twenty. He soon after became tutor to the son of Charles Louis, elector palatine, who employed him in several important missions. After the peace of Ryswick he was sent as ambassador to France, and from thence to England, where he died in 1710. His principal works are, "De Præstantia et usu Numismatum antiquorum," 2 vols.; and "Letters and Dissertations on Medals."

SPARK, the Right Rev. Dr. BOWYER EDWARD, bishop of Ely, was born in 1760, and received his education at Cambridge. He was tutor to the duke of Rutland, who appointed him one of his chaplains, and presented him, first, with the rectory of Waltham on the Wolds, and subsequently with the vicarage of Scalford, and the rectory of Redmile, Leicestershire. In 1803 he was made dean of Bristol; in 1809, bishop of Chester; and, in 1812, bishop of Ely. He was the author of some Latin poems; but nothing of a theological character, except a few Sermons and diocesan Charges. Died, 1808.

SPARKMAN, ANDREW, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, was born about 1747, and studied at Upsal, where by his attention to natural history, he attracted the notice of Linnaeus. He visited China, and the Cape of Good Hope; penetrated a considerable distance into the interior of South-

ern Africa; and accompanied Captain Cook on one of his voyages. He wrote narratives of his travels, and died at Stockholm, in 1820.

SARROW, ANTHONY, bishop of Norwich, in the time of Charles II., was a prelate distinguished for his learning, piety, and benevolence; and is known as a writer by his "Rationale of the Book of Common Prayer." Died, 1685.

SPARTACUS, a Thracian general, who had been taken by the Romans, and made a gladiator; but escaping with a few of his companions from his tyrants, he rallied round his standard a formidable army, and repeatedly defeated the Roman forces. He was at length slain, B.C. 71.

SPEED, JOHN, a well-known English chronologist, historian, and antiquary, born in 1585. He is the author of "The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain;" "A Cloud of Witnesses;" and "The History of Great Britain, from Julius Caesar to James I." Died, 1629.

SPELMAN, Sir HENRY, an eminent English historian and antiquary, was born at Congham, in Norfolk, in 1551. James I. frequently employed him on public business, and he received the honour of knighthood for his services. He died in 1641, leaving many valuable works, among which his "Glossarium Archaeologicum," and "Villare Anglicanum," are still highly esteemed.—His son, Sir JOHN SPELMAN, inherited his father's taste for archaeological inquiries, and was the author of a "Life of Alfred the Great." He was knighted by Charles I., and died at Oxford, in 1643.

SPENCE, JOSEPH, a divine and critic, was born in 1696, and received his education at Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and was elected professor of poetry. He afterwards held the living of Great Horwood, and a prebend in Durham cathedral. He wrote an "Essay on Pope's Odyssey," but his principal work is entitled "Polymetia; or, an Inquiry into the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets, and the Remains of Ancient Artists." Lately have been published the "Anecdotes collected by him, concerning eminent Literary Characters." His death, which happened in 1768, was occasioned by his having accidentally fallen into a pond.

SPENCER, Dr. JOHN, an ingenious and learned English divine and critic, was born in 1630, at Boughton, in Kent; became master of Corpus Christi college, archdeacon of Sudbury, and dean of Ely; and died in 1693. His principal and most erudite work, is "De Legibus Hebræorum Rationalibus et eorum Rationalibus."

SPENCER, the Hon. WILLIAM ROBERT, born in 1770, was the younger son of lord Charles Spencer. He evinced a strong love for classical literature when a boy at Harrow school, and completed his studies at Oxford. In proof of his astonishing power of memory, it is gravely asserted that he undertook, for a wager, to get the whole contents of a newspaper by rote, which he won, by repeating it without the omission of a single word. He held the situation of a commissioner of stamps. Died, 1834.

SPENSER, EDMUND, one of the most

REMEMBER THAT THE MIND, AS WELL AS THE BODY, IS MOST VIGOROUS AFTER REST, AND THAT SLEEP IS THE REST OF THE MIND.

MA'S PERIODICALS EARLY BRINGING THE COMPLIMENT OF THEIR APPROPRIATION, WHO FORGET TO HONOUR IT IN THEIR PURCHASING.

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Illustrations among our early poets, was born in London, about 1533; was educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, and, on leaving the university, took up his residence with some relations in the north of England, probably as a tutor. In 1580, he accompanied lord Grey de Wilton, viceroy of Ireland, as his secretary, and procured a grant of 3028 acres in the county of Cork, out of the forfeited lands of the earl of Desmond; on which, however, by the terms of the gift, he was obliged to become resident. He accordingly fixed his residence at Kilcolman, in the county of Cork, where he was visited by Sir Walter Raleigh, who became his patron in lieu of Sir Philip Sidney, then deceased, and whom he celebrates under the title of the "Shepherd of the Ocean." Sir Walter persuaded him to write the "Faerie Queen," the first edition of which was printed in 1590, and presented to Elizabeth, who granted the poet a pension of 50*l.* per annum. In 1595 he published his pastoral of "Colin Clout's come home again;" and the year following, the second part of his "Faerie Queen;" but the poem, according to the original plan, was never completed. About this time Spenser presented to the queen his "View of the State of Ireland;" being then clerk of the council of the province of Munster. In 1597 he returned to Ireland; but when the rebellion of Tyrone broke out, he was obliged to fly with such precipitancy, as to leave behind his infant child, whom the merciless cruelty of the insurgents burnt with the house. The unfortunate poet came to England, with a heart broken by these misfortunes, and died at Westminster, January 16, 1598-9. His remains were interred at the expense of the earl of Essex, in Westminster-abbey, where the countess of Dorset raised a monument to his memory.

SPIELMANN, JAMES REINHOLD, an eminent chemist, was born at Strasburg, in 1722. He became professor of chemistry at his native place, where, by his means, a botanic garden was established. He united to an ardour for the sciences, a love of poetry, of which he was also professor three years. Among his works are, "Elementa Chimie," "Prodromus Floræ Argentinensis," "Institutiones Materiae Medicæ," &c. Died, 1782.

SPIGELIUS, or VANDEN SPIEGHEL, ADRIAN, a physician and anatomist, was born at Brussels, in 1578. He studied at Louvain and Padua, in which last university he became professor of anatomy and surgery; which office he discharged with such reputation, that the Venetian government made him a knight of St. Mark, and gave him a chain of gold. Died, 1625.

SPILLER, JOHN, a young English sculptor, of great promise, was born in London, in 1763, and studied under Bacon. He distinguished himself by his talents at the Royal Academy, and was chosen to execute a statue of Charles II. for the centre of the old Royal Exchange; but the much admired production had scarcely been erected before the artist expired, a victim to consumption, at the age of thirty, in 1794. "The energy of his labour, with the strong excitement of his feelings," observes Mr.

D'Israeli, "had already made fatal inroads on his constitution. But he was willing, he said, to die at the foot of his statue. The statue was raised, and the young sculptor, with the shining eyes and hectic blush of consumption, beheld it there, returned home, and shortly was no more."

SPINOLA, AMERSON, marquis, a celebrated Spanish general, was born in 1569. He commanded an army in Flanders, and in 1604 took Ostend; for which he was made general of all the Spanish troops in the Low Countries; where he was opposed by Maurice of Nassau. During a cessation of operations, Spinola went to Paris, and in an interview with Henry IV., the monarch asked him what were his plans for the ensuing campaign! The general, without hesitation, entered into a detail of his projects; and Henry communicated to Maurice the direct contrary, as he could not believe that Spinola had revealed to him his real intentions. Finding, however, that the Spaniard was as good as his word, he exclaimed, "Others deceive by telling falsehoods, but this man by speaking the truth." In the war occasioned by the disputed succession to the duchy of Cleves and Juliers, Spinola took Aix-la-Chapelle, Wesel, and Breda. He was subsequently employed in Italy, where he made himself master of the city of Casal; but not being able to subdue the citadel, owing to the imprudent orders sent to him from Madrid, he exclaimed, "they have robbed me of my honour," and fell a prey to chagrin, in 1630.

SPINOZA, BENEDICT, a celebrated modern sceptic, was born at Amsterdam, in 1633. His parents were Portuguese Jews; who gave him the name of Baruch; which, on renouncing his religion, he altered to Benedict. He was for some time a Calvinist, and afterwards a Mennonist, but at last fell into the most dangerous scepticism, if not downright atheism. He published a work in Latin, entitled "Tractatus theologico-politicus;" which was reprinted in London in 1765, by Hume, though without his name or that of the author. Died, 1677.

SPIZELIUS, THEOPHILUS, a learned German ecclesiastic; author of an elaborate "Commentary on the State of Literature among the Chinese," and other works. Died, 1691.

SPOHN, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, an eminent German writer on philology. He was born at Dortmund, in 1792; became professor of philosophy and ancient literature at Leipzig; and died in 1824, from the effects of excessive study.

SPONDE, HENRY DE, or SPONDANUS, a French prelate and ecclesiastical historian, was born in 1562, and was educated in the protestant college at Ortez; after which he studied the law, and became so eminent as a pleader, that Henry of Navarre made him master of requests. In 1595 he changed his religion, and took orders at Rome; was made bishop of Pamiers in 1626; and died in 1643. Spondanus abridged the annals of Baronius, and continued them from 1197 to 1640. He also wrote "Annales Sacri à Mundi Creatione ad ejusdem Redemptionem."

SPOTSWOOD, or SPOTISWOOD, JOHN,

SOME ARE PUGNACIOUS FOR THE TRUTH, OTHERS DEFEND IT BY A MULTIPLICITY OF OATHS; TRUST NOT TO SUCH CHAMPIONS.

TRUTH COMES WITH CONVICTION, AND TOUCHES A FIBRE IN THE HUMAN HEART WHICH GOD HIMSELF HAS PLANTED THERE.

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archbishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, was born in 1565; educated at Glasgow; and in 1601 went as chaplain to the duke of Lennox in his embassy to France. On the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, he accompanied him; and the same year was raised to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and made one of the privy council in Scotland. In 1615, he was translated to St. Andrew's. He crowned Charles I. at Holyrood house, in 1633; and, two years afterwards, was made chancellor of Scotland; but on the breaking out of the rebellion, he retired to London, where he died in 1639, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He wrote the "History of the Church of Scotland."

SPOTSWOOD, Sir ROBERT, second son of the preceding, was put to death, by the covenants, for adhering to the marquis of Montrose.

SPRAGG, EDWARD, a brave English admiral, was a captain in the first engagement with the Dutch in 1665, when, for his gallant conduct, he was knighted by the king on board the Royal Charles. He attracted the particular notice of the duke of Albemarle in the four days' battle in 1666; and the year following, he burnt a number of Dutch fire-ships when they came up the Thames, which threw their whole fleet into confusion. In 1671, he destroyed, in the Mediterranean, seven Algerine men of war. He was sunk in his boat in an engagement with Van Tromp in 1673, as he was going from his sinking ship to another.

SPRANGHER, BARTHOLOMEW, an eminent painter of Antwerp, was born in 1546, and died in 1623.

SPRAT, Dr. THOMAS, bishop of Rochester, an historian and poet, was born in 1636, and died in 1713. He wrote the "History of the Royal Society," the "History of the Ryehouse Plot," "The Life of Cowley," a volume of Sermons, and a few poems.

SPURZHEIM, GASPARD, a celebrated physiologist, was born near Treves, in 1776, and received his medical education at Vienna, where he became acquainted with Dr. Gall, the founder of the science of phrenology. To this science Spurzheim became exceedingly partial; and he soon joined Gall in making inquiries into the anatomy of the brain. They quitted Vienna in 1803, to travel; visited Paris; and lectured in England, Scotland, and Ireland, on their very curious and original system. Spurzheim finally proceeded to the United States, where he died in 1832.

SQUIRE, SAMUEL, a learned and exemplary English prelate, was born at Warminster, in 1714; and after obtaining various preferments, reached the see of St. David's; and died in 1766. He wrote several works, theological and political.

STAAL, Madame de, whose maiden name was DE LAUNAI, was the daughter of a painter at Paris, who abandoned her when a child, and she was taken into the priory of St. Louis, at Rouen. After this, she became waiting-woman to the duchess of Maine, when her literary talents were suddenly discovered by her being found to be the author of a very witty letter to M. de

Fontenelle, on the subject of a beautiful girl at Paris, who was said to be possessed, which imposture was at that time occupying public attention. From that time the duchess reposed an entire confidence in her; and Mademoiselle de Launai shared in her misfortune, by being committed to the Bastille. After her release, she married M. de Staal, an officer of the Swiss guards; wrote some entertaining "Memoirs of her Life;" and died in 1759.

STACKHOUSE, THOMAS, a divine of the church of England, who was many years curate of Finchley, in Middlesex, and vicar of Beuham, in Berkshire. He wrote a "Review of the Controversy concerning Miracles;" a "Miseries of the Inferior Clergy;" a "Body of Practical Divinity;" and a "Defence of the Christian Religion;" but his most important work, which has often been reprinted, is his "History of the Bible," 2 vols. folio. Born, 1680; died, 1752.—There was another Rev. THOMAS STACKHOUSE, who published "A Greek Grammar;" a "General View of Ancient History, Chronology, and Geography;" and an "Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography."

STAEL-HOLSTEIN, ANNA LOUISE GERMAINE NECKER, baroness de, was born at Paris, in 1766, where the elevation of her father, M. Necker, to the ministry of finance, brought him into close connexion with the most brilliant circles of the capital. She soon displayed signs of a precocious genius; and the encouragement to converse, which she received in this society, and the various excitements which it furnished to her faculties, had an important influence on the formation of her mind. Her earliest productions were "Sophia," a comedy, written in 1786, and two tragedies, "Lady Jane Grey," and "Montmorency;" but her "Lettres sur les Ouvrages et le Caractère de J. J. Rousseau," printed in 1788, first attracted the public notice. In 1789, she was married to the baron de Staël-Holstein, Swedish ambassador at the French court. She was warmly attached to the principles of liberty; and the breaking out of the Revolution, in 1789, necessarily exercised a powerful influence both on her mind and fate. During Robespierre's ascendancy, she exerted herself, even at the hazard of her life, to save the victims, and published a powerful and eloquent "Defence of the Queen." The populace being called to riot and murder, she attempted to leave Paris, but was detained, and escaped the popular fury only by a remarkable concurrence of circumstances. When Sweden recognized the French republic, her husband was again sent as ambassador to Paris, whither she also returned, in 1793. Barras became her friend; and she acquired so much influence, that, on Talleyrand's return from America, in 1796, she obtained, through Barras, his appointment to the ministry of foreign affairs. In Dec. 1797, she for the first time saw Buonaparte, then at Paris, preparing for his expedition to Egypt; and the admiration with which she had regarded the conqueror of Italy was succeeded by a sentiment bordering on aversion, which appears to have been mutual; and in 1801, in con-

ALWAYS HAVE A REASONABLE OBJECT OF PURSUIT, AND ALWAYS CONDUCT THAT PURSUIT WITH UNREMITTING PERSISTENCE.

PERSISTENCE IS THE CONSTANT APPLICATION OF A WELL-TEMPERED MIND, WITHOUT ANY FURTHER SIMULACRA TO PERSEVERE IT.

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WHEN A MAN'S CHARACTER IS ESTABLISHED IN THE OPINION OF THE WORLD, IT DOUBLY BECOMES HIS INTEREST TO SUPPORT IT.

sequence of her attempting to thwart his government, she was ordered to quit Paris. After visiting Germany, Prussia, and Italy, she returned to France, and published her romance of "Delphine;" but this work, and a tract entitled "Les Dérivées Vues de Politique et de Finance," published by M. Necker, had given so much offence to Napoleon, (who had no great esteem for female politicians), that in 1803 he banished her from his territories. Her peregrinations were next extended to Moscow, Stockholm, and London; nor did she again behold her favourite abode, Paris, till after the restoration of Louis XVIII. On the escape of Buonaparte from Elba, she retired to Coppet; and after the battle of Waterloo, she once more made her appearance in the French capital, with her daughter, who was married to the duke de Broglie. She was favourably received by the king, and obtained an order on the royal treasury for the payment of two millions, which had been deposited there by her father. Her husband, the baron, died in 1801; and in 1811 she was married to M. de Rocca, a young French officer, by whom she had a son; but their union was kept secret till after her death. She died in 1817. Besides the works before-mentioned, she wrote the romance of "Corinne;" "Considerations on the French Revolution;" "Dramatic Essays;" "Considerations on Literature;" "Germany;" "Ten Years of Exile," &c.

STAHL, GEORGE ERNEST, an eminent German physician and chemist, was born at Amisbach, in 1660; studied at Jena; became physician to the king of Prussia; and died in 1734. His discoveries and theories in medical science were highly ingenious and valuable; and he may be ranked as one of the most illustrious medical philosophers of his age.

STAHEMBERG, GUIDO BALDI, count de, a celebrated Austrian field-marshal, was born in 1657. He commanded the imperial army in Germany, Italy, and Spain; and during a long career was distinguished for his military skill and bravery. Died, 1737.

STANHOPE, JAMES, earl, a celebrated English nobleman, was born in Herefordshire, in 1673. He entered early into the army, and distinguished himself with so much bravery at the siege of Namur in 1695, that king William gave him a company and the rank of colonel. In 1705 he served as a brigadier-general under the earl of Peterborough, at the siege of Barcelona. He afterwards contributed to the victories of Almanza and Saragossa; but being intrusted with the defence of Brihuega, he was obliged to surrender it, after a gallant resistance, to the duke de Vendôme. Died, 1721.

STANHOPE, CHARLES, earl, grandson of the above, a politician and man of science, born in 1753; was educated at Eton and Geneva; and came into parliament for High Wycombe, which he represented until 1786, when he succeeded his father in the peerage. He distinguished himself at an early period of the French revolution, by an open avowal of republican sentiments, and went so far as to lay aside the

external ornaments of the peerage. As a man of science he ranked high, and was the author of many inventions, particularly of a method of securing buildings from fire, an arithmetical machine, a new printing press, a monochord for tuning musical instruments, and a vessel to sail against wind and tide. He was twice married, first to lady Hester Pitt, daughter of the great earl of Chatham, by whom he had three daughters; and secondly to Miss Grenville, by whom he had three sons. Died, 1816.

STANLEY, THOMAS, a learned writer, was the son of Sir Thomas Stanley, and born at Laytonstone, in Essex, in 1644. He received his education at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge; then went on his travels; and on his return took up his residence in the Middle Temple. His works are, "The History of Philosophy and Lives of Philosophers;" "Poems and Translations," an edition of *Æschylus*, &c. Died, 1678.

STAPLETON, Sir ROBERT, a soldier and poet of the 17th century. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he distinguished himself by his gallant behaviour at the battle of Edgehill, in 1645; for which the king knighted him. At the Restoration he accompanied Charles II. to London, and remained about the court till his decease, in 1669. He translated Juvenal and other authors; wrote four plays; and was created LL.D. at Oxford.

STARCK, JOHN AUGUSTUS VON, a German divine and theological writer, born at Schwerin, in 1741. He was professor of Oriental literature and antiquities at St. Petersburg; subsequently filled the chair of philosophy at Mittau; and in 1781 he was appointed first preacher at the court of Darmstadt, where he was highly esteemed by the landgrave of Hesse, who in 1811 made him a baron. Among his principal works are, "The History of the First Age of the Christian Church," 3 vols.; and "The Triumph of Philosophy in the Eighteenth Century." Died, 1816.

STATIUS, PUBLIUS PAPINIUS, a Latin poet, was born at Naples, A.D. 61. His principal productions are two epic poems, the "Thebais," in twelve books; and the "Achilleis," in two books, which he left unfinished at his death, in his 35th year.

STAUNTON, Sir GEORGE LEONARD, was born in the county of Galway, in Ireland, and educated at Montpellier, where he took his medical degree. About 1762 he went to the island of Grenada, where he practised physic, and formed an intimacy with lord Macartney, the governor, who made him his secretary, and whom he accompanied to Madras, where he displayed his talents in treating with Tippoo Saib, and in seizing general Stuart. On his return to England he was created a baronet, and, in 1790, received the degree of LL.D. When lord Macartney was selected as the head of the intended embassy to China, Sir George was appointed secretary of legation, with the title of envoy-extraordinary. Of that mission, and of the empire and people of China, he published an interesting account in 1797, 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1801.

STEBBING, HENRY, a learned divine

IT IS BETTER TO BEAR WITH THE CAPTIOUSNESS OF A DISAPPOINTED LOVER, THAN WITH ONE WHO IS IRRITATED ABOUT TRIFLES.

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THE PATH OF DESTRUCTION IS ALWAYS MOST IRRECOVERABLY DANGEROUS, WHEN WE ARE FOUND IN IT WITH THOSE WHO LOVE.

and theographical writer. He was educated at Cambridge, and distinguished himself in the "Geographical Conjectures" for which he was a judge in a public contest of 1744. Died, 1744.

STEDMAN, JOHN GABRIEL, a military officer in the Dutch service, was born in 1717. He was the author of an interesting "Narrative of an Expedition against the revolted Negroes of Surinam," 2 vols. 8vo. He died at Tiberias, in December, in 1777.

STEELE, Sir RICHARD, a celebrated essayist and dramatic writer, was a native of Dublin, where his father, who was a barrister, acted in the capacity of secretary to the duke of Ormond. He obtained an ensigncy in the guards; and while in that service wrote a little treatise, called "The Christian Hero," which he dedicated to Lord Castles, who appointed him his secretary, and procured him a captain's commission in the footers. In 1704 he commenced dramatic writing, in his comedy of the "Funeral, or Grief à-la-Mode," which had great success. This was followed by the "Tender Husband," and the "Lying Lover." In 1709 he began "The Tatler," a periodical paper, under the name of Isaac Richcraft, and in which he had the able assistance of Addison, as he also had in the "Spectator" and "Guardian;" the former commenced in 1711, and the latter in 1713. His reputation as a writer procured him the place of commissioner of the stamp-office, which he resigned on being chosen member for Stockbridge, but was expelled the house soon after for writing two alleged libels, under the titles of the "Englishman" and the "Crane." On the accession of George I. he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed surveyor of the stables at Hampton-court, and governor of the royal company of comedians. He was also, on the suppression of the rebellion, made one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. In 1723 his play of the "Conscious Lovers" was acted with great success; and, when published, was dedicated to the king, who gave the author 500*l.*; but being always engaged in some unsuccessful scheme or other, and with habits both benevolent and lavish, he wasted his regular income in anticipation of a greater, until absolute distress was the consequence. A paralytic attack at length rendered him incapable of literary exertion; and he retired to Llangunnor, in Caermarthenshire, where he died, in 1729.

STEEN, JAN, an eminent painter, was born at Leyden, in 1636. One of his masters was Van Goyen, whose daughter he married; but Steen proved a dissipated character, and totally neglected his family. Died, 1680.

STEENWICK, HENRY, a Flemish painter, was born in 1630, and died in 1693.

STEEVENS, GEORGE, a celebrated dramatic commentator, was born at Stepney, in 1736; and was educated at the grammar-school, Kingston, and King's college, Cambridge. In 1764 he published twenty of Shakespeare's plays, in 4 vols. 8vo.; and in 1770 his notes on the great dramatist were

incorporated with three of Johnson's vols. and afterwards in a 4th volume, who was an excellent scholar, as well versed in the English literature, and one of the contributors to the "Biographical Anecdotes of Authors." He resided in the "Biographical Dictionary," the death at Hampton, in 1810.

STEFFANI, AGOSTINO, an Italian painter, distinguished also as a musician, was born in 1655. In his youth he was a chorister of St. Mark's, at Venice, where a German sovereign being attracted by the sweetness of his voice, took him to Bavaria, gave him a classical education, and put him under the best masters. After this he entered into orders, and just became bishop of Segna. Died, 1700.

STELLA, JAMES, an eminent painter, was born in 1581, at Lyons, where his father gave him his first instructions. He then gave him his first instructions. He was a pupil of Bartholin; and afterwards travelled into Germany, France, and Italy, where he studied the Protestant religion. On his return home, he was made professor of anatomy; but the change of his religion having raised his enemies, he resorted to medical studies for the church; and pope Innocent XII. consecrated him bishop of Turin, and vicar apostolic in the north of Europe. He was the author of many works, medical and theological, and died in 1687.

STENO, NICHOLAS, a celebrated anatomist, was born at Copenhagen, in 1638. He was a pupil of Bartholin; and afterwards travelled into Germany, France, and Italy, where he studied the Protestant religion. On his return home, he was made professor of anatomy; but the change of his religion having raised his enemies, he resorted to medical studies for the church; and pope Innocent XII. consecrated him bishop of Turin, and vicar apostolic in the north of Europe. He was the author of many works, medical and theological, and died in 1687.

STEPHANUS BYZANTINUS, or STEPHEN OF BYZANTIUM, an able Greek grammarian and lexicographer, who lived in the sixth century.

STEPHEN, king of England, the son of Stephen, count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William the Conqueror, was born in 1104. On the death of Henry I. he immediately came over from Normandy to England, and laid claim to the crown, although he had been one of the most zealous in taking the oath for securing the succession to Henry's daughter, the empress Matilda. By the aid of his brother, who was bishop of Winchester, he possessed himself of the royal treasure, and was enabled to bribe some of the most restless of his opponents, while he sought the support of the people at large by promising to restore the laws of Edward the Confessor. After a war with the Scots, who were finally defeated at the famous battle of the Standard, the empress Matilda landed in England with her brother, the earl of Gloucester; and being joined by several powerful barons, a civil war ensued, which for cruelty and devastation proved one of the most calamitous in the annals of the country. After various turns of fortune, Matilda retired to Normandy, and the contest was carried on by her son, Henry Plantagenet, who in 1123 landed an army in England. Being joined

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by the barons of his mother's party, the competitors met at the head of their respective forces, at Wallingford; but an armistice took place instead of a battle; by which it was agreed, that Stephen should reign during his life-time, and that Henry should succeed him. In the following year Stephen died, aged 48.

STEPHEN, JAMES, an eminent lawyer and political writer, was a native of Poole, in Dorsetshire; received his education at Winchester; was brought up as a barrister; and became editor and parliamentary reporter for the "Morning Chronicle." He at length obtained an appointment in the prize court at the island of St. Christopher's, where he realized a handsome fortune; and on his return to England he formed a matrimonial alliance with the family of Mr. Wilberforce. Having acquired, while abroad, an intimate knowledge of colonial law, he now obtained a large and lucrative share of practice as an advocate in prize causes before the prize council. As the violation of territory by the masters of American vessels often came under his notice, he published his sentiments in an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flag;" when the talents and views displayed by the writer attracted the attention of government, and he was soon after introduced into parliament as a member for Tralee. He suggested and arranged the whole system of the continental blockade, which for many years occasioned the greatest embarrassment to Buonaparte; and for his services the minister appointed him a master in chancery, which office he held during twenty years. He also distinguished himself, both in the senate and by his pen, as the constant friend of African emancipation; and was regarded by the West India planters as their most formidable antagonist. Died, 1832.

STEPHENS, or ESTIENNE, the name of a French family which produced many eminent printers.—ROBERT, born in 1503, at Paris, devoted himself to learned studies. He possessed a profound knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; as the works edited by him in those languages evince. He superintended an edition of the New Testament, which was more correct and of a more convenient form than any which had appeared; and he is honourably distinguished by his excellent "Thesaurus Lingue Latine." Died, 1558.—HENRY, born at Paris, in 1525, was distinguished for his talents, and devoted himself particularly to the study of Greek. In consequence of his attachment to the reformed doctrines, his peace was often disturbed, and his labours interrupted. He was a most learned and indefatigable scholar, and stands pre-eminent for the services which he rendered to the cause of ancient literature. Died, 1598.

STEPHENS, ROBERT, an eminent English antiquary, who collected and published a complete edition of the letters of lord Bacon, in 1702, and was appointed historiographer royal. Died, 1732.

STEPHENS, ALEXANDER, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1757, at Elgin, in Scotland; studied at Aberdeen; was de-

signed for the law, but quitted it for literature; and wrote, or contributed to, the following works: "A History of the War of the French Revolution;" "Memoirs of Horne Tooke;" "Public Characters;" "The Annual Obituary;" the "Monthly Magazine," &c. Died, 1821.

STEPNEY, GEORGE, an English poet, statesman, and political writer; born, 1683; died, 1707.

STERNE, RICHARD, archbishop of York, was born at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, in 1596. He was chaplain to archbishop Laud, whom he attended on the scaffold; suffered many hardships till the Restoration; but was then made bishop of Carlisle, and translated thence to York. He had a share in the Polyglot, and was concerned in the revival of the Book of Common Prayer. Died, 1663.

STERNE, LAURENCE, a divine and miscellaneous writer, of a very singular and original cast, was a grandson of the preceding, and born in 1713, at Clonmel, in Ireland, where his father, a lieutenant in the army, was at that time stationed. He was educated at a school near Halifax, and at Jesus college, Cambridge; successively obtained the living of Sutton, a prebend at York, the rectory of Stillington, and the curacy of Coxwold. For many years he was little known beyond the vicinity of his pastoral residences; the only production of his pen being his humorous satire upon a greedy church dignitary of York, entitled, the "History of a Watch Coat." In 1759 following, appeared the first two volumes of his celebrated "Tristram Shandy," which drew upon him praise and censure of every kind, and became so popular, that a bookseller engaged for its completion on very lucrative terms. He now spent some years in travelling on the continent, and in 1768 he produced his "Sentimental Journey," which, by a number of pathetic incidents, and vivid strokes of national and characteristic delineation, is rendered extremely entertaining, and acquired a more general reputation than even its predecessor. He afterwards published three volumes of "Sermons," and several minor pieces. Died, 1768. That Sterne possessed a fund of wit and humour, none who have read his works can doubt; but his occasional indecencies are disgusting, and, considering his clerical character, deserve the severest reprehension.

STERNHOLD, THOMAS, a poet, was born in Hampshire, and educated at Oxford; after which he became groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He died in 1549. Sternhold versified fifty-one of the Psalms; the remainder were the productions of Hopkins, Norton, and others.

STEVENS, GEORGE ALEXANDER, a whimsical and eccentric character, was born in London, and brought up to a mechanical business, which he quitted to become a trollying player. He wrote a novel, called "Tom Fool;" "The Birth-day of Folly," and "Religion," &c. two poems; and subsequently invented his entertainment, called a "Lecture on Heads," a prose satire on the manners of the times, possessing no small portion of drollery, and

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO LIKE WHAT YOU DO NOT SUCCEED IN, AND IMPOSSIBLE TO SUCCEED WITHOUT APPLICATION.

IN VIRTUOUS AND ACTIVE ENGAGEMENTS, HAPPINESS WILL OFTEN BE FOUND EVEN WHERE IT IS NOT EXPECTED.

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which became very popular. Several of his songs, including "The Storm," have also been much admired. Died, 1784.

STEVENS, ALEXANDER, an able English architect. The bridge over the Liffey, in Dublin, the locks and docks on the grand canal of Ireland, the aqueduct over the Lune at Lancaster, &c. are ample proofs of his professional skill. Died, 1796.

STEVENS, WILLIAM BARSHAW, a divine and poet, was born at Abingdon, about 1755, and died in 1800. Dr. Stevens was the author of a poem, entitled "Retirement," three volumes of sermons, &c.

STEVENSON, SIR JOHN ANDREW, an eminent musical composer, was born at Dublin, in 1761. At ten years of age, he was received into the choir school of Christ church, where he attained the elements of a musical education, and soon gave promise of those abilities for which he was afterwards so deservedly celebrated. In connection with Mr. T. Moore, he rescued the matchless airs of their native land from oblivion; by adapting them to the words of the "Irish Melodies," and enriching the accompaniments with the elaborate graces of modern science. He also produced a much-admired oratorio, entitled "The Thanksgiving;" and a great variety of anthems, glees, solos, duets, and songs; many of which still retain their popularity. Died, 1833.

STEVENSON, JOHN HALL, a humorous poet and satirist, was born in Yorkshire, in 1719; was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge; became intimate with Laurence Sterne, who describes him as "Eugenius" in his *Tristram Shandy*; and appears, from the various accounts that are given of him, to have been the very kind of man that his friend portrays. His works consist of "Crazy Tales;" "Fables for Grown Gentlemen;" "Lyric Epistles;" and "Moral Tales." Died, 1785.

STEVIN, or STEVINUS, SIMON, a Flemish mathematician, who was master of mathematics to prince Maurice, of Nassau, and inspector of the dykes of Holland. Died, 1633.

STEWART DENHAM, SIR JAMES, a writer on political economy, was born at Edinburgh, in 1713, and was the only son of Sir James Stewart, of Goosetrees, solicitor-general of England under queen Anne and George I. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh; and became an advocate. In 1740 he married the daughter of the earl of Wemyss, and great expectations were entertained of his rising in his profession; but these were disappointed by the part he took in the Rebellion of 1745. In that last struggle of the house of Stuart, Sir James co-operated so zealously as to be obliged to go into exile. In 1757 he published, at Frankfurt, his "*Apologie du Sentiment de Monsieur le chevalier Newton, sur l'Ancienne Chronologie des Grecs*." Ten years after this, he was restored to his native country and the estate of his ancestors, where he died in 1780. His most valuable work is entitled "*An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy*," which is, however, considerably obscured by the defects of style. Died, 1780.

STEWART, MATTHEW, an eminent ma-

thematician, was born at Rothsay, in the Isle of Bute, in 1717. He studied mathematics at Edinburgh under MacLaurin, whom he succeeded in his professorship; on which occasion he published his "*General Theorems*." In 1761 appeared his "*Tracts, Physical and Mathematical*," in which he proposed to deduce a theory of the moon, and to determine the sun's distance from the earth. He was also the author of a "*Treatise on the Sun's Distance*," and one entitled "*Propositiones more veterum demonstratae*." He died in 1785.

STEWART, DOUGALD, an eminent philosopher and metaphysician, son of the preceding, was born, in 1753, at Edinburgh; received his education in the high school; and, in 1785, became professor of moral philosophy at the university. It was not till 1792 that he came forward as an author; he then published the first volume of the "*Philosophy of the Human Mind*;" which was followed by "*Outlines of Moral Philosophy*;" "*Philosophical Essays*;" "*Memoirs of Adam Smith*," and Dr. Robinson and Reid; and Prefatory Dissertations to the Supplement of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He enjoyed the reputation of being one of the ablest among modern philosophical writers, and an amiable man. Died, 1828.

STILES, EZRA, an American divine and historian, born in 1737. He was president of Yale college; and, among other works, published a very curious "*History of three of the Judges of King Charles I.*," Major-general Whalley, Major-general Goffe, and Colonel Dixwell, who, at the Restoration, 1660, fled to America, and were secreted in Massachusetts and Connecticut for nearly thirty years." Died, 1795.

STILICHO, a general in the service of Theodosius the Great, whose niece, Serena, he married. After quelling an invasion of the Goths, and suppressing a revolt in Africa, he marched against Alaric, whom he signally defeated at Pollentia. He subsequently, however, entered into a treaty with him, which excited the suspicion of Honorius, and he was doomed to suffer the death of a traitor.

STILL, JOHN, bishop of Bath and Wells, died in 1607. He is the reputed author of "*Gammer Gurton's Needle*," a dramatic piece of low humour, very characteristic of the manners of our ancestors in that day.

STILLINGFLEET, EDWARD, bishop of Worcester, a prelate of great learning and piety, was born at Cranbourne, in Dorsetshire, in 1635; was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; obtained various preferments, among which were the archdeaconry of London and the deanery of St. Paul's; and was promoted to the see of Worcester at the Revolution. His works, which are erudite, pious, and philosophical, comprehend the "*Origines Sacrae*," a rational account of natural and revealed religion, still held in high esteem for its powers of argument and eloquence; and "*Origines Britannicæ*." Died, 1699.

STILLINGFLEET, BENJAMIN, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1702. He obtained the appointment of barrack-master at Kensington; and was known as the au-

THERE IS A MODesty IN PURE DESIRE AFTER EXCELLENCE, WHICH APPRECIATION CAN NEVER COUNTERFEIT.

A CONSCIOUS RECTITUDE OF INTENTION IS THE INFALLIBLE GROUND-WORK OF INTEGRITY OF CHARACTER.

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thor of "The Calendar of Flora;" "Miscellaneous Tracts in Natural History;" and a "Treatise on the Principles and Power of Harmony." Died, 1771.

STILPO, a stoic philosopher of Megara, who lived about 306 B.C. He acquired so great a reputation for his sagacity and virtue, that, when Demetrius took Megara, he forbade any one to injure either his person or property. He was one of the chiefs of the stoic sect; and several states submitted their disputes to his judgment.

STOBÆUS, JOHN, a Greek writer who lived in the fifth century. He made a large collection of extracts from ancient poets and philosophers, which "Excerpta" were first printed at Venice in 1536.

STOCK, SIMON, general of the order of Carmelites, was by birth an Englishman, and died in 1665. He is celebrated as the institutor of the Scapulary, which the zealous Romanists believe he received from the Virgin Mary, in a vision, with a promise that all who wore it, or one consecrated like it, should be sure of her protection in every emergency.

STOFFLET, NICHOLAS, a French royalist chief, who commanded in La Vendée, was born in 1751, at Lunéville. In 1793 he was placed at the head of a division of royalists, and distinguished himself in no less than a hundred and fifty actions with the republicans. He was at length made prisoner, and shot at Angers, in 1795.

STOLBERG, FREDERIC LEOPOLD, count, a German distinguished for his talents, was born in 1750, at Bramstedt, in Holstein; was educated at Halle and Göttingen; was employed in various negotiations by the duke of Oldenburg and the prince regent of Denmark; and died in 1819. His leisure was dedicated to study: he translated the *Iliad* and the tragedies of *Æschylus*; and wrote a "History of the Christian Religion," 15 vols.; the "History of Alfred the Great;" "Travels in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy;" *Odes*, *Satires*, *Dramas*, &c.

STONE, EDMUND, an eminent mathematician, was a native of Scotland, his father being gardener to the duke of Argyle. At the age of eighteen he was discovered by that nobleman reading Newton's *Principia*; upon which he entered into conversation with him, and learnt, with astonishment, that he had been self-instructed in arithmetic, geometry, Latin, and French. The duke, in consequence, took him under his protection, and placed him in a situation to pursue his favourite studies. He produced a "Mathematical Dictionary;" "Fluxions;" a "Treatise on Euclid, with a Life;" "Bibliography on Mathematical Instruments," &c. Died, 1768.

STONEHOUSE, SIR JAMES, a physician and divine, was born in Berkshire, in 1716. After practising twenty years as a physician, he entered into orders, and obtained the lectureship of All Saints', Bristol. He was for several years of his life an infidel, and even wrote a pamphlet against revealed religion, which reached three editions; but by reading Dr. Doddridge's *Rise and Progress of Religion*, he was converted. He succeeded to the title of baronet in 1791,

and died at Bristol in 1795. He wrote "The Sick Man's Friend," and other religious pamphlets.

STORACE, STEPHANO, a favourite musician and composer for the English theatre, was born in London, in 1703; studied in Italy, and, on his return, was appointed composer to Drury-lane theatre. His music in "The Haunted Tower," "Siege of Belgrade," "No Song no Supper," &c. as well as several pieces composed for the Italian Opera, were well received by the public, and are still in high repute; his compositions being remarkable for their spirit, melody, and brilliancy. Died, 1796.—His sister, ANNE SELINA STORACE, was an accomplished singer and actress, and became a first-rate favourite in her profession. Died, 1814.

STOTHARD, THOMAS, R.A., an eminent English artist, was born in London, in 1755; received his education at a school in Yorkshire; and was apprenticed to a calico-printer, in Spitalfields. During his apprenticeship he showed a decided taste for the painter's art; and, having been once introduced, soon found ample employment in making designs for the book-sellers. So fertile was he in resources, that it was a matter of little moment to him what the nature of the subject was that he might be required to illustrate; whether pastoral, historic, humorous, pathetic, or sublime; but it is generally allowed, that his *fêtes champêtres* were among his most happy productions; there beauty, joy, serenity, innocence, modesty, and loveliness of form are all combined. It is said, that the designs made by Mr. Stothard exceed five thousand in number; it is difficult, therefore, to select from among so vast a stock; but perhaps those which particularly claim our attention are, "The Pilgrimage to Canterbury;" the "Wellington Shield," etched by the artist himself; "The Four Periods of a Sailor's Life;" and the "Fifth of Bacon." To these may be added his illustrations of Milton, Shakespeare, Spenser, Don Quixote, the *Pilgrim's Progress*, Bell's *British Poets*, Robinson Crusoe, Rogers's *Italy*, &c. &c. Though, during the latter period of his venerable life, many powerful rivals in the pictorial art had captivated the public by their masterly productions, and thereby thrown a passing shadow over his well-earned fame, yet had he still "a world of sweet imaginings within," and he reached an octogenarian age without having sustained any very sensible diminution of his long and lasting reputation. He died in 1834.

STOTHARD, CHARLES ALFRED, son of the preceding, was born in 1787. He exhibited at an early age a great fondness for drawing, which ere long ripened into an enthusiastic love for the art; and he became particularly celebrated for the faithful delineation of ancient costume. In 1810 appeared his admirable picture of the "Death of Richard II.," and in the same year he commenced the publication of his "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain." He was a member and historical draughtsman of the Society of Antiquaries; by whom he was deputed to take drawings from the famous tapestry at Bayeux, in

WHEN VANITY IS THE PREDOMINANT PASSION, LING IS THE PREDOMINANT VICE; THEY ARE EVER NEAR AT HAND.

WHEN VANITY IS THE PREDOMINANT PASSION, LING IS THE PREDOMINANT VICE; THEY ARE EVER NEAR AT HAND.

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Normandy; and in 1819 he also made a series of drawings from the paintings then recently discovered on the walls of the painted chamber in the House of Lords. His death was the effect of an accident while engaged in his professional labours. As he was in the act of tracing the stained glass in a window over the altar of the parish church of Here Ferrers, in Devonshire, the ladder on which he was standing gave way, and he was instantaneously killed, May 28, 1821.

STOW, JOHN, a celebrated antiquary, was born in Cornhill, about 1325. He was bred a tailor, but began early to study the antiquities of his country; in which he was encouraged by archbishop Parker, and the earl of Leicester. His first work was the "Summary of the Chronicles of England," which he enlarged in 1560, and published under the title of "Flores Historiarum, or Annals of this Kingdom from the time of the Ancient Britons." In 1586 appeared the first edition of his "Survey of London." In his old age he was reduced to such indigence, as to solicit charity by means of a brief. Died, 1605.

STOWELL, the Right Hon. WILLIAM SCOTT, lord,—son of W. Scott, a merchant of Newcastle, and elder brother of lord Eldon,—was born at Heworth, Durham, in 1745, the memorable year of the rebellion in Scotland; from which a curious incident took place, not altogether undeserving of notice here. Newcastle, like most other towns in the north, was at that time in full expectation of receiving a visit from the rebels; the town walls were planted with cannon, and every practicable measure adopted to withstand a siege. Many families retired into the country; and it was desirable that Mrs. Scott, who was then far advanced in pregnancy, should be removed; but egress in any common way was next to impossible; her residence being in Love-lane, a narrow street adjoining to the public quay, and the town-wall at that time ran along the quay, between Love-lane and the river Tyne. In this emergency it was contrived to let her down in a clothes-basket, from the top of the wall to the quay, where a boat was in readiness to receive her, and by which she was conveyed down the river to Heworth, a village about three miles distant, where she soon gave birth to twins—the subject of this article, and a daughter named Barbara. Lord Stowell received the first rudiments of his classical education, with his brother the earl of Eldon, at the Newcastle grammar-school, and completed it at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He afterwards removed to University college, and in his 20th year was appointed one of the tutors. About the year 1776 Mr. Scott retired from the tutorship of the university, and devoted himself to severe study in that branch of the legal profession of which he afterwards became so great an ornament. In 1779 he took the degree of D.C.L., and soon after commenced his career as an advocate in the civil law courts. Here he rose to the highest eminence with unparalleled rapidity. He was appointed king's advocate-general in 1787; shortly after,

judge of the Consistory court, vicar-general of the province of Canterbury, and master of the Faculties. He was knighted in 1788, and in 1798 became judge of the high court of Admiralty, and a privy-councillor. In 1790 he entered parliament as the representative of Downton, and in the following year had the honour of being unanimously elected as member for the university of Oxford; which he retained till the coronation of George IV.; when he was created a peer. "Devoting his brilliant talents and extraordinary acumen to the noblest branch of his profession—the study of international law—and living in times when a general war called all this knowledge into action, his decisions have passed into precedents, equal, if not superior, in authority, to those of the venerable fathers of the science, Puffendorf, Grotius, Vattel, &c." He was an accomplished scholar, a profound reasoner, and an uncompromising supporter of our most venerable institutions. Died, Jan. 28, 1836.

STRABO, a celebrated Greek historian and geographer, was born at Amasia, in Cappadocia, about 19 A.D., and travelled through Greece, Italy, Egypt, and Asia, endeavouring to obtain the most accurate information in regard to the geography, statistics, and political conditions of the countries which he visited. The time of his death is unknown. His great geographical work, in seventeen books, contains a full account of the manners and governments of different people.

STRADA, FAMIANUS, an Italian historian and modern Latin poet, was born at Rome in 1572. He joined the society of the Jesuits, and became professor of rhetoric at the Roman college, where he resided till his death, in 1649. His most famous works are, a "History of the Wars in the Netherlands," and "Frolusiones Academicæ."

STRAFFORD, THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of, an eminent statesman and minister, was born in London, in 1583. After having travelled on the continent, he was knighted, and made custos-rotulorum of the west-riding of Yorkshire. In 1621 he was chosen to represent the county; and for some years he was one of the most active friends of the popular cause; he was, however, gained over by the court in 1628; was made a vicount; and in 1632 he was sent over to Ireland as lord deputy. During his seven years' government there he exercised great severity; but on visiting England in 1639, he was rewarded with the title of earl of Strafford, and the dignity of lord lieutenant. But the counsels he gave to his royal master were unsuited to the times, and caused his speedy downfall. He was impeached by the Commons, and brought to trial in March, 1641. He defended himself with eloquence and dignity; and though no moral doubt existed of his crime, the legal proof was defective: his enemies, therefore, in order to secure their victim, resorted to a bill of attainder; and the unhappy nobleman, no longer supported by his sovereign, perished on the scaffold, May 12, 1641.

STRANGE, Sir ROBERT, an eminent engraver, was born in one of the Orkney islands, in 1721. He first studied painting;

TO EXEMPTATE OR SPEAK APPROVINGLY OF ANOTHER PERSON'S VICES, IS THE NEXT STEP TO FOLLOWING HIS EXAMPLE.

A JUST MAN WILL MAKE IT A RULE TO PRAISE AND ADMIRE THE EXCELLENCES BOTH OF HIS FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

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but having entered into the army of the Pretender in 1745, he for a time lived in concealment, and afterwards went to Paris, where he became a pupil of Le Bas, a celebrated landscape engraver; and on settling in London, he applied himself to historical engraving, in which he arrived at great excellence. In 1760 he went to Italy, where he was chosen a member of the academies of Rome, Florence, and Bologna; he was knighted in 1767, and died in 1792.

STRATO, a philosopher of Lampascus, whose tenets approached nearer to those of the materialists of modern times than those of any of the ancient sages. He flourished in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

STRAUCHIUS, *Æscopus*, an eminent mathematician and controversialist, born at Wittenberg, in 1632. He was a zealous Lutheran, and wrote fiercely against the Calvinists: he is, however, better known as a mathematician than a polemic; and his "*Breviarum Chronologicum*" is a very excellent work. Died, 1682.

STREATER, **ROBERT**, an English painter, excelling in history, architecture, and landscape. At the Restoration, he was made serjeant-painter to the king. Born, 1624; died, 1680.

STRIGELIUS, **VICTORINUS**, a German divine of the 16th century, who, in the controversies at that time going on between the different sects of reformers, attached himself to Melancthon and Luther, and displayed great moderation and good sense. He was the author of "*Scholæ Historiæ*;" "*Epitome Doctrinæ de primo Motu*," &c. Born, 1534; died, 1609.

STROEMER, **MARTIN**, an astronomer and natural philosopher, born in 1707, at Upsal, where he succeeded Celsius. Died, 1770.

STROGONOFF, count **ALEXANDER DE**, a wealthy Russian nobleman. He was president of the Academy of the Fine Arts at St. Petersburg; and employed his riches in patronizing the arts and its professors. Died, 1811.

STROZZI, **PHILIP**, a celebrated Florentine patriot, who after the death of pope Clement VII. undertook the hazardous enterprise of restoring the liberties of his country, and the expulsion of Alessandro de' Medici. For this purpose he drew over to his party Lorenzo de' Medici, called the younger, who, on the 6th of January, 1537, assassinated his relation, and then escaped to Venice. The perpetration of this crime did not answer the object of those who contrived it; for Cosmo de' Medici succeeded to the government, and the authority of that family became fully established. Having been taken prisoner, and apprehending he should be put to the torture to force a disclosure of his accomplices, he resolved to anticipate the trial by a voluntary death, and finding a sword, which had been negligently left in the apartment by one of his guards, he plunged it into his breast, and immediately expired. This event took place in 1538.

STROZZI, **PETER**, son of the preceding, having with the rest of the family taken refuge in France, rose to the rank of field

marshal, and signalled himself by his services, both by land and sea. In 1548 he was sent to Scotland, with a body of Italians, to act against the English; and in 1558 he contributed to the capture of Calais; but in the same year he received a mortal wound at the siege of Thionville.—His son **PHILIP** proved equally valorous as the rest of his family, but his end was unfortunate; for when wounded in a fight with the Spanish fleet, off the island of St. Michael, he was thrown overboard alive by order of the admiral, and perished, in 1582.

STROZZI. Several poets of this name may be mentioned. **TITUS** and **HÆRCULES**, father and son, natives of Ferrara, both of whom died at the beginning of the 6th century.—**GIULIO STROZZI**, who distinguished himself by a fine poem on the origin of the city of Venice, entitled "*Venetia edificata*." Died, 1636.—Also **NICHOLAS STROZZI**, who died in 1654. He was the author of two tragedies, "*David of Trebizonde*," and "*Conradus*;" also "*Idylls*," "*Sonnets*," &c.

STROUSEE, **JOHN FREDERIC**, a celebrated political character, was born at Halle, in Saxony, in 1737. He was brought up to medicine, and became physician to the king of Denmark, whom he accompanied on his tour to Germany, France, and England. Soon after the marriage of Christiana VII. with the princess Matilda of England, Struensee became a decided favourite of the young queen; and after a long course of conflicts and court intrigues, count Bernstorff and the other ministers of Christiana were obliged to yield to him and his friend count Brandt. Taking advantage of the extreme imbecility of the monarch, he gradually contrived to direct the whole affairs of government. This at length roused the jealousy of the principal nobility, who, aided by the young queen's mortal enemy, the queen-dowager, entered into a conspiracy to destroy him and his party, which they effected in the following manner. On the night of the 16th Jan. 1773, they suddenly aroused the king in his bed, and making him believe that his life was in danger, obtained his order for arresting the queen, Struensee, Brandt, and all their adherents; and the result was, that they were tried and convicted as traitors on the most preposterous charges. Struensee and Brandt were beheaded and quartered; and the queen, who was confined in the castle of Cronenburgh, would have probably shared a similar fate, had not a British fleet appeared in the Baltic, and conveyed her to Zell; where she died in 1776.

STRUTT, **JOSEPH**, an artist and antiquary, was born in 1749, at Springfield, in Essex; and was a pupil of Ryland the engraver. Uniting the study of antiquities with the practice of his art, he published in 1773, his work entitled the "*Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England*," containing representations of the English monarchs, from Edward the Confessor, to Henry VIII. This was followed, among other works, chiefly of an antiquarian cast, by his "*Biographical Dictionary of Engravers*," in two volumes, and his "*Complete View of the Dresses and Habits of the People of England*." In 1801 he published

NEVER REPRESS THE STIMULUS IN A YOUTHFUL MIND, THAT CARRIES IT FORWARD TO VIGOROUS AND ACTIVE EMPLOYMENT.

GUARD AGAINST THE HABIT OF A LOOSE WAY OF SPEAKING, LEFT YOU BECOME IN TIME A CARELESS AND CONSTITUTIONAL LIAR.

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his last and favourite work, entitled the "Sports and Pastimes," &c., with numerous plates. He was also the author of "Queen Hoo Hall;" "Ancient Times;" and "The Test of Guilt." Died, 1802.

STRUVE, GEORGE ADAM, an eminent German jurist, born in 1619, was first councillor of the city of Brunswick; was employed in several important affairs by the princes of Saxony; and wrote some able works on the feudal and civil law. Died, 1692.

STRUVE, BURCHARD GOTTFELD, son of the preceding, was a learned and indefatigable German bibliographer. His talents attracted much notice at Jena, where he lectured on philosophy, antiquities, &c. His works on history, law, and philosophy, are numerous, and highly esteemed. Born, 1671; died, 1738.

STRYPE, JOHN, an ecclesiastical historian and biographer, was born at Stepney, in 1643; was educated at St. Paul's school, and at Jesus college, Cambridge; and enjoyed the living of Low Layton, in Essex, sixty years, although he was never inducted. During his residence at this place, he applied diligently to the study of the English history, and, by procuring access to numerous collections of manuscripts, was enabled to throw more light upon the period of the Reformation than any writer who went before him. His chief works are "Ecclesiastical Monuments," 3 vols. folio; "Annals of the Reformation," 4 vols. folio; and an augmented edition of Stow's "Survey of London," 2 vols. folio. He also wrote the lives of the archbishops Crammer, Parker, Grindall, and Whitgift; and those of Sir John Cheke, Sir Thomas Smith, and bishop Aylmer. During the latter part of his life he was rector of Hackney, where he died in 1707, aged 94.

STUART, HENRY BENEDICT MARIA CLEMENT, cardinal of York, younger brother of Charles Edward, the Pretender, and the last descendant of the royal line of the Stuarts, was born at Rome, in 1725. When the last grand effort for the restoration of his family in 1745, proved abortive, he took orders, and in 1747 pope Benedict XIV. raised him to the purple. The extraordinary events arising out of the French revolution had the effect of making the cardinal a dependant on the bounty of the king of England; for having been obliged to flee to Venice when the French invaded Italy, he was indebted for his support to a pension from the English court. Died, 1807.

STUART, GILBERT, an eminent historical writer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1742, and received his education in that university. He studied jurisprudence, but became an author by profession. In his twenty-second year, he published a "Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution;" for which he was complimented with the degree of LL.D. His next work was a "View of Society in Europe;" but being disappointed of the professorship of law at Edinburgh, he removed to London, and became a writer in the *Monthly Review*. He however returned in 1773, and commenced "The Edinburgh Magazine and Review," which was discontinued in

1776. Besides the works before mentioned, he wrote "The History of Scotland;" a "History of the Reformation of Scotland;" &c. Dropsy, brought on by a life of intemperance, caused his death in 1768.

STUART, JAMES, commonly called ARTHUR STUART, a celebrated traveller, antiquary, and delineator of Athenian architecture, was born in London, in 1713. He originally gained his livelihood by painting fans; but having made himself master of Greek, Latin, and the mathematics, he travelled to Italy on foot, and afterwards visited Athens, in company with Nicholas Revett, a skilful architect, where they employed themselves in making drawings of the architectural relics which have escaped the ravages of time and violence. On his return to England, he became eminent as an architect; and was appointed surveyor to Greenwich hospital; became F.R.S. and F.S.A., and published the result of his foreign labours in a valuable work, entitled "The Antiquities of Athens," 4 vols. folio. Died, 1788.

STUBBS, GEORGE, a painter, was born at Liverpool, in 1724; studied at Rome, and on his return, settled in London, where he distinguished himself as a painter of animals, particularly horses. He was an associate of the Royal Academy; and published "The Anatomy of the Horse;" and a "Comparative Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body, with that of a Tiger, and a common Fowl." Died, 1806.

STUBBS, or STUBBE, JOHN, a spirited lawyer, and celebrated political writer, was born about 1541, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. When the duke of Anjou became a suitor to queen Elizabeth, Stubbs, who had become a puritan, published a pamphlet against the alliance, entitled "The discovery of a gaping Gulph, wherein England is likely to be swallowed up by another French Marriage." For this he was condemned to have his right hand cut off; and when the barbarous sentence was executed, Stubbs, with amazing fortitude, took off his cap with his left hand, and cried "God save the queen."

STUCKIUS, JOHN WILLIAM, a Swiss critic and antiquary of the 16th century, was a native of Zurich. He wrote a learned work on the "Feasts of the Ancients;" "Commentaries on Arian;" and other works. Died, 1607.

STUKELEY, WILLIAM, a celebrated English antiquary, was born at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, in 1687; was educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, where he devoted his time principally to medical studies, and took the degree of M.B. He then settled at Boston, but removed to London in 1717, and in 1720 was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. In 1726, he went to reside at Grantham, where he acquired great reputation as a medical practitioner; but repeated attacks of the gout induced him to relinquish his profession and enter into holy orders; and he was presented to the living of All Saints, in Stamford. In 1747 the duke of Montague gave him the rectory of St. George the Martyr, Queen-

THERE IS AN OPEN SINCERITY OF MIND, WHICH STAMPS A MAN'S VIRTUES ON HIS COUNTERTEANCE, AND IS ABOVE ALL PRICE.

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NATURE HAS FITTED WOMEN FOR CONVERSATION; AND WHAT IS MORE IRRESISTIBLE THAN SWEETNESS AND MODESTY JOINED WITH INTELLIGENCE!

square, where he died, 1765. Dr. Stukeley pursued his antiquarian researches with an unusual degree of spirit and enthusiasm, and he made important accessions to our knowledge of the early monuments of human art and industry belonging to our native country. His principal works are "Itinerarium Curiosum; or an account of the Antiquities and Curiosities of Great Britain," 2 vols. folio; "Palæographia Sacra; or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity, that relate to Sacred History," 4to.; "An Account of Stonehenge," folio; "Palæographia Britannica," 4to.; "The History of Carausius," 2 vols. 4to., &c.

STURM, CHRISTOPHER CHRISTIAN, a German divine, born at Augsburg, in 1740. He is chiefly known as the author of "Reflections on the Works of God," which has been frequently reprinted in England and other countries, as well as in his own. He also published "Morning Converse with God, for every Day in the Year," &c. Died, 1786.

STURGES, JOHN, a divine and theological writer, chancellor of the diocese and prebendary of Winchester; of which cathedral chapter he was, for nearly half a century, a useful and distinguished member. He published "Considerations on the present State of the Church Establishment;" "Discourses on the Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion," &c.; but he acquired his chief literary notoriety by his controversy with the polemical historian of Winchester, Dr. Milner, who replied to his objections, in his well-known "Letters to a Prebendary." Dr. Sturges died at Alverstoke, Hants, in 1807, and was buried in Winchester cathedral.

STURMIUS, JOHN, whose learning acquired him the name of the "German Cicero," was born in 1507, at Seldan, near Cologne. His talents were not confined to mere scholastic learning, but well adapted to politics, and the business of life, of which he gave many striking proofs. He formed an academy at Strasburg in 1537; and such was his fame, that the emperor Maximilian II. was induced to raise it to an university in 1566, of which Sturmius was the first rector. He was the author of several original works and translations from classic authors. Died, 1589.—There were several other ingenious scholars of this name, among whom should be noticed, JOHN CHRISTOPHER STURMIUS, author of "Mathesis Juvenilis," 2 vols.; "Physicæ Modernæ Compendium;" "Prælectiones Academicæ," &c. He died at Altdorf, in 1703, leaving a son, LEONARD CHRISTOPHER STURMIUS, who was a celebrated engineer, and the author of a "Complete Course of Architecture," 16 vols. Died, 1719.

STURT, JOHN, an engraver, was born in London, in 1658. He is principally celebrated for the extraordinary minuteness and beauty of his letters. The most curious of his works, is the "Book of Common Prayer," which he executed on silver plates. Each page is headed with a vignette; and prefixed to the book, is a portrait of George I., the lines of the face being expressed by writing so small, as scarcely to be read with a magnifying glass.

This writing consists of the Lord's Prayer, the Decalogue, the prayers for the royal family, and the 21st Psalm. Died, 1730.

SUARD, JOHN BAPTIST ANTHONY, a French writer, was born at Besançon, in 1733. He acquired considerable reputation as the editor of the "Journal de Paris," and other political publications. He also wrote a "Life of Tasso," and contributed greatly to the "Biographie Universelle." Died, 1817.

SUAREZ, FRANCIS, a Spanish Jesuit, was born at Grenada, in 1548; was appointed professor at Coimbra, by Philip II.; and died at Lisbon, in 1617. His "Treatise on Laws" has been highly esteemed; but his "Defensio Catholicæ," written in obedience to the papal command, against the English reformation, was burnt at St. Paul's by order of James I.

SUTERMANS, JUSTUS, a portrait and historical painter of Antwerp, who died in 1681.

SUCHET, LOUIS GABRIEL, duke of Albufera, a brave and skilful French general, was born at Lyons, in 1772, and entered the army as a volunteer. He distinguished himself in Italy and Switzerland on numerous occasions; and before the end of the year 1800 he had attained the rank of major-general. The battles of Marengo and Austerlitz added to his fame; and in 1808 he was appointed to the command of the troops in the south-east of Spain, which he retained till the French were expelled from the Peninsula. During that period he displayed great knowledge of the art of war, and his services were rewarded with the rank of marshal, and a dukedom. On Napoleon's return from Elba, the frontiers of Savoy were entrusted to his defence. Died, 1826.

SUCKLING, SIR JOHN, a poet and courtier, was born at Whitton, in Middlesex, in 1600. His father, who was comptroller of the royal household, sent him early on his travels, and he served a campaign in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. On his return he acquired reputation as a wit and a dramatist; and at the beginning of the Scotch rebellion, he raised a troop of horse for the king's service, but their conduct in the field disgraced both themselves and their commander. An abortive attempt to effect the escape of the earl of Strafford, confined in the Tower under articles of impeachment from the commons, implicated Sir John so seriously, that he thought it advisable to retire to France, where he died in 1641. His writings consist of letters, plays, and poems; the last of which have obtained a place in standard collections.

SUETONIUS, CAIUS TRANQUILLUS, a Latin historian, who lived in the first and second centuries of the Christian era. He distinguished himself as an advocate; obtained the tribuneship through the influence of Pliny the younger; and was appointed secretary to the emperor Adrian. His "Lives of the Twelve Cæsars," and "Notices of celebrated Grammarians, Rhetoricians, and Poets," are extant, and still held in high esteem.

SUETONIUS PAULINUS, a celebrated

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PRIVILEGE IS A CONVENIENT DISGUISE FOR COURT-INTRIGUE: IT IS ACHILLES IN THE DRESS OF A WOMAN, OR BRUTUS ACTING THE FOOL.

ALEXIS WASILIEWITSCHE, (count Rimnisky, prince of Italsky), a celebrated Russian field-marshal, was born in 1730, at Suskol, in the Ukraine, and educated at the cadet school of St. Petersburg. He entered the army as a private soldier; distinguished himself during the seven years' war; and after twenty years service, was raised to the command of a regiment. In 1768 he obtained the rank of brigadier-general, and served several campaigns in Poland, receiving, in reward for his courage and conduct, the crosses of three Russian orders of knighthood. In 1773 he was appointed to the command of a division of the troops under count Romanzoff, and completely defeated a portion of the Turkish army at Turtuk, killing several of the enemy with his own hand. Crossing the Danube, he afterwards, in conjunction with the force under Kamenskoy, routed the army of the Turks with great slaughter, and captured the whole of their artillery. In 1783 he reduced the Budziac Tartars under the Russian yoke. At Oczakow and Fockzami his daring valour was equally displayed; and, in September, 1789, the Austrian troops, under the prince of Saxe-Coburg, being surrounded, on the banks of the Rinnik, by 100,000 Turks, owed their preservation to his timely arrival with 10,000 Russians, who not only rescued them from a destruction that appeared inevitable, but occasioned the utter overthrow of the enemy. The next, and most sanguinary of his actions, was the storming of Ismail. In 1790, this strongly fortified town had resisted all attempts to reduce it for a period of seven months, when Suwarrow received peremptory orders from prince Potemkin, to take it without delay, and pledged himself to execute the task assigned him in three days. Of the sacking of the place on the third, and the indiscriminate massacre of 40,000 of its inhabitants, of every age and sex, the accounts of the period give the most revolting reports. The announcement of his bloody triumph was made by the general, who affected a Spartan brevity in his despatches, in the words "Glory to God! Ismail is ours." Peace being proclaimed, the empress had leisure to mature her designs against the devoted kingdom of Poland; and Suwarrow was selected as a fit instrument to carry them into execution. He marched, accordingly, at the head of his troops, to Warsaw, destroying about 30,000 Poles in his way, and ended a campaign of which the unprincipled partition of the country was the result. On this occasion, he received a field-marshal's baton, and an estate in the dominions which he had contributed to annex to the Russian crown. The last and most celebrated of his actions was his campaign in Italy in 1796, when his courage and genius for a while repaired the disasters of the allied forces. Paul gave him the command of the Russian forces destined to act with the Austrians, and the emperor of Germany created him field-marshal, and commander-in-chief of the Austrian troops in Italy. After gaining several brilliant victories, and driving the French from all the towns and fortresses of Upper Italy, the plan of operations was changed, and the expected reinforcements

from Austria did not arrive. The Russian hero, however, effected a masterly retreat from Switzerland, and, entering Germany, marched to Russia by order of his sovereign. For his service in this campaign he was created a prince, by the title of Italsky. But he was treated by Paul with great ingratitude, which deeply affected his spirits; and he died, of chagrin, in 1800.

SWAMMERDAM, JOHN, a celebrated naturalist and anatomist, was born at Amsterdam, in 1637; took his medical degree at Leyden, but applied himself chiefly to anatomy and entomology; formed a very valuable cabinet of natural history; and excelled in the art of injecting the vessels of dissected bodies with wax, and in anatomizing the minutest parts of insects. He was the author of a "General History of Insecta;" a "History of the Ephemera;" and "De Fabrica Uteri Mulieris." Rendered hypocondriacal by intensity of study and other causes, he became totally unfit for society, in which state he received impressions from the mysticism of Antoinette Bourignon, whom he followed to Holstein. He afterwards returned to Amsterdam, where he died, in 1690.

SWEDENBORG, EMANUEL, a celebrated philosophical enthusiast of the 18th century, who was greatly distinguished for his valuable contributions to science, but who is now known chiefly as the founder of a sect called the New Jerusalem church. He was born at Stockholm, in 1668, and educated under the care of his father, bishop of West Gothland, in the doctrines of Lutheranism. After pursuing his studies in the university of Upsal, and giving proofs of very superior talents, he went on his travels, and visited the universities of England, Holland, France, and Germany. On his return he was appointed assessor extraordinary to the college of mines, and in 1719 he was ennobled, upon which occasion his name was changed from Swedenborg to Swedenborg. In 1743 he imbibed a belief that he was admitted to an intercourse with the invisible world, and this belief he retained till his death. In 1747 he resigned his office in the mining college; resided alternately in Sweden and England; and published several theological works of a very singular and mysterious character, which attracted much notice, and were read with the deepest veneration by his followers. Although it was generally considered that Swedenborg laboured under a delusion on this subject, he appeared to have no other mental aberration; and he was always regarded as a learned and pious man. The sect is now become numerous, and its members are perhaps as pure in morals and as inoffensive as any into which the Christian church is divided. He died in 1773.

SWIFT, Dr. JONATHAN, dean of St. Patrick's, a celebrated political, satirical, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Dublin, in 1667. Of a life so various, and so full of business as Swift's, it is difficult to select any part, consistent with the limits of this work, that would not rather excite curiosity than gratify it; and this, indeed, in the course of our present labours, we have frequently had reason to regret before. Jo-

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nathan Swift was the grandson of Thomas Swift, vicar of Goodrich, in Herefordshire, who married Elizabeth Dryden, aunt of the poet, and by her had six sons. One of these sons, named Jonathan, who was bred an attorney, had married before he went to reside in Ireland; and, dying soon after, left his widow pregnant. In this state she went to live with her brother-in-law, Godwin Swift, an attorney at Dublin, where she gave birth to the subject of this article. When Mrs. Swift returned to her friends in Leicestershire, she left this child to the care of his uncle, who sent him first to the school of Kilkenny, and next to Trinity college, Dublin, where, applying himself to history and poetry, to the neglect of academical pursuits, especially mathematics, he was at the end of four years refused the degree of B.A., and even at the end of seven years he was only admitted *speciali gratia*. In 1688 he lost his uncle, and being left without support, he came to England, where he waited on Sir William Temple, who being related to Swift's mother by marriage, received him with kindness, and made him his companion. During his residence with that celebrated statesman, he had frequent interviews with king William, who offered him a troop of horse, which he declined, his thoughts being directed to the church. After some time, he quarrelled with his patron, and went to Ireland, where he took orders, and obtained a prebend in the diocese of Connor. But he soon returned to Sir William Temple, who, sinking under age and infirmities, required his company more than ever. During the few remaining years of that statesman's life, they therefore remained together; and, on his death, Swift found himself benefited by a pecuniary legacy and the bequest of his papers. He next accompanied lord Berkeley, one of the lords justices, to Ireland, as chaplain, and obtained from him the livings of Laracor and Rathbigan, on the former of which he went to reside. During his residence there, he invited to Ireland Miss Johnson, the lady whom he has rendered celebrated by the name of Stella, and who was the daughter of Sir William Temple's steward. She was accompanied by a Mrs. Dingley; and the two ladies lived in the neighbourhood when Swift was at home, and at the parsonage-house during his absence; which mysterious connexion lasted till her death. In 1701 he took his doctor's degree, and entered on the arena of public life as a political pamphleteer. He also published, though anonymously, his eccentric and humorous "Tale of a Tub," and the "Battle of the Books." On the accession of queen Anne he visited England, where he lived during a great part of that reign, and distinguished himself as a powerful writer on the side of the Tories. Having become intimate with Harley and Bolingbroke, he exerted himself strenuously in behalf of their party, taking a leading share in the famous Tory periodical, entitled "The Examiner" while with his battery of pamphlets and pasquinades, always replete with bitter sarcasm or bold invective, he kept up a constant and gallant fire on their political adversaries. But though immersed in politics, he did not neglect

general literature. In 1711 he published a "Proposal for correcting, improving, and ascertaining the English Tongue," in a letter to the earl of Oxford, the object of which was to establish an institution to secure the purity of the language. A bi-shopric in England was the grand object of his ambition; but archbishop Sharpe, on the ground, it is said, of his "Tale of a Tub," having infused into the mind of queen Anne suspicions of his orthodoxy, the only preferment his ministerial friends could give him, was the Irish deanery of St. Patrick's, to which he was presented in 1713. He accordingly, though by no means willingly, returned to Dublin, where he attended to his ecclesiastical functions, and made some important reforms in the chapter of St. Patrick's. In 1716 he was privately married to Miss Johnson; but the ceremony was attended with no acknowledgment which could gratify the feelings of the victim of his pride and cruelty. The ascendancy which he acquired over Miss Hester Vanhomrigh, another accomplished female, was attended with circumstances still more censurable. He became acquainted with this lady in London, in 1712; and as she possessed, with a large fortune, a taste for literature, Swift took pleasure in affording her instruction. The pupil became enamoured of her tutor, and even proposed marriage to him; but being probably at that time engaged to Stella, he avoided giving her a decisive answer. This affair terminated fatally; for, ultimately discovering his secret union with Stella, the unfortunate lady never recovered the shock, and died in fourteen months after, in 1723. It was about this period that he made his first great efforts to better the condition of Ireland. He published a "Proposal for the universal Use of Irish Manufactures," which rendered him highly popular; and when his celebrated "Letters" appeared, in which he so ably exposed the job of Wood's patent for a supply of copper coinage, he became the idol of the Irish people. Soon after this, he wrote that admirable compound of satiric humour, "Gulliver's Travels;" and the next event worthy of record, is the death of his much-injured Stella. And now the fate which he had often apprehended, overtook him; the faculties of his mind decayed before his body, and a gradual abolition of reason settled into absolute idiocy. After three years of mental suffering, he died in 1745, aged 77; having bequeathed the greatest part of his fortune to a hospital for lunatics and idiots. It would be useless now to enumerate his various writings; the most important are, "The Drapier's Letters;" "The Tale of a Tub;" and "Gulliver's Travels." From each and all of these, as well as from his domestic history, a tolerably correct estimate of his real character may be drawn—difficult though it be to delineate a character in which the best and worst of human passions are so strangely blended.

SWIFT, DEANE, a relation of the preceding, was descended, by the mother's side, from admiral Deane, a naval officer in the time of Cromwell. He was the author of "An Essay on the Life, Writings, and

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Character of Dr. Jonathan Swift;" and died in 1793.

SWINBURNE, a learned traveller, born of a respectable Catholic family in Northumberland. He was educated on the continent; and afterwards made a tour throughout the greater part of the south of Europe; the result of which he published as "Travels in Spain," and "Travels in the Two Sicilies." Died, 1803.

SWINDEN, TOBIAS, an English divine, who became rector of Cuxton, in Kent, where he wrote an extraordinary book, entitled "An Enquiry into the Nature and Place of Hell." Died, 1730.

SWINDEN, JOHN HENRY VAN, professor of philosophy, logic, and metaphysics at Franeker, and afterwards of mathematics and astronomy at Amsterdam, was born at the Hague, in 1746. In 1803 he was nominated a correspondent of the French Institute: he was also a member of the Executive Directory, under the Batavian republic, and counsellor of state in the service of the king of the Netherlands. He was the author of several scientific works; and died in 1823.

SWINTON, JOHN, a divine and antiquary, was born in 1703, at Berton, in Cheshire; was educated at Wadham college, Oxford; became chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn; and on his return was elected keeper of the university records. He contributed largely to the Universal History, and published several dissertations on Phœnician and other antiquities. Died, 1777.

SYBRECHT, JOHN, an eminent landscape painter, born at Antwerp, in 1630; died in London, where he had many years resided, in 1703.

SYDENHAM, THOMAS, an eminent physician, was born in 1624, at Winford Eagle, in Dorsetshire, and was educated at Wadham college, Oxford. After studying medicine at Montpellier, he returned and settled in Westminster, where he commenced practice, and attained a high reputation. He died in 1689. Dr. Sydenham's improvements, especially in the treatment of febrile diseases, form an era in the history of medicine; and his works are in the highest estimation.

SYDENHAM, FLOYER, an eminent Greek scholar, was born in 1710, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1734. He translated some of the works of Plato into English; but the want of patronage involved him in embarrassments; he was arrested and thrown into prison for a trifling debt due for his frugal meals; and there perished, in 1788. Such was the sympathy which his sad fate excited, that it gave rise to that excellent institution, the Literary Fund.

SYKES, ARTHUR ASHLEY, an English divine, was born in London about 1684, and educated at St. Paul's school, and Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. He held, successively, the livings of Godmersham, Dry Drayton, and Rayleigh; became a prebendary and chancellor of Salisbury cathedral; and ultimately obtained the deanery of St. Bury, in Cornwall, and a prebend at

Winchester. He died in 1756. Dr. Sykes was distinguished as an able controversialist in favour of the Hoadleyan or low church principles; and was also the author of "An Essay on the Truth of the Christian Religion," &c.

SYLLA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, a celebrated Roman general and statesman, was descended from a branch of the once illustrious family of the Cornelii; passed his youth in dissipation; and having obtained wealth by the bequests of a courtesan and of his mother-in-law, he aspired to political distinction, and in 107 B.C. he was chosen consul. He served with reputation under Marius, in Africa, Pontus, and on various other occasions; and he rose to the consulship in the 40th year of his age. At his expiration he set sail for the East; and having landed in Thessaly, and received the submission of several Grecian cities, he besieged and took Athens, and slaughtered multitudes of its inhabitants. He then proceeded to Asia, and after repeatedly defeating Mithridates, he concluded a very advantageous treaty with that powerful enemy. During his three years' absence from Italy, his enemies had regained the superiority in Rome. Marius had been recalled; the blood of the friends of Sylla had been shed in torrents; he himself had been proscribed, and his property confiscated. Meanwhile Marius died; and as soon as Sylla returned with his victorious army, they entered Rome, and began the dreadful work of retaliation. At length, having glutted his vengeance by the murder or proscription of many thousand citizens, and the desolation of several Italian cities, he celebrated his bloody deeds by a triumph, exceeding in splendour any that preceded it, and caused himself to be named dictator, B.C. 81. He now ruled without restraint; repealed and made laws; abolished the tribuneship; added 300 knights to the senate, and admitted 10,000 slaves of persons proscribed to the rights of citizenship. Having governed the Roman world two years as dictator, he voluntarily laid down his power, and retired to private life. But, resuming his early habits of debauchery, he was attacked with a disgusting disease, and he died, B.C. 78, aged 68.

SYLVESTER, JOSHUA, a quaint English poet, known in his day as the "silver-tongued Sylvester," was born in 1563; and died in Holland in 1618. He translated into English verse "De Bartsas's Divine Weeks and Works," and, amongst other pieces, was the author of a satire against tobacco, entitled "Tobacco battered and the Pipes shattered," &c.

SYMES, MICHAEL, an English officer, who was sent as ambassador to the Burmese court, at Amerspoora, in 1785, and had the satisfaction of concluding an advantageous treaty of commerce with the Burmese emperor. On arriving in England, major Symes published the account of his "Embassy to the kingdom of Ava." He died, shortly after the disastrous retreat of Sir John Moore's army, from fatigue, being then colonel of the 66th regiment of infantry, Jan. 1809.

SYMMONS, DR. CHARLES, was born in

IN CONVERSATION, HE IS MOST AMIABLE, WHO, FOR THE SMALLEST COMPENSATION, IS DISPOSED TO CARRY AWAY THE LARGEST SHARE.

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1749, at Cardigan, which town his father represented in three successive parliaments. He was the author of "Inez," and "Constantia," two dramatic poems: a metrical translation of the *Æneid*; and a "Life of Milton." Dr. Symonds was a warm admirer of literature, and a zealous supporter of the Literary Fund Society. Died, 1826.—CAROLINE SYMONDS, his daughter, was remarkable for precocity of talent. She was born in 1788; and after her death, which took place in 1812, her father published a collection of her poems.

SYNESIUS of Cyrene, an ancient father and bishop of the Christian church, who flourished at the beginning of the 5th century. The works of Synesius, consisting of about 150 epistles on philosophical and polemical subjects, are in high esteem with the learned.

SYNCELLUS, GEORGE, a monk of Constantinople, who flourished A.D. 792. A "Chronography" of his exists, which is valuable as furnishing a knowledge of the dynasties of Egypt.

SYNGE, EDWARD, a pious prelate, was the son of Dr. Syngé, bishop of Cork, and born there in 1659. He became archbishop of Tuam; and wrote several useful tracts on practical religion. Died, 1741.

SZABO, DAVID, a Transylvanian poet; author of a "Description of Rural Life," and other poems, and the translator of Milton's *Paradise Lost* and Virgil's *Æneid*. Born, 1739; died, 1819.

SZALKAI, ANTHONY VON, a Hungarian poet, who is regarded as the founder of the dramatic literature of his country. His "Pikko Hertzeg" is the first regular piece composed in the Hungarian language; he also wrote a travesty of the *Æneid*. Died, 1804.

SZEGEDI, JOHN BAPTIST, a learned Jesuit, born at Eisenstadt, in 1699. He became, successively, rector, missionary, and almoner-general; and was distinguished as well by the purity of his life, as by his talents. His works chiefly relate to the laws and history of Hungary. He died in 1760.

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TABARI, ABU JA'AFAR MOHAMMED, a celebrated Arabian historian. He was well versed in the laws and customs of the Mahometans; and wrote a "History, or General Chronicle, from the Creation to the year 303 of the Hegira." He died at Bagdad in the year of the Hegira 310.

TABOUROT, STEPHEN, the Sieur des Accords, was born in 1549. He was generally known as king's proctor in the bailliage of Dijon; and wrote "Les Bigarrures et Touches du Seigneur des Accords," a collection of whimsical poems. Died, 1590.

TABRIZI, ABU ZACHARIAH YAHYA, or BEN ALKATEB, was a celebrated Arabian critic and grammarian, who wrote commentaries on various Oriental authors; and enjoyed a high reputation as a teacher at Bagdad, where he died in 1109.

TACCA, PETER JAMES, a celebrated Italian sculptor, was a pupil of John Bologna. Two of his greatest works are the statue of Ferdinand III. grand duke of Tuscany, with four slaves chained at his feet, at Leghorn; and the equestrian figure of Philip IV. at Madrid. Died, 1640.

TACHARD, GUY, a French Jesuit, who accompanied the French ambassadors to Siam, as a missionary. In 1688 he returned to Europe after an absence of two years, but went again to India, and died in Bengal about 1694. His voyages, in 2 vols. were published at Paris, in 1669.

TACITUS, CAIUS CORNELIUS, a highly celebrated Roman historian, was the son of Cornelius Tacitus, procurator and governor of one of the provinces in Belgic Gaul, and born about the year 56. He early distinguished himself as a poet and an advocate;

and in his twenty-first year married the daughter of Julius Agricola. In the seventh year of Domitian he became prætor; but soon after he left Rome; and during his absence Agricola died. In the short reign of Nerva, he succeeded Virginus Rufus as consul, A.D. 97, and delivered the funeral oration in honour of his predecessor. Under Trajan, Tacitus enjoyed great distinction, and lived on terms of friendship with the younger Pliny, in conjunction with whom he pleaded against Priscus, the pro-consul of Africa. It was at this period that he published the "History of Rome, from Galba to the Death of Domitian," part of which only has escaped the ravages of time. This work was followed by the "Annals," from the year of Rome 767 to the death of Nero in 621. He also wrote "The Life of Agricola;" "The Manners of the Germans;" and a "Dialogue on Oratory." No name stands higher for historical reputation than that of Tacitus; and his writings are regarded as a rich repository of political and philosophical aphorisms. The exact date of his death is not known, but it is generally believed to have taken place about A.D. 135.

TACITUS, MARCUS CLAUDIUS, a patriotic Roman emperor, elected to the imperial office on the death of Aurelian, A.D. 275, when in his 75th year. He was descended from the great historian above described, and had been twice consul; but he reigned as emperor only six months, in which short space he displayed wisdom, vigour, and a just moderation.

TACQUET, ANDREW, an able mathematician, born at Antwerp, in 1611. He published several mathematical works, all

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of which were collected in one folio volume, and published after his death, in 1707.

TAFFI, ANDREA, an Italian artist, born at Florence in 1213. He introduced into Italy the art of designing in mosaic, which he learnt from some Greeks employed at Venice. Died, 1294.

TAGLIACOTZI, or TALIAQUOTIUS, GASPARD, an eminent Italian surgeon, judiciously alluded to by the author of Hudibras, was born at Bologna, in 1546, where he was for many years anatomical professor. He applied himself chiefly to curing wounds of the ears, lips, &c., but more particularly the nose. This, which has obtained the name of the *Taliquotius* process, has both been performed and written on by Mr. Carpene and Mr. Travers. It appears, also, that the operation has long been practised in India. Died, 1599.

TALBERT, FRANCIS XAVIER, a French ecclesiastic, and the author of various "Elogies," was born at Besançon, in 1725. He obtained some preferment in the church, but lost it in the Revolution; removed to Poland; and died in 1803.

TALBOT, JOHN, lord, a famous warrior, was the second son of Sir Richard Talbot, of Goodrich castle, in Shropshire, and born in 1713. In the first year of Henry V., he was appointed lieutenant of Ireland, where he suppressed a rebellion, and brought the chief, Donald Macmurrough, to England. In 1420 he attended Henry V. to France, and was present with him at his two sieges and triumphant entry into Paris. In the next reign he laid siege to Orleans, where his name struck terror into the French soldiers; but the appearance of Joan of Arc turned the scale, and the English army retreated. The battle of Patry completed the disaster, and lord Talbot was made prisoner. At the end of three years and a half, he was exchanged; and again led the English to victory. He took a number of strong places, and carried his arms to the walls of Paris, for which he was created earl of Shrewsbury, and raised to the dignity of a marshal of France. On his return from France, he was again sent to Ireland, and the earldom of Wexford and Waterford were added to his honours. He again sought fame on French ground; was made lieutenant general of Aquitaine; reduced several towns to obedience; and was marching to the relief of Chatillon, when his usual good fortune forsook him, and he and his son fell on the field of battle, July 20, 1453. The English on this occasion were wholly routed, and their expulsion from France soon followed.

TALBOT, CHARLES, earl, afterwards duke of Shrewsbury, was descended from the above, and born in 1660. He was one of the first promoters of the Revolution; for which he was created a duke, and made lord chamberlain, viceroy of Ireland, and high treasurer. Died, 1717.

TALBOT, ROBERT, an English antiquary and divine, was born at Thorp, in Northamptonshire; was educated at Oxford; obtained a prebend in Wells cathedral, in 1641; and died, treasurer of Norwich cathedral, in 1658. He paid great attention to the antiquities of his native country, and

was the first English writer who illustrated the Itinerary of Antonine, by a commentary and notes.

TALBOT, CHARLES, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, was the son of William Talbot, bishop of Durham, and was born in 1684. He was an excellent lawyer, and a man of high virtue and public integrity. Died, 1737.

TALBOT, CATHARINE, daughter of Edward Talbot, second son of the bishop of Durham, was born in 1730, and died in 1770. This lady was no less distinguished by her amiable life than by her talents; and was the author of "Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week;" "Essays on Various Subjects;" Letters, Dialogues, and Poems.

TALIESIN, termed PEN BIERDD, or the Chief of the Bards, is regarded as the most eminent of the ancient British poets. He lived in the middle of the sixth century; and his name has been handed down to posterity in conjunction with the two Merlins, under the appellation of the three principal Christian bards.

TALLARD, CAMILLE D'HOUTUN, duke de, a celebrated marshal of France, was born in 1652. After having distinguished himself under Turenne, he was, in 1697, sent ambassador to England, to negotiate concerning the succession to the crown of Spain on the death of Charles II. War breaking out in 1702, he was honoured with a marshal's staff; and after he had defeated the imperialists before Landau, and the town had capitulated, he announced his success to Louis XIV. In the following terms: "I have taken more standards than your majesty has lost soldiers." He was afterwards opposed to the duke of Marlborough, and taken prisoner at the battle of Hochstet; on which occasion he said to the duke, "Your Grace has beaten the finest troops in Europe." The duke replied, "You will except, I hope, those who defeated them." Marshal Tallard remained in England till 1713, when he returned to Paris, and was created a duke. In 1736 he was made secretary of state; and died in 1738.

TALLIEN, one of the most prominent characters in the French Revolution, was born at Paris, in 1769, and was the son of the maître-d'hôtel to the marquis de Bercy, to whom he was indebted for his education. Previously to the Revolution he had been clerk to an attorney; but he commenced his political career as secretary to the deputy Broustaret, and neglected no means to bring himself into notice as the violent opponent of the king and his ministers, and thereby gradually acquired considerable influence. He was deeply concerned in the terrible commotions of the 10th of August, 1793; and was at that time the constant advocate for violent measures. He strongly urged the immediate trial of Louis XVI., added new charges to the accusation against him; voted for his death; and on the day of his execution he was president of the Convention. At length, however, after taking a part in most of the sanguinary proceedings which occurred during the ascendancy of Robespierre, he became more moderate, and it was mainly his courage

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and eloquence that the downfall of the tyrant was effected. He had formed an attachment for Madame de Fontenai, a lady of great personal charms, whose family name was Cabarus; but the connexion had been broken off, and she was thrown into a dungeon by Robespierre. The tyrant, being afraid of Tallien, offered her life and liberty if she would betray him. But, though her lover had been faithless, she rejected the proposal; and sent privately this note to Tallien: "The minister of police has announced to me that to-morrow I am to appear at the tribunal, that is to say, that I am to ascend the scaffold. I dreamt last night that Robespierre was no more; and that my prison doors were opened. A brave man might have realized this dream; but, thanks to your cowardice, no one remains capable of its accomplishment." Tallien answered, "Be as prudent as I shall prove brave; and, above all, be tranquil." The next day he hurried to the tribune, and, after an animated picture of the atrocities which had taken place, and which he ascribed to Robespierre, he suddenly turned to the bust of Brutus, and invoking the genius of the Roman patriot, he drew a dagger from his bosom, and swore that he would bury it in the tyrant's heart, if the representatives of the people had not courage to order his immediate arrest. The moment was critical; the fate of Tallien hung on a thread; but the assembly joined him, and the miscreant perished on the scaffold. Tallien, who now married Madame de Fontenai, continued to be an active member of the legislature till 1798, when he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, as one of the literati attached to the expedition; but after Buonaparte left that country, Menou obliged him to return also; and the vessel in which he sailed being captured by the English, he was taken to London. On revisiting his native country, he was taken but little notice of by Buonaparte; but he eventually obtained the office of French consul at Alicante. Died, 1820.

TALLIS, THOMAS, a celebrated English musician of the 16th century. He filled the situation of organist of the chapel royal under Henry VIII., as well as under his three immediate successors; and parts of his composition are still used in our cathedrals. Died, 1585.

TALMA, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, the most eminent tragic actor France ever produced, was born at Paris, in 1763, but spent his childhood in Flanders and England, where his father was a dentist. When nine years of age he was sent to Paris to be educated; became passionately fond of the drama; and, returning to England, formed one of an amateur French company, which performed at Hanover-square rooms; and was at one time on the point of appearing on the boards of Drury-lane theatre, to which he was strongly urged by several distinguished persons. Circumstances, however, led him to Paris, where he entered the royal school for declamation, and in 1787 made his debut at the Théâtre Français, in the character of Seide, in Voltaire's "Machomet." He was received with applause, and from that moment devoted himself with

zeal and perseverance to the study of his art. He sought the society of distinguished literati and artists; studied history for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the manners and customs of nations, and the characters of remarkable individuals; and made himself master of the attitudes, costumes, expression, and drapery of the ancient statues. For many years he continued at the summit of his profession, and acquired by it a handsome fortune. He died in 1826.

TALMONT, DE LA TRIMOILLE, prince de, a French royalist officer in the war of La Vendée. He distinguished himself by his courage on many occasions, but was ultimately taken prisoner, and executed in front of his own castle of Laval, in 1793.

TAMBRONI, JOSEPH, an Italian poet and historian, born at Bologna, in 1773. In 1809 he was appointed consul at Leghorn, and afterwards at Rome. He wrote "Compendio delle Storie di Polonia," &c. Died, 1824.—His sister, CLOTILDA, was noted for her acquaintance with Greek literature, and in 1794 the Greek professorship at Bologna was bestowed on her. Died, 1817.

TAMERLANE, or TIMOUR, one of the most celebrated of the Oriental conquerors, was born in 1335, at Kersch, in the territory of the ancient Sogdiana, and early in life displayed extraordinary courage and enterprise. Having gained a number of followers of a similar disposition, he made himself master of Balk, the capital of Khorasan; after which he made an easy conquest of the province of Candahar. He next subdued the whole of ancient Persia, and then took Bagdad. Flushed with his success, he marched into India, where he took Delhi, the capital, and thus gained possession of immense treasures. But while he was engaged in this expedition, Bagdad revolted, on which he hastened back, delivered the city up to pillage, and put to death above 80,000 persons. He also invaded Syria, and took Damascus. In this splendid career the Greek emperor and some inferior princes implored his assistance against Bajazet, emperor of the Turks, whom he marched against, and after a battle of three days the Turkish emperor was defeated and taken prisoner. Tamerlane fixed the seat of his vast empire at Samarcand, where he received the homage of numerous sovereigns, and among the rest the ambassadors of the emperor Manuel Paleologus, and Henry III. king of Castile. He died in 1405. Tamerlane conducted his government alone, and without favourites, but was in the highest degree fierce and fanatical in his religion; and, although no conquests were ever attended with greater cruelty, devastation, and waste of human life, he affected the title of benefactor to mankind. Happily, his ambition was too gigantic for its consequences to last, and his dominions rapidly became divided as before.

TANDY, JAMES NAPPER, a native of Ireland, who rendered himself obnoxious to the government by his seditious practices, and, to avoid being arrested, took refuge in France. The Executive Directory gave him a commission, as general of bri-

AS MUCH GENIUS MAY BE DISPLAYED IN RASH AND FAMILIAR LETTER-WAITING, AS IN A WORK OF THE GREATEST LEARNING.

IT IS PERILOUS TO VIRTUE TO BE PLACED IN A SITUATION IN WHICH PROSPERITY CHEERISHES INOLENCE, AND FLATTERY, PRIDE.

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gade in the expedition against Ireland, in August, 1798, under general Rey. He was afterwards taken at Hamburg, and being brought to Ireland, was tried and convicted as a traitor. He was, however, allowed to retire to France, and died at Bourdeaux, in 1803.

TANNAHILL, ROBERT, a Scottish poet, was born at Paisley, in 1774, and bred a weaver. He read the works of Burns with enthusiasm, and, like many more of his countrymen, he burned to emulate him; and though he fell immeasurably short of his model, he produced some very delightful songs, and other lyric effusions. Died, 1810.

TANNER, THOMAS, a learned prelate, was born at Market Lavington, in Wiltshire, in 1674; was educated at Oxford; and ultimately reached the episcopal bench, as bishop of St. Asaph's. He wrote "Notitia Monastica, or an Account of all the Religious Houses in England and Wales;" "Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica," and contributed to the last edition of Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*. Died, 1735.

TANSILLO, LUIGI, an Italian poet, born about 1510. Having composed some poems of a licentious character, pope Paul V. placed all his works in the Index Purgatorium, or list of prohibited books; upon which the poet made the best reparation in his power by writing a devout poem; and this had the desired effect. He was also the author of sonnets, songs, some comedies, and "The Nurse," which has been translated into English by Mr. Roscoe. He died, in 1568, judge of Gaeta.

TARLETON, RICHARD, a celebrated actor and jester, was born at Conover, in Shropshire. He was the author of a dramatic performance, called "The Seven Deadly Sins;" and many of his witticisms have been printed in different jest-books. Died, 1569.

TARQUINIUS, surnamed PRISCUS, or **TARQUIN the ELDER**, fifth king of Rome, was the son of Greek parents, and born in the town of Tarquinii, in Etruria. His name was Lucumon Demaratus, which he changed on going to Rome, by the advice of his wife Tanaquil. He had, in the course of a long and prosperous reign, reached his eightieth year, when he was assassinated by the sons of his predecessor, *p.c.* 378.

TARQUINIUS, surnamed SUPERBUS, or **TARQUIN the PROUD**, king of Rome, was a tyrant and usurper, who rendered himself odious to the Romans by his pride and cruelty. His son, Sextus Tarquinius, having ravished Lucretia, occasioned that well-known revolution, which put an end to the monarchy, and established the republic of Rome.

TARTINI, GIUSEPPE, an excellent Italian musician and composer, was born in 1692, at Pirano, in Istria. He was sent to study the law at Padua; but having married without the consent of his parents, they discarded him, and he became a player on the violin. A singular story is told respecting one of his most celebrated compositions. One night he dreamed that he had made a compact with the devil, and bound

himself to his service. To ascertain the musical abilities of his associate, he gave him his violin, and desired him to play him a solo, which Satan executed in so masterly a manner, that Tartini, awaking in the ecstasy which it produced, and seeing his instrument, endeavoured to recall the delicious sounds. His efforts were so far effectual as to produce the piece generally admired under the name of the "Devil's Sonata." He held the situation of leader of the orchestra at the cathedral of St. Anthony, at Padua; and died in 1770. Besides his numerous musical compositions, Tartini wrote several treatises on the science.

TARTAGLIA, NICHOLAS, an able geometrician, was a native of Venice. He wrote a "Treatise on Gunners;" a "Commentary on Euclid," &c. Died, 1557.

TASKER, WILLIAM, an English divine and poet, was born in Devonshire, and died in 1800. His principal works are, "Odes of Pindar and Horace, translated into English verse," 3 vols. 8vo.; "Ode to the Warlike Genius of Britain;" and "Letters on Physiognomy."

TASMAN, ABEL JANSSEN, a Dutch navigator and geographical discoverer in the 17th century, was employed on exploratory voyages by Van Dieman, the Dutch governor-general in the East, and made many important discoveries in Australia and the surrounding islands.

TASSIE, JAMES, an ingenious modeller, was born near Glasgow, and brought up as a stone-mason; but having acquired from Dr. Quin, a physician in Dublin, the art of imitating gems in coloured pastes, he came to London, where, by dint of talent and perseverance, he obtained both fame and fortune. Died, 1769.

TASSO, BERNARDO, an Italian poet, born at Bergamo, in 1493. He was of a good family, and was successively in the service of the prince of Salerno and the dukes of Urbino and Mantua. His chief poem is "Amadis de Gaul," in a hundred cantos. Died, 1560.

TASSO, TORQUATO, son of the preceding, one of the most celebrated poets that Italy ever produced, was born at Sorrento, in 1544. His works show him to have been a philosopher, an orator, a logician, a critic, and a poet excelling in every kind of composition. His chief works are "Rinaldo," "Aminta," and "Gierusalemme Liberata," an epic poem in 34 books, which has been considered by able critics to be the richest and most finished poem since the age of Augustus. While he was at the court of Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, he incurred that prince's anger by his passion for the princess Leonora, of Este, his patron's sister; and being somewhat disordered in his intellects, he was ungenerously shut up in a madhouse for seven years, where he underwent the most illiberal treatment. The remonstrances of several Italian princes at length procured his release; and when cardinal Aldobrandini ascended the papal chair by the name of Clement VIII., he invited him to Rome; resolving to confer upon him the laureate crown in the capitol. While, however, the preparations were going

LAW SHOULD BE SO FRAMED, THAT THE PUBLIC WOULD FIND IT MORE TO THEIR INTEREST TO KEEP THAN TO DISOBEY THEM

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on for this ceremony, the poet was taken ill, and died in 1595.

TASSONI, ALEXANDER, an Italian poet, born at Modena, in 1565. His writings display a fund of genuine humour; and some of them, especially the mock heroic poem, entitled "Secchia Rapita," or the "Rape of the Bucket," are most highly esteemed by his countrymen. Died, 1635.

TATE, FRANCIS, an English lawyer in the reign of Elizabeth, who acquired great reputation as a Saxon scholar and antiquary. He was made a Welsh judge in the reign of James I.

TATE, NARUM, a poet, was born in Dublin, in 1652, and was educated in the college of his native city. On coming to London he assisted Dryden in some of his works; and succeeded Shadwell as poet-laureat. He altered Shakspeare's play of Lear, and wrote several poems; but he is best known by the Version of the Psalms, which he executed in conjunction with Brady.

TATIAN of ASSYRIA, a writer in defence of the Christians of the primitive church, flourished A.D. 170.

TATIUS, king of the Sabines, who made war against the Romans, and by treachery gained possession of the capitol. He was murdered at Lavinium, A.C. 742.

TAUSEN, JOHN, styled the Danish Luther, was born in 1496. He had embraced the monastic life; but quitted the convent, and zealously promoted the doctrines of the Reformation. He ultimately became bishop of Ribe. Died, 1581.

TAUNTON, Sir W. E., was a native of Oxford, in which university he pursued his studies, and obtained the degree of M. A. In 1799 he was called to the bar, and afterwards succeeded Mr. Abbott (the late lord Colchester) as recorder of Oxford, and, in 1830, was appointed one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench. He died suddenly on the 11th of January, 1835, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

TAVERNIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a traveller, was born at Paris, in 1695. He went through Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies, six times, and died at Moscow in 1689. His Collection of Travels, in 6 vols. is greatly esteemed, and has been translated into English.

TAYLOR, JOHN, usually called the Water Poet, from his being a waterman, was born in Gloucestershire, about 1540. In 1596, he served in the fleet under the earl of Essex, and was present at the attack upon Cadiz. After his return, he plied on the Thames; and was for many years collector for the lieutenant of the Tower, of his fees on the wines imported into London. He also styled himself the king's water poet, and the queen's waterman. When the civil wars began, he retired to Oxford, where he kept a public-house; as he afterwards did near Long Acry. At this place he manifested his loyalty by assuming for a sign, the "Crown in Mourning," which proving offensive, he substituted his own portrait. In those days, when painters were less plentiful than at present, his "right merrie conceits" were doubtless

very attractive, though they cut but a sorry figure, when contrasted with the witty effusions of the Magnus Apollo of our own times. Died, 1654.

TAYLOR, JEREMY, an eminently learned and pious prelate, was born in 1613, at Cambridge; and having entered into orders, attracted the notice of archbishop Laud, who made him his chaplain, and obtained for him the rectory of Uppingham. In 1642 he was created doctor of divinity at Oxford, at which time he was chaplain in ordinary to Charles I., whom he attended in some of his campaigns, and aided by several writings in defence of the church of England. After the parliament proved victorious, his living being sequestered, he retired into Wales, where he was kindly received by the earl of Carbery, under whose protection he was allowed to exercise his ministry, and keep a school. In this obscure situation he wrote those copious and fervent discourses, whose fertility of composition, eloquence of expression, and comprehensiveness of thought, have rendered him one of the first writers in the English language. He was twice imprisoned by the republican government; but at the Restoration he was made bishop of Down and Connor, and vice-chancellor of Trinity college, Dublin. Among his numerous works are, the "Golden Grove, or Manual of Daily Prayers;" "Treatises on Holy Living and Dying;" "Ductor Dubitantium, or Rule of Conscience;" and "Liberty of Prophecy," a work on behalf of toleration. He died in 1667.

TAYLOR, SILAS, an English antiquary, was born at Harley, in Shropshire, in 1624. On leaving Oxford university, he entered into the parliamentary army; and afterwards became sequester of the estates of the loyalists in Herefordshire; but conducted himself with moderation. At the restoration he was made keeper of the stores at Harwich. Died, 1678.

TAYLOR, BROOK, a celebrated mathematician and philosopher, was born at Edmonton, in Middlesex, in 1685. He published a variety of scientific treatises; and died in 1731.

TAYLOR, JOHN, an eminent Unitarian divine, was born in Lancashire, in 1694. He was educated at Whitehaven; and after officiating some years to a congregation at Norwich, he accepted the office of divinity tutor, at the newly founded academy of Warrington. His most important works are, the "Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin;" the "Scripture Doctrine of Atonement;" a "Hebrew Concordance;" and a "Sketch of Moral Philosophy." Died, 1781.

TAYLOR, JOHN, a divine and civilian, was born at Shrewsbury, in 1704. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to the degree of LL.D. In 1742 he became a member of Doctors' Commons; and two years afterwards was appointed chancellor of Lincoln; but in 1751 he entered into orders, was presented to the rectory of Lawford, in Essex, and became a canon residentiary of St. Paul's. Died, 1786.

TAYLOR, JANE, the daughter of an artist in London, was born in 1783, and very early

THE WORD OF A PARENT SHOULD BE AN IRREVERSIBLE LAW, BUT AT THE SAME TIME IT SHOULD BE A LAW OF KINDNESS.

IF WE WOULD UNDERSTAND HUMAN LIFE, WE MUST TAKE IT AS IT REALLY IS, AND NOT AS THE IMAGINATION PAINTS IT.

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In life gave evident indications of poetic talent. Her first publication, "The Beggar Boy," appeared in 1804; and from that time forward, she continued to publish, occasionally, miscellaneous pieces in verse. The principal of these are, "Original Poems for Infant Minds" and "Essays in Rhyme on Morals and Manners." She also wrote a prose tale, entitled "Display," which met with much success. Died, 1833.

TAYLOR, THOMAS, a learned Grecian, commonly termed the Platonist, was born in 1738, and placed, at nine years of age, at St. Paul's school, with a view to orders; but he changed his mind when fifteen, and went to a relation, an officer at the port of Sheerness. There a celebrated Dissenter instructed him in the rudiments of Latin and Greek, and he applied himself with indefatigable ardour to the study of Greek, especially the works of the Platonic sophists. Having contracted an early love marriage, he was compelled to become under-master in a school, and subsequently, clerk to a banker, for subsistence; but he still found time to pursue his early studies. He afterwards gave public lectures in Greek, and on the Platonic writers, which introduced him to the favour of the duke of Norfolk, who furnished the funds for his great work, the excellent translation of Plato. To a mind constituted like that of Mr. Taylor's, no diction could be too obscure, no theory too speculative, no doctrine too recondite; his whole course of reading nourished his inherent love of mysticism and metaphysical subtilty. The pure philosophy of the academic schools and the wild reveries of cabalistic sects, each in their turns engaged his attention, and received his tribute of admiration. Popular tastes and feelings, he altogether disregarded; but lived, as it were, among the ages of antiquity, and propagated their tenets with all the ardour of a sincere votary. His translations are very voluminous: the most important are the works of Aristotle, Plato, and Pausanias. Mr. Taylor was assistant secretary to the Society of Arts; the salary for which, and a pension of 100*l.* per annum generously settled on him by his friend Mr. W. Meredith, enabled him to pass his latter days in comfort. He died in 1835, aged 77.

TCHEOU KONG, a Chinese sage and legislator, flourished eleven centuries before the Christian era, and was equally distinguished as a statesman, a warrior, a poet, and a philosopher.

TCHING TCHING KONG, a noted Chinese admiral in the 17th century, known in Europe by the name of Koxinga. His father having fallen into the hands of the Manchou Tartars, Tching Kong swore implacable vengeance against the insidious invaders; and after attacking their coasts, and committing great cruelties on the prisoners whom he took in battle, he established himself on the island of Formosa, and made a treaty with the English, with a view to their aid against the Manchous. He died in 1670; and Formosa was reconquered in 1683.

TEISSIER, ANTOINE, a learned French advocate, born at Montpellier, in 1632.

Being a Protestant, he was forced by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, to emigrate; and became historiographer to the Prussian court. He wrote some very valuable works, viz., "The Lives of illustrious Princes," "On the Social Duties of Man," "Instructions, Moral and Political," &c. Died, 1715.

TEKELI, EMERIC, count DE, a Hungarian nobleman, was born in 1658, and took the command of his countrymen in the struggle to throw off the yoke of Austria. He defeated the Imperialists in several battles; but, after many vicissitudes, he was compelled to seek an asylum in Turkey, and died at Constantinople, in 1703.

TELL, WILLIAM, a renowned champion in the cause of Swiss liberty, was a native of Burglen, in the canton of Uri. He was distinguished by his skill in archery, his strength, and courage. The tyrannical despotism of the Austrian governor of Switzerland, Herman Gessler, was intolerable; he pushed his insolence so far, as to require the Swiss to uncover their heads before him, but (as an emblem of his sovereignty) and condemned Tell, who refused to comply with this mandate, to shoot an arrow from the head of his own son. Tell was successful in his attempt, but confessed that a second arrow, which he bore about his person, was intended, in case he had failed, for the punishment of the tyrant, and was therefore retained prisoner. While he was crossing the lake of the Four Cantons, or lake of Lucerne, in the same boat with Gessler, a violent storm threatened the destruction of the skiff. Tell, as the most vigorous and skilful helmsman, was set free; and he conducted the boat successfully to the shore, but seized the opportunity to spring upon a rock, pushing off the barque. He had fortunately taken his bow with him; and when the governor finally escaped the storm, and reached the shore, Tell shot him dead on the road to Küssnacht. This event was the signal for a general rising, and a most obstinate war between the Swiss and Austrians, which was not brought to a close until 1499. Tell is supposed to have lost his life during an inundation in 1340. This is the story which has been handed down; but some have disputed it. However, it is certain that Tell contributed to emancipate his country, and there are many local customs referring to the events here related, which render the tradition probable.

TELLIER, FRANCIS MICHAEL LE, marquis de Louvois, born at Paris, in 1641, was the son of Michael le Tellier, chancellor of France, who procured him the place of minister of war. In 1666 he became secretary of state; and two years afterwards was appointed post-master general and chancellor of the royal orders. On the death of Colbert, he was made superintendent of public buildings, arts, and manufactures. He gained a great ascendancy over his master, but gave general disgust by his haughty demeanour. Died, 1691.

TELLIER, MICHAEL, a distinguished Jesuit, was born in Normandy in 1643. He became confessor to Louis XIV.; and procured from the pope the celebrated constitution called *Unigenitus*; but in the next

IT IS MORE POSSIBLE TO BE CONTENTED WITH DISAPPOINTMENT IN HOPE, THAN WITH DISAPPOINTMENT IN ENJOYMENT.

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reign he was banished to La Flèche, where he died in 1719. He was a violent bigot, though a man of regular morals; and much of the odium which fell on the society of St. Ignatius, may be attributed to his imprudent zeal.

TEMPELHOF, GEORGE FREDERIC, a German officer; author of "The Prussian Bombardier;" "The Elements of Military Tactics;" the "History of the Seven Years' War," &c. In the beginning of the revolutionary war with France, he had the command of all the Prussian artillery; and in 1802, he received the order of the red eagle from Frederick William III., who nominated him lieutenant-general and military tutor to the young princes, his brothers. Died, 1807.

TEMPESTA, ANTONIO, a painter, was born at Florence, in 1555. He was a disciple of Strada; and excelled in landscapes, animals, and battles. Died, 1630.

TEMPESTA, PETER, whose real name was MOLYN, but who received the soubriquet of Tempesta, from his frequent delineation of storms and shipwrecks, was a native of Haarlem. He went to Rome, and on changing his religion was made a chevalier; but was condemned to be hanged for the murder of his wife, which sentence was changed to perpetual imprisonment. After remaining in confinement sixteen years, he effected his escape. Died, 1701.

TEMPLE, Sir WILLIAM, provost of Trinity college, Dublin, had been secretary to Sir Philip Sidney, who died in his arms. He was afterwards knighted, and made a master of chancery. Died, 1626.

TEMPLE, Sir JOHN, son of the preceding, was born in London, and educated under his father at Dublin. He studied the law, and became master of the rolls, and a privy councillor in Ireland in the reign of Charles II. Sir John wrote, from his own observations, "A History of the Irish Rebellion in 1641."

TEMPLE, Sir WILLIAM, an eminent statesman, the son of Sir John Temple, was born in London, in 1628. He was instructed by the learned Dr. Hammond, his maternal uncle, and completed his studies at Emanuel college, Cambridge. In his twenty-fifth year he commenced his travels, and passed six years in France, Holland, Flanders, and Germany. In 1665 he went on a secret mission to Munster, after which he was employed in forming the triple alliance between England, Sweden, and Holland. He next became the resident minister at the Hague, and in that capacity promoted the marriage of the prince of Orange with Mary, eldest daughter of the duke of York, which union took place in 1677. A change of politics at home led to the recall of Temple, in 1689, who, refusing to assist in the intended breach with Holland, retired from public business to Shrew, and employed himself in writing his "Observations on the United Provinces," and part of his Miscellanies. In 1674, Sir William Temple was again ambassador to the states-general, in order to negotiate a general pacification. In 1679 he was appointed secretary of state; but the next year he resigned that situation, and retired to his country seat in Surrey,

where he was often visited by Charles II., James II., and William III. Died, 1700.

TEMPLEMAN, PETER, a physician, born at Dorchester, in 1711; was educated at the Charter-house, and at Trinity college, Cambridge; and took his degree at Leyden. He practised in London; but a fondness for literature and the company of literary men diverted his attention from his profession; and having, in 1753, obtained a situation in the British museum, as keeper of the reading-room, he from that time devoted his whole attention to pursuits more congenial to his disposition. He wrote some medical works, and translated "Norden's Travels in Egypt." Died, 1769.

TENIERS, DAVID, the elder, a celebrated painter of the Flemish school, was born at Antwerp, in 1582; studied under Rubens, and afterwards at Rome. On his return to his native country, he occupied himself principally in the delineation of fairs, rustic sports, and carousals, &c., which he exhibited with such truth, humour, and originality, that he may be considered the founder of a style of painting, which his son afterwards brought to perfection. His pictures are usually of a small size, and are considered very valuable. Died, 1640.

TENIERS, DAVID, the younger, a son of the preceding, was born at Brussels, in 1610. In his youth such was his facility of imitating the styles of various masters, that he was called the Proteus and the Ape of Painting. He confined himself principally to the same kind of subjects as his father, but excelled him in correctness and finish. Died, 1694. The younger Teniers rose to the highest reputation in his profession, and was patronized by Christina of Sweden, the king of Spain, and other illustrious personages.

TENISON, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, a learned and pious prelate, was born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, in 1626, and graduated at Corpus Christi college; obtained the living of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich; and was afterwards presented to the vicarage of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, where he founded a parochial school and library. He distinguished himself so much by his zeal in favour of Protestantism, both before and after the Revolution, that in 1691 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, from whence he was raised to the see of Canterbury in 1694, and held the primacy with moderation, firmness, and ability, till his death, in 1715. He published "The Creed of Hobbes examined;" "Hacconiana, or Remains of Sir F. Bacon;" "Sir Thomas Browne's Tracts;" and various Sermons.

TENNANT, SMITHSON, F.R.S., an eminent chemist, was born at Selby, in Yorkshire, in 1761; studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Cambridge, in 1796. He was chosen professor of chemistry at Cambridge, in 1813; and was killed by a fall from his horse, at Boulogne, in February, 1815. His discoveries appear in the Transactions of the Philosophical Society, and are highly useful.

TERENCE, or PUBLIUS TERENTIUS, a celebrated Latin writer of comedies, was born at Carthage, about A.D. 194. He was

IF WE REPENT OF A FAULT, WE SHOULD NEVER REPEAT IT: IF WE DO, WE OUGHT TO BE REBUKED.

THE HOPE OF LIFE INCREASES WITH OUR WEAKNESS, AND NEVER LEAVES US TILL THE BITTERNESS OF DEATH IS PAST.

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brought a slave to Rome in his youth, but falling into the hands of a generous master named Terentius Lucanus, he gave him a good education, and afterwards his liberty. His poetical talents procured him the friendship of Scipio and Lælius; and for one of his plays, "The Eunuch," he received 8000 sesterces. Terence was a great admirer of Menander, and went to Greece to collect his works; but died on his passage home, either at sea, or at Stymphalis, in Arcadia.

TERPANDER, a Lesbian poet, who flourished in the seventh century, B.C. He is said to have been the inventor of an additional string to the lyre.

TERRASSON. Of this name there were several ingenious French writers in the 17th and 18th centuries; the most eminent of whom were JEAN and ANTOINE.—The former was born at Lyons, in 1670; and had the reputation of being one of the best practical philosophers of the age. Died, 1730.

—ANTOINE was born at Paris, in 1703. He composed, by order of the chancellor D'Aguesseau, the "History of Roman Jurisprudence;" for which he was named censor royal and professor in the royal college. Died, 1782.

TERRY, EDWARD, an English traveller, born about 1690. He accompanied Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador to the Great Mogul, in 1615; and on his return published an account of the observations he had made during his two years' residence abroad.

TERRY, DANIEL, a comedian of considerable ability, was born at Bath, about 1780, and was articled to Mr. Wyatt, the architect, with whom he remained five years, and then turned his attention to the drama. His first attempts were not very encouraging; but when, in 1806, he appeared on the Liverpool stage, he found favour with the public; as he did also afterwards at Edinburgh, where he became a leading actor. Through the interest of Sir Walter Scott, he obtained an engagement at the Haymarket theatre, in 1812; and after remaining there two seasons, he appeared, first at Covent-garden, but soon after at Drury-lane, where he continued till 1825, generally playing in the summer at the Haymarket. He then entered into partnership with Mr. Yates in the proprietorship of the Adelphi theatre; but being indebted to Sir Walter Scott for the capital embarked in it, and the baronet's affairs being at that time in an embarrassed state through the failure of Constable and Co. of Edinburgh, he found it necessary to sell his share. He then went over to the continent, but mental anxiety destroyed his health, and he died in June, 1828.

TERTULLIAN, QUINTUS SEPTIMIUS FLORENTINUS, a celebrated father and defender of the primitive Christian church, who flourished under the reigns of the emperors Severus and Caracalla. He died about 215. Among his works are, "An Apology for the Christians;" a "Treatise against the Jews;" and the five books of Marcion.

TESSIN, NICODEMUS, a senator of Sweden, principally celebrated for his architectural works, was born at Nîköping, in 1654. He held several high appointments in the government; and numerous public edi-

fices were erected from his designs. Died, 1718.

TESSIN, CHARLES GUSTAVUS, count-son of the preceding, was born at Stockholm, in 1695; and on entering the arena of public life, became a man of extensive influence; assisted at the most secret deliberations of the states, and was nominated president of the assembly of nobility in the diet of 1738. He was subsequently ambassador to various foreign courts, had the direction of foreign affairs as president of the chancery; and at the same time he was appointed governor of the prince royal, afterwards Gustavus III., to whom he addressed a series of letters relative to morals, politics, &c. In 1780 he resigned all his employments; and died in 1770.

TESTI, FULVIO, an eminent lyric poet, and accounted the Horace of modern Italy. He was born at Ferrara, in 1583, of a noble family; was thrown into prison in consequence of having entered into a correspondence with cardinal Mazarin; and is supposed to have been there put to death, in 1640.

TETZEL, JOHN, a Dominican monk of the 16th century, was born at Pien upon the Elbe. Being appointed, in 1517, to read the indulgences issued by pope Leo X. for the completion of St. Peter's church at Rome, he represented them as possessing the virtue of pardoning all sins, past, present, and future. This first roused the indignation of Luther, and may truly be said to have been the primary cause of the Reformation. The papal government, seeing the mischief likely to accrue from the indiscreet zeal and bigotry of Tetzels, so severely rebuked him, that he is said to have died of a broken heart, in 1519.

THALES, the chief of the seven sages of Greece, born at Miletus, B.C. 640, founded the Ionic sect of philosophers; and died, B.C. 545. He was an excellent geometer, astronomer; fixed the revolution of the sun at 365 days, and was the first Greek who predicted a solar eclipse. He also united moral and political wisdom to the researches of science; and exemplified his knowledge of mankind by numerous pithy apophthegms.

THELLUSON, PETER ISAAC, a native of Geneva, who settled as a merchant in London, where he acquired a prodigious fortune, and died in 1796. He left about 100,000*l.* to his family; and the remainder of his property, considerably above half a million, is to accumulate during the lives of his three sons and the lives of their sons; when, if there are none of his descendants and name existing, the whole is to be added to the sinking fund. This singular will being contested by the heirs at law, was established by a decision of the House of Lords in 1805; it, however, occasioned the passing of an act, restraining the power of devising property for the purpose of accumulation to twenty-one years after the death of the testator.

THELLUSON, PETER ISAAC, eldest son of the preceding, was raised to the peerage by the title of baron Rendlesham, in 1806, and died in 1808, leaving several sons.

THEMISTIUS, an ancient Greek orator, peripatetic philosopher, and critic, who

FAIR-DEALING IS CROWNED WITH RICHES, AND THE FRUITS OF INDUSTRY ARE CONNECTED WITH VIRTUOUS CONDUCT.

OUR FUMBLING IN THE SHADOW OF HIGH ENTERPRISING, IN ATTEMPTING ALL LABORS, THE HAPPINESS IS WITHIN REACH.

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died A.D. 386. More than thirty orations of Themistius are still extant.

THEMISTOCLES, an illustrious Athenian, equally celebrated as a warrior and a statesman, was born about 530 B.C. He was licentious in his youth, but was reclaimed from his follies by the love of glory. He persuaded his countrymen to make war upon Ægina; and by his management raised Athens to a great naval power. He gained the battle of Marathon in 470; and ten years afterwards defeated the fleet of Xerxes off Salamis. He rebuilt the walls of Athens, fortified the Piræus, and prevented the Spartans from gaining an ascendancy in the Amphictyonic council. Notwithstanding his great services, however, the popular favour was withdrawn from him, and he was banished for five years. He sought an asylum at the court of Artaxerxes, where he was hospitably received; and died, B.C. 470.

THEOBALD, *Lotus*, a dramatic critic and poet, known as a commentator on Shakespeare, and as the original hero in Pope's "Dunciad," where its splenetic author placed him, more for having published an edition of Shakespeare immediately after the appearance of his own, than for the sin of dulness, which he makes the ostensible cause. He was a native of Sittingbourne, Kent; and died in 1744.

THEOCRITUS, a Greek pastoral poet, who flourished at Syracuse, B.C. 282. Of his various works we have only the "Idylls," and "Epigrams;" the former of which are remarkable for their pleasing simplicity and sweetness.

THEODORET, an ecclesiastical historian, and a father of the church, was born at Antioch about the year 390. In 420 he was made bishop of Cyrus, in Syria, where he laboured assiduously in converting a rude people, and opposing the errors of Nestorius. Died, 457.

THEODORIC, surnamed the Great, king of the Ostrogoths, was born near Vienna, in 458. He made great accessions to his dominions, and governed with extraordinary vigour and ability. Died, 526.

THEODOSIUS, surnamed the Great, the last Roman emperor, was a convert to Christianity, and a renowned general and legislator: born, 335; died, 395. His sons, Arcadius and Honorius, made a division of the empire into East and West; Arcadius being the first emperor of the East, and Honorius of the West.

THEODOSIUS II., son of Arcadius, whom he succeeded in the empire of the East. He was famous for a code of laws, styled after him "The Theodosian Code." Died, 450.

THEODOSIUS, a mathematician, of Tripoli, who lived in the first century; and is supposed by Suidas to be the same with Theodosius of Bythnia, of whom Strabo speaks as being a skillful astronomer and mathematician.

THEOGNIS, a Greek poet, was a native of Megara, and born about 550 B.C. He wrote a series of moral precepts in verse.

THEON of Alexandria, a philosopher and mathematician in the time of Theodosius

the Great, was father of the celebrated Hypatia.

THEOPHANES, *Georgos*, a Greek historian, was born at Constantinople, of a noble family. Leo, the Armenian, exiled him to Samothrace, where he died in 818.

THEOPHANES, *Prokopovitch*, a Russian historian, was born in 1681. He was archbishop of Novogorod, and died in 1766. He wrote the "Life of Peter the Great," and some theological treatises.

THEOPHILE DE VIAUD, a French poet, born in 1590, at Clerac, in the Agenois. His satires and epigrams are spirited and witty, but several of his pieces are offensive to decency and religion; and on that score he suffered two years' imprisonment. Died, 1635.

THEOPHILUS, a celebrated bishop of Antioch, who flourished in the second century. He was the first who used the term Trinity to express the three persons in the Godhead, the third of whom he denominates "Wisdom."

THEOPHRASTUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher, was born at Eresus, in Lesbos, B.C. 371. He was a disciple of Plato, and afterwards of Aristotle, the latter of whom he succeeded as master of the peripatetic school, where he had two thousand scholars. He is said to have delivered his country twice from the oppression of tyrants; and died at the age of 85, lamenting the brevity of human life. Several of his works are extant; the principal of which are, the "History of Plants;" the "Treatise on Stones;" and the "Moral Characters of Men."

THERAMENES, an illustrious Athenian, was one of the thirty tyrants, but so zealously opposed his colleagues in their barbarities, as to excite their hatred. Accordingly, Critias denounced him to the senate, and when he perceived a disposition on the part of the judges to acquit the accused, he surrounded the tribunal with his creatures, and denounced sentence of death against Theramenes by his own authority. Socrates endeavoured to save the life of his friend, but in vain; and Theramenes, finding himself overpowered by his enemies, drank off the fatal draught prepared for him, to the health of Critias. This occurred B.C. 406.

THESPIA, a Greek poet, born at Icaria, in Attica. He is considered the inventor of tragedy, from his having introduced actors in addition to the chorus, and was the author of several tragedies.

THEVENOT, *Melchior*, an eminent traveller, was born at Paris, in 1621. He travelled in various parts of Europe; and on his return devoted himself entirely to study, and to the promotion of the interests of literature, by collecting books and manuscripts, and by carrying on a correspondence with the learned, in all parts of the world. He was appointed royal librarian; published his "Voyages and Travels;" and died in 1692.

THEVENOT, *John*, nephew of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1633. Being enabled to gratify his love of travelling, he visited several parts of Europe, and afterwards explored many countries in

THE GOLDEN RULE FOR ALL PARENTS IS, TO BE THEMSELVES EXACTLY WHAT THEY WISH THEIR CHILDREN TO BE.

SINCERELY IS THE FOUNDATION OF TRUE POLITENESS; FINE PHRASES ARE BUT ITS SHADOW.

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the East. On his second Oriental tour, as he was returning from Hindostan, through Persia, he died near Tauris, in 1667.

THICKESSE, PHILIP, the son of a clergyman, and brother to the master of St. Paul's school, was born in 1730. He entered the army when young, and went to Georgia with governor Oglethorpe; after which he served in the West Indies, and on his return to England, obtained a captain's commission. He first married a French lady; and on becoming a widower, he obtained the hand of lady Elizabeth Touchet, heiress of the ancient barony of Audley; and her fortune enabled him to purchase the office of lieutenant-governor to Landguard Fort. By this lady he had one son, with whom, on his succeeding to the title and estate of his mother's family, he had some very unpleasant disputes. About 1761, Mr. Thickesse lost his second consort, and shortly after married Miss Anne Ford, by whom he had a numerous family. After travelling through France, Italy, and Spain, he settled in Wales, and next at Bath; but at the commencement of the French revolution he went abroad again; and died near Boulogne, in 1792. He published several works, the most curious of which is an account of his own life, with the following title, "Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thickesse, late Lieutenant-Governor of Landguard Fort, and unfortunately Father to George Touchet, Baron Audley," 2 vols.

THICKESSE, ANNE, a lady of great beauty and acquirements, the daughter of John Ford, an eminent solicitor and clerk of the arraigns, was born in 1737. She eloped from her father's house, in order to avoid a disagreeable marriage; and her talents and personal attractions having early introduced her into the world of fashion, she took advantage of that circumstance, to give three concerts at the opera-house, by which she realized 1500*l.*, and acquiring the patronage of lady Thickesse, she became domesticated in the family. On the death of this lady, the widower, after a due interval, offered her his hand, which she accepted; and during a union of thirty years, till his death in 1792, she accompanied him on various journeys to different parts of the continent. The French revolution had now commenced; and Mrs. Thickesse, in company with several other English ladies, was imprisoned, but fortunately escaped the guillotine, through the death of Robespierre, who had sent an order for their execution. She ended her long and exemplary life, at her house in the Edgeware-road, London, in 1824. She was personally intimate with the leading wits of her own time, and spoke several languages with fluency and elegance. Her principal works are, "Biographical Sketches of Literary Females of the French Nation," 4 vols., and a novel, entitled "The School of Fashion," 2 vols.

THIERRI, or **THEODORIC DE NIEM**, a German, who was secretary to several popes, and attended John XXIII. to the council of Constance; but when that pontiff fled, he wrote against him. He died about 1417.

THIERS, JOHN BAPTIST, a French ec-

clesiastic, was born at Chartres, in 1636, and died at Mans, in 1793. He wrote several books, particularly "A History of Perukes;" being an invective against those ecclesiastics who adopted that ornament. His best performance is "Traité des Sacramens," 4 vols.

THIRLBY, SYMAN, a learned critic, born at Leicester, in 1692. He was a man of intemperate habits; and though he studied divinity, physic, and civil law, he never applied himself to either as a profession. Through the interest of Sir Edward Walpole, he obtained a small sinecure place in the custom-house; and died in 1733. His edition of Justin Martyr, with notes and emendations, is esteemed a valuable performance.

THISTLEWOOD, ARTHUR, memorable as the leader of the "Cato-street" conspirators in 1820, was the son of a respectable farmer near Lincoln, and was born in 1772. He obtained a lieutenant's commission in the supplementary militia, in 1797, and shortly after married a young lady with a considerable fortune, but who died about eighteen months after their union. After squandering his property in habits of dissipation and gambling, he left Lincoln for London, and from thence made occasional voyages to America and France, where he probably contracted that spirit of discontent which influenced his future conduct. He married again, and thereby improved his circumstances; but he had now become a gambler by profession, and had also connected himself with disaffected characters, which drew on him the notice of government. When the riots in Spa-fields took place, he was arrested as one of the ring-leaders; but after being kept some time in confinement, he was liberated, there being no proof of his guilt. Shortly after, he sent a challenge to the Home-secretary, lord Sidmouth, as the author of the bad treatment he had received during his confinement; which occasioned his subsequent detention in prison for a considerable time. Burning with rage, he madly became the principal agent in the Cato-street conspiracy, the object of which was to murder several members of the administration, while at a cabinet-dinner at lord Harrowby's, and excite an insurrection in the metropolis. Information, however, having been given to the ministers by a spy employed for the purpose, a party of police-officers, with a company of the guards ready at hand if wanted, proceeded to the place of meeting,—a room over some stables in Cato-street,—where the wretched conspirators were, at the time, preparing for their diabolical enterprise. As soon as the officers had effected an entrance, Thistlewood seized a sword, and killed the foremost of them, named Smithers, on the spot. But he and his coadjutors, (who were all ignorant persons, of the lowest grade in society), were quickly secured; and being brought to trial, were condemned, and suffered as traitors, May 1, 1820.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, a native of Wales, who was educated at Oxford; after which he became clerk of the council to Edward

THAT VIRTUE IS NOT MUCH TO BE COMMENDED, WHICH IS NEVER AWAKE BUT TO THE CALL OF GREAT OCCASIONS.

ONE HYPOCRITE DETECTED, IS APT TO MAKE MANY SUSPECTED.

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VI., who gave him, though a layman, some ecclesiastical preferments; of which he was deprived in the next reign; and being accused of treasonable practices, was executed at Tyburn, in 1533. He was the author of "The History of Italy," and some other works of minor importance.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, an eminent prelate, was born at Bristol, in 1613. He suffered much during the rebellion, but afterwards became preceptor of St. David's; he was also chaplain to the duke of York, and preceptor to his daughter, afterwards queen Anne. In 1665 he was made dean of Worcester, whence he was removed to the see of St. David's; and died, bishop of Worcester, in 1689.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1670; and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He obtained the living of Exal. in Warwickshire; and in 1723 was presented to the rectory of St. Nicholas, in Worcester. Died, 1738. He published "Antiquitates Prioratus majoris Malverne;" "An enlarged edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire," 2 vols.; and a "Survey of Worcester Cathedral." He had made collections for a History of Worcester-shire, which fell into the hands of Dr. Treadway Nash, and served as the foundation of his work.

THOMAS, ANTHONY LEONARD, an eminent French writer, was born in 1732, at Clermont, in Auvergne. He was a professor in the college of Beauvais, at Paris; and afterwards secretary to the duke of Orleans. Died, 1785. Among his works are, "Reflexions Historiques et Littéraires sur le Poème de la Religion Naturelle de Voltaire," and "Essai sur le Caractère, les Mœurs, et l'Esprit des Femmes."

THOMAS, ELIZABETH, a female writer, to whom Dryden gave the appellation of Corinna, but whom Pope placed in the Dunciad, was born in 1675, and died in 1730. Her poems and letters were printed after her death, with a memoir written by herself, and well seasoned with romantic incidents.

THOMAS, JOHN, a learned and liberal prelate, was born at Carlisle, in 1712. He studied at Queen's college, Oxford; and on leaving the university, he lived in the family of Sir William Clayton, as tutor to his son. Having been ordained, he became rector of Bletchingley, in Surrey, and married the daughter of his patron. He was, successively, chaplain to the king, prebendary of Westminster, and vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street. In 1768 he succeeded bishop Pearce in the deanery of Westminster, and in 1774 was consecrated bishop of Rochester. Died, 1793.

THOMAS, ROBERT, M.D. a physician, resident at Salisbury; author of "The Modern Practice of Physic," and other esteemed medical works. Died, Sept. 1835, aged 82.

THOMASSIN, LOUIS, a French ecclesiastic, was born in 1619, at Aix, in Provence. He became a member of the congregation of the Oratory, and professor of divinity at Saumur, whence he was called to Paris,

where he taught in the seminary of St. Magloire, with great reputation. He wrote many works; but the most important are, "De la Discipline Ecclesiastique," and "Dogmata Theologica." The former of these was so much esteemed at Rome, that pope Innocent XI. invited him to the papal court, with the promise of a cardinal's hat, but Louis XIV. refused his sanction. Died, 1695.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, a poet and divine, was born at Brough, in Westmoreland; graduated, A.M., at Queen's college, Oxford, in 1738; became dean of Raphoe, in Ireland; and died in 1766. He published two volumes of poems, among which those entitled "Sickness," and the "Hymn to May," have received the meed of public approbation.

THOMSON, JAMES, a distinguished and highly popular poet, the son of a Scotch clergyman, was born at Ednam, in Roxburghshire, in 1700; and was educated at Jedburgh and at Edinburgh. Relinquishing his views in the church, he went to London, where, in 1726, he published his "Winter." In 1727 appeared his "Summer," which he addressed to Bubb Doddington. This was followed the year after by "Spring;" and in 1730 by "Autumn." In the course of these publications Thomson produced "Sophonisba," a tragedy; and a "Poem on Sir Isaac Newton." Not long after this he was selected as the travelling associate of Mr. Talbot; and was thus occupied for three years, in the course of which he visited most of the European courts. On his return, he was rewarded with the post of secretary of briefs by the lord chancellor Talbot, which was nearly a sinecure. About this time he published his poem of "Liberty," with the cool reception of which he was much disappointed. Soon after, by the death of lord chancellor Talbot, Thomson's office was vacated, and lord Hardwick, who succeeded to the seals, gave it to another; but he was indemnified by the office of surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands, and a pension from the Prince of Wales. In 1738 he produced a second tragedy, entitled "Agamemnon," which was followed by "Edward and Eleanora," "Tancred and Sigismunda," and "Coriolanus;" the masque of "Alfred," in conjunction with Mallet; and the poems of "Liberty," and "The Castle of Indolence." He died at Richmond, in 1748.

THOMSON, ALEXANDER, a poet and miscellaneous writer; author of "The British Parnassus at the Close of the Eighteenth Century, a poem in four Cantos;" "The Paradise of Taste," a poem; "Pictures of Poetry, Historical, Biographical, and Critical," &c. Died, at Edinburgh, 1803, aged 41.

THOMSON, WILLIAM, an industrious writer and compiler, was born in 1746, at Burnside, in Perthshire; was educated for the church; became librarian to the earl of Kinnoul and minister of Monivard; and ultimately settled in London as an author by profession. His compilations were extremely numerous; and he prepared for the press many works of other authors: he was also the editor of several periodical

THE TRUE END OF PHILOSOPHY IS TO SUBDUCE THE PASSIONS, AND PREPARE MEN FOR DIVINE SERVICE.

THE POSSESSION OF LEARNING, NOT THE PARADE OF IT, IS THAT WHICH ADORNES AND IMPROVES THE CHARACTER.

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publications, as the "English Review;" the "Political Magazine;" the "Whitehall Evening Post;" and the "Annual Register." Among his original works are, "The Man in the Moon," a novel; "Memoirs of the War in Asia," 2 vols. Died, 1817.

THOMSON, Dr. ANDREW, an eminent modern divine, and leader in the national church courts of Scotland, was born at Sanquhar, in Dumfries-shire, in 1779. He was ordained minister of the parish of Sprouston in 1802; removed to the East Church of Perth in 1808, where he laboured assiduously and successfully till 1810, when he received a presentation from the magistrates and council of Edinburgh, to the New Grey Friar's church in that city. Eloquent, indefatigable, and zealous, he came prepared to the discussion of every subject, making an impression on the public mind which has but few parallels in the history of ministerial labours. In 1814 he was appointed to St. George's church, where, labouring in his vocation with surpassing energy, he rapidly extended his reputation, and acquired extraordinary influence. He died in 1831.

THORSEBY, RALPH, an eminent antiquary and topographer, was born at Leeds, in 1658. He was educated at the school of his native place, after which he went to Rotterdam to learn the Dutch and French languages, to qualify him for mercantile pursuits. On the death of his father he succeeded to a large concern, but he found leisure to cultivate his taste for antiquarian pursuits, and produced the "Topography of Leeds;" "Vicaria Leodiensis," &c. Died, 1735.

THORNHILL, Sir JAMES, an eminent English painter, was born in 1676, at Weymouth, in Dorsetshire; and after studying in this country, greatly improved himself on the continent. On his return, he was much engaged in the decoration of palaces and public buildings. Among his principal works are, the dome of St. Paul's, the refectory and saloon at Greenwich hospital, the hall at Blenheim, and some of the apartments at Hampton Court. He displayed great judgment in treating allegorical compositions; and he was by no means an indifferent architect. Died, 1734.

THORNTON, BONNET, a humorous writer and poet, was born in London, in 1724; and was educated at Westminster school, and Christchurch, Oxford. He made literature his profession, and was on terms of intimacy with many of the wits of the age; united with the elder Colman in the "Connoisseur;" and was a fertile contributor to the periodicals of the day. He also projected an exhibition of sign paintings; and brought out a burlesque "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day," which afforded much amusement. In 1766 he published a translation of Plautus; and the year following a poem, entitled "The Battle of the Wigs," in ridicule of the dispute between the licentiates and fellows of the College of Physicians. Died, 1768.

THORNTON, THOMAS, lieutenant-colonel of the West York militia, a noted sportsman and writer on field sports. He was the au-

thor of "A Sporting Tour through France," 2 vols. 4to., and "A Sporting Tour through the North of England and the Highlands of Scotland." Died, 1822.

THORNTON, JOHN ROBERT, a celebrated botanist, the younger son of the preceding, was born about 1758, and was educated at Cambridge. Shortly after this, having acquired an important accession of fortune by the death of his brother, he resolved to make medicine his profession, and became a member of Guy's Hospital. After studying three years in London, he visited the continent; and, returning to the metropolis, commenced practice with considerable success. In 1798 he published a work in support of the Brunonian system, entitled, "The Philosophy of Medicine, or Medical Extracts on the nature of Health and Disease," in 5 vols. Soon after, he brought out a work, called "The Philosophy of Politics," &c., 3 vols.; but he derives his chief fame from his magnificent "Temple of Flora, or Garden of the Botanist, Poet, Painter, and Philosopher." Died, 1837.

THORPE, JOHN, a physician and antiquary, was born at Penhurst, in Kent, in 1682, and settled at Rochester, of which city he published some curious ancient illustrations. Died, 1750.—His son, **JOHN THORPE**, born in 1713, devoted great part of his life to the study of antiquities, and was the author of "Registrum Roffense," and other works relating to Rochester. Died, 1792.

THOU, JAMES AUGUSTUS DE, or THUANUS, a celebrated historian, was the son of Christopher de Thou, first president of the parliament of Paris; was born in that city, in 1553; and died in 1617. The "History of his own Times" from 1548 to 1607, is written in pure Latin, and with great fidelity.

THOU, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS DE, son of the preceding, inherited the virtues and intelligence of his father; but having been privy to the secret correspondence carried on between Cinquars and the court of Spain, he was beheaded, at Lyons, in 1642.

THROSBY, JOHN, a writer of local topography, was born in 1746, and was for many years parish-clerk of St. Martin's, Leicester. He wrote several works relative to the "History and Topography of Leicester," and its vicinity. Died, 1803.

THRASYBULUS, a renowned Athenian general and patriot, the deliverer of his country from the yoke of the thirty tyrants, flourished 294 B.C.

THUCYDIDES, a Greek historian, was born at Athens 469 years before the Christian era. He was of noble birth, and on arriving at maturity entered into the army; but failing in an expedition with which he had been entrusted, he was banished; and in his exile he wrote the "History of his Times," a work which far exceeds that of Herodotus in sweetness of style, grace, and elegance of expression. He was afterwards recalled, and died at Athens A.C. 301.

THUNBERG, CHARLES PETER, a Swedish physician and traveller, who was employed, in 1775, by the Dutch East India Company, to proceed in a medical capacity

A WEAK MAN IS SCARCELY EVER CURED OF PRIDE TILL HE HAS BEEN HUMBLIED BY SOME SEVERE AFFLICTION.

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to Japan. While there he was allowed to explore the curiosities of that interesting country; thence he proceeded to Ceylon; and on his return to Sweden, he succeeded Linnæus, whose pupil he had originally been, in the professorship of botany at Upsal. He was also a member of many philosophical societies in Europe and America; and died in 1828.

THURLOE, JOHN, a statesman and political writer, was a native of Essex, and born in 1616. He was secretary of state during the protectorate; and though immediately after the Restoration he was arrested on a charge of high treason, yet such was Charles the Second's opinion of his talent and integrity, that he afterwards often invited him to take part in his administration, which he thought proper to decline. Died, 1668. His state papers have been published, and form a very valuable collection.

THURLOW, EDWARD, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, was born in 1732, and was called to the bar in 1758. He filled the offices of solicitor-general and attorney-general; was chosen M.P. for Tamworth, and became a warm and powerful supporter of the ministry in the house of commons. He retired from office in 1783, but resumed it again on the dissolution of the coalition ministry, and continued to hold the seals under the premiership of Mr. Pitt till 1792. Died, 1806.

THUROT, FRANCIS, a French naval officer, born in 1727. Having rendered himself conspicuous by his courage and success while in command of a privateer, he was invited to enter into the royal navy, and entrusted with the command of five frigates and a corvette, destined to make a descent on the British coasts. He sailed on this expedition Oct. 15, 1759, and arriving at Carrickfergus-bay, in Ireland, Jan. 10 following, the troops were landed, and the place surrendered in a few days. Thurot thought proper, however, to re-embark his troops; and on his return to France, his vessels were attacked by an English squadron, and he fell in the engagement, Jan. 20, 1760.

THYNNE, FRANCIS, a herald and antiquary of the 16th century, was the son of William Thynne, the editor of Chaucer, and steward of the household to Henry VIII. He was educated at Taulbridge-school, and Magdalen college, Oxford; became a member of Lincoln's-inn; and in 1602 was made Lancaster herald. Hearne published "A Discourse of the Duty and Office of an Herald of Arms," written by Thynne, who also continued Holinshed's Chronicle; and wrote a "History of Dover Castle and the Cinque Ports," which, with many other productions, remain in MS. Died, 1611.

TIARKS, JOHN LEWIS, F.R.S., an astronomer, was born at Jever, in 1749; studied at Göttingen; and, coming to London in 1810, became assistant librarian to Sir Joseph Banks. In 1816 he visited Germany; and on his return, received the appointment of British astronomer to the American boundary line commission; he accordingly proceeded to America, where

he remained till 1821; but the state of the question not requiring his immediate return, the Board of Longitude took advantage of the opportunity presented by the delay to recommend to the Admiralty the determination of the longitude of various places by means of observations on chronometers. For this purpose the Comet steam-boat was fitted out; and Dr. Tiarks first proceeded to Madeira. He afterwards carried on his operations with twenty-five chronometers, on the southern and western coasts of England; and subsequently, in conjunction with the German astronomers, at various stations in the North Seas. In 1825 he was recalled from Germany, to proceed to the interior of America, for the purpose of ascertaining the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods; and in carrying on the operations in this remote region, he endured the greatest hardships, seeing neither house nor human being for many weeks together, and sleeping on the snow, with fires round the tents to protect them from the wolves. The object of his journey being accomplished, he returned; and proceeded to the Hague, in 1828, for the purpose of giving information on the American boundary line question, referred to the arbitration of the king of the Netherlands. He died in 1837.

TIBERIUS, CLAUDIUS NERO, emperor of Rome, was born B.C. 42, and succeeded Augustus. He displayed his real character in his cruelty to his mother Livia and his wife Julia, and in the murder of many of the senators. He also caused Germanicus to be poisoned, and committed numerous excesses. In the midst, however, of all his tyranny, he often exhibited gleams of strong sense, and of a judicious attention to the public welfare. But his crimes infinitely exceeded his virtues; and he died at Nisenum, A.D. 57, universally execrated.

TIBERIUS, CONSTANTINE, raised by his merit to the throne of the eastern empire, became the father of his people, and is equally extolled for his valour, his love of justice, and his clemency. He died, 528.

TIBULLUS, AULUS ALBIUS, a celebrated Latin elegiac poet and critic, born A.C. 4; died, A.D. 17. This author has usually been printed in the same volume with Catullus and Propertius.

TICKELL, THOMAS, a poet and essayist, was born in 1686, at Bridekirk, in Cumberland; and became fellow of Queen's college, Oxford. Through the friendship of Addison, he was made under-secretary of state; and was afterwards appointed secretary to the lords justices of Ireland. Some of his pieces are in the Spectator; besides which, he wrote "The Prospect of Peace;" "The Royal Progress;" and other poems; and translated the first book of the Iliad. Died, 1746.

TICKELL, RICHARD, a poet and political writer, who died in 1793. His principal piece was a pamphlet called "Anticipation."

TIEDEMANN, DIERICH, an eminent writer, was born in 1748, at Bremerwerse, in the duchy of Bremen; and died in 1808.

A MAN'S VICES ARE ALWAYS BETTER KNOWN TO HIS OWN FAMILY, THAN HIS VIRTUES ARE TO THE WORLD.

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His principal works are, "An Essay on the Origin of Languages;" "System of the Stoic Philosophy;" an "Investigation of Man;" "The first Philosophers of Greece;" and "The Spirit of Speculative Philosophy."

TIERNÉY, GEORGE, a distinguished statesman and political writer, was born in London, in 1755; received his education at Cambridge; and was designed for the bar. At the commencement of his public life, Mr. Tierney attached himself to the Whigs, and in 1790 he was elected M.P. for Southwark. He soon proved himself an able debater, and was one of the most formidable opponents of Mr. Pitt. In 1806 he lost his seat as member for Southwark, and afterwards successively represented Athlone, Bandonbridge, Appleby, and Knaresborough. During a debate in the year 1798, some words spoken in the House were the cause of a duel between him and Mr. Pitt, in which, however, neither party was wounded. When Mr. Addington became minister, in 1802, he made Mr. Tierney treasurer of the navy. In 1806, under the Grenville administration, he became president of the board of control, but went out of office early in the following year, on the resignation of the ministry. On the formation of the Canning ministry, he was appointed to the mastership of the mint; from which he retired, with Lord Goderich, in 1828; and died in 1830.

TILLEMANS, PETER, a celebrated painter, was a native of Antwerp: he came to England in 1708, and was employed by several noblemen in taking views of their seats, huntings, races, and horses. Died, 1734.

TILLEMONT, SEBASTIAN LE NAIN DE, a French historian and critic, was born at Paris, in 1637. His "History of the Emperors," and "Ecclesiastical History," are written with great fidelity and clearness. Died, 1698.

TILLI, MICHAEL ANGELO, botanist and physician, was born at Florence, in 1655. His greatest work is the "Catalogus Horti Pisani," printed at Florence, 1723. Died, 1740.

TILLOCH, ALEXANDER, was born at Glasgow, in 1750. His father was a tobacconist, and it was his intention to bring up his son to the same trade; but his mind was bent on mechanical improvements, and, at length, though totally un instructed, he formed the idea of printing with stereotyped plates. He began his experiments in 1781; and having succeeded in them, Mr. Foulis, a printer, of Glasgow, joined him, and a patent was taken out in their names. Circumstances, however, induced them to lay it aside for a time, and it was never afterwards renewed by them as a speculation. In 1787 Mr. Tilloch quitted Scotland for London, and soon after purchased "The Star," an evening paper, of which he became the editor, and carried it on till within four years of his death. In 1797 he projected and established the "Philosophical Magazine," which he carried on for a number of years with great credit; and only fifteen days before his death he had obtained a patent for an improvement on the

steam-engine. Yet amidst these avocations he found time for theological studies, and published some papers on the Prophecies. In 1823 he printed an octavo volume, entitled "Dissertations on the Apocalypse," and he was latterly engaged in superintending "The Mechanic's Oracle." Six years before his death the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D.; and he preached occasionally to a dissenting congregation in Goswell-street road. Died, 1825.

TILLOTSON, a distinguished English prelate, was the son of a clothier at Sowerby near Halifax, and born in 1630. His father, who was a strict Calvinist, brought him up in the same principles, and sent him to Clare-hall, Cambridge. At the Restoration he conformed to the established church; was made king's chaplain, and presented to a prebend of Canterbury. When Charles II., in 1672, issued a declaration in liberty of conscience for the purpose of favouring the Roman Catholics, he preached strongly against it, but was, nevertheless, advanced to the deanery of Canterbury, and obtained a prebend in St. Paul's. He warmly promoted the exclusion bill against the duke of York, and refused to sign the address of the London clergy to the king, on his declaration that he would not consent to it. At the execution of lord William Russell, he attended him with Dr. Burnet; and, though afterwards decided friends to the Revolution, both these divines urged that nobleman to acknowledge the unlawfulness of resistance. After the Revolution, he was appointed clerk of the closet; and, on the deprivation of Sancroft, in 1691, he was raised to the see of Canterbury. Died, 1694. His sermons rank among the most popular in the English language, and were at one time regarded as a standard of finished oratory.

TILLY, JOHN TIERKELAS, count of, one of the most celebrated generals of the 17th century, was a native of Brabant, and born in 1590. He rose by degrees to the command of the army of the league, and in the seven years' war was appointed generalissimo of the imperial troops. His character for military talents and bravery was of the highest kind, but he stained his laurels by uncalculated cruelty. After gaining thirty-six battles, he was entirely defeated by Gustavus Adolphus, at Brettenfeld, Sept. 7, 1631; and being wounded by a cannonball in a subsequent engagement, he died in 1632.

TILLY, ALEXANDER DE, count, was descended from an ancient family in Normandy, and born in 1754. He entered young into the army, and was a zealous royalist from the commencement of the French revolution. In 1792 he exerted his best abilities in defence of Louis XVI.; subsequently emigrated; returned with the Bourbons in 1814; was compelled to leave France again on Buonaparte's escape from Elba; and put an end to his own existence at Brussels, in 1816. He was the author of some spirited political essays; "Œuvres mêlées;" "De la Revolution Française en 1794," &c.

TILLY, Lieutenant-general the count de, was also a native of Normandy, but of a

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different family from the preceding. Becoming a partizan of the Revolution, he was made a colonel of cavalry in 1792; was sent, in 1793, to oppose the Vendéans, over whom he gained some advantages; subsequently commanded the army of the Samhre and Meuse; and was governor of Brussels, in 1796. He served in Austria, Prussia, Poland, and Spain, under the Imperial government; and having accepted an appointment during the hundred days, was not employed after the second restoration of the Bourbons. Died, 1822.

TIMÆUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, was a native of Locris, in Greece, and is styled by Plato "a most diligent enquirer into all the works of nature."—**TIMÆUS**, a Greek historian, banished from Sicily by Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse. He wrote a "History of the Wars of Pyrrhus;" a "General History of Sicily," &c.—**TIMÆUS**, the Sophist; author of a "Dictionary of Platonic Phrases," who is supposed to have flourished about A.D. 400.

TIMOLEON, an illustrious Greek, was born at Corinth, about four centuries before the Christian era. He early exhibited marks of intrepid courage and a hatred of tyranny; which he carried to such a pitch, that, according to Plutarch, he stood by while his brother Timophanes, who would not resign his usurped authority, was assassinated. When the Syracusans solicited the aid of the Corinthians against an invasion of the Carthaginians, he was appointed to command the auxiliary forces, and by a happy mixture of valour and prudence succeeded not only in restoring Syracuse to liberty, but he brought the whole island of Sicily into a more prosperous and tranquil state than it had been in for many years. He fixed his abode at Syracuse, and lived as a private citizen, distinguished only by his influence and the respect paid to his virtues. Died, B.C. 336.

TIMON, a Greek poet and philosopher of Peloponnesus, was the disciple of Pyrrho, and lived in the third century B.C. He wrote a number of comedies, tragedies, and satiric dramas; besides his satires, called "Silloi," which are still in part extant.

TIMON, the Misanthrope, was born near Athens, B.C. 490. It is related of him that he took a great pleasure in Alcibiades; and being asked the reason, said, "because I foresee that he will one day be the ruin of the Athenians."

TIMOTHEUS, the most celebrated lyric poet and musician of antiquity, was a native of Miletus, in Caria; and flourished at the court of Philip and his son Alexander. To him is attributed the completion of the lyre by four additional strings.

TIMOTEO, DA URBINO, an eminent painter, was born at Urbino, in 1470, and died in 1524.

TINDAL, MATTHEW, a controversial writer, was born at Beer-ferris, in Devonshire. He received his education at Oxford, and was induced to turn Romanist in the reign of James II., but returned to the worship of the church of England, and took the oaths at the Revolution. Died, 1733. His works are, "The Rights of the Chris-

tian Church," and "Christianity as Old as the Creation."

TINDAL, NICHOLAS, nephew to the foregoing, a divine, miscellaneous writer, and translator and continuator of Rapin's History of England. Born, 1687; died, 1774.

TINDAL, or TYNDALE, WILLIAM, one of the reformers, was born in 1500; studied at Oxford; but was obliged to leave that university on account of having imbibed the doctrines of Luther. He then withdrew to Cambridge, where he took a degree, and soon after went to reside as a tutor in the family of Sir John Weich, near Bristol. While in this capacity, he translated Erasmus's "Enchiridion Militis Christiani," into English; but, in consequence of his opinions, articles were preferred against him before the chancellor of the diocese, and he received a reprimand. Upon this he withdrew to London, and next to Antwerp, where he translated the New Testament into English. This version was printed in 1526; and the greater part being sent to England, the prelates Warham and Tunstall bought up all the copies they could procure, and caused them to be burnt. By means of the money thus received, Tyndale was enabled to print a new edition in 1534; after which he began a translation of the Old Testament, in which he was assisted by Miles Coverdale; but they proceeded no farther than the Pentateuch. Through the interference of the English government, Tyndale was apprehended at Antwerp; and, in 1536, being brought to trial at Augsbure, he was condemned to the stake, which sentence he quietly endured, being first strangled and then burnt. His last words were, "Lord, open the king of England's eyes!"

TINTORETTO, a celebrated painter, whose real name was GIACOMO ROBUSTI, was born at Venice, in 1512. He studied under Titian, the style of whose colouring he endeavoured to unite with the composition of Michael Angelo; and though he was far inferior to either of those great masters, he rose to high reputation, and was much employed. Died, 1594.—His daughter MARIA, who died in 1690, was distinguished as a portrait painter.

TIPPOO SAIB, sultan of Mysore, the son of Hyder Ally, was born in 1749, and succeeded to the throne in 1782. He continued the war in which his father was engaged with the English, until the peace of Paris (1783), which deprived him of the assistance of the French; and the alliance of the Maharrattas with the British induced him to sign the treaty of Mangalore, in 1784, on advantageous terms. He, however, never ceased to cherish the hope of expelling the British from Hindostan; and carried on repeated wars with our native allies. At length the marquis Cornwallis, in 1792, compelled him to sue for a peace, which was granted on his paying a large sum of money, ceding part of his territories, and giving up his two sons to the English as hostages. Still implacable, he continued his plots against the English. The result was a second and final war, which terminated in 1799, by his death at the storming of Seringapatam.

TIPTOT, JOHN, earl of Worcester, a

THE MOST NECESSARY OF ALL THE SCIENCES IS THAT OF KNOWING HOW TO PROTECT ONE'S-SELF FROM THE CURIOUSNESS OF

THE MOST HAPPY MAN IS HE WHOSE MIND CONTAINS THE SEEDS OF EXALTED PRECEPTS, AND WHOSE RESOURCES CENTRE IN HIMSELF.

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patron of learning in the 15th century, was appointed lord-deputy of Ireland by Henry VI., and afterwards became lord high constable and lord high treasurer. After this he went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; and on his return presented many valuable manuscripts to the university of Oxford. On the temporary reverse of fortune experienced by Edward IV. and the house of York, he was accused of cruelty in his Irish administration, particularly towards two infant sons of the earl of Desmond, and condemned to lose his head on Tower-hill, which sentence was executed Oct. 18, 1470. He wrote many works, and was the great patron of Caxton the printer.

TIRABOSCHI, GIROLAMO, an eminent Italian author, was born at Bergamo, in 1731; entered into the society of the Jesuits; was librarian and counsellor to the duke of Modena, who knighted him; and died in 1794. His chief production is, "The History of Italian Literature," 16 vols. 4to.

TISCHBIEN, the name of several German artists, of the 18th century; all possessing considerable merit, but none of them sufficiently eminent to demand a separate notice here.

TISSOT, SIMON ANDREW, an eminent physician and medical writer, was born at Grancy, in the Pays de Vaud, in 1738. He was chiefly distinguished by his successful treatment of the confluent small-pox. He wrote several excellent professional works; was three years medical professor at Pavia; and refused advantageous offers made him by the kings of England and Poland to quit Lausanne, where he died in 1797. His works were collected by himself, and form 10 vols.

TITIAN, or TIZIANO VECELLI, an unrivalled portrait and landscape painter, was born in 1480, at Capo del Cadore, in Friuli; was a pupil of Zucchatti and Bellini; and improved his original style by studying the works of Giorgione. He was patronized and highly honoured by Charles V., who on one occasion, when the painter dropped his pencil, took it up, and said, "Titian merits to be served by Cæsar." He lived to the age of 96, his powers continuing undiminished almost to the last; his works are consequently numerous, but they still retain their rank among the highest efforts of the art. He chiefly resided at Venice, where he died of the plague, in 1576.

TITUS VESPASIANUS, a Roman emperor, was born A.D. 40; and though his youth was tainted with the vice of dissipation, he happily disappointed the gloomy predictions of the people when he came to the throne, A.D. 79, by the wisdom and beneficence of his government. The Romans did not, however, long enjoy the blessings of his administration, Titus having been seized with a violent fever, which carried him off, in the forty-first year of his age, after a reign of little more than two years, A.D. 81.

TOBIN, JOHN, a dramatic writer, was born at Salisbury, in 1770, and bred to the law; but the stage had more attractions for him than the attorney's desk. He was the author of "The Honey Moon," and "Curfew." Died, 1804.

TOD, JAMES, a lieutenant-colonel in the service of the East India Company; author of "Annals of Rajast'han," and "Travels in Western India," the latter of which was scarcely completed when he died, Nov. 1835. Col. Tod surveyed Rajpootana, and completed his magnificent map in 1815; and it was by him that the name of Central India was originally given to that important and interesting tract of country. He was a sound scholar, indefatigable in research, and enthusiastic in his zeal to benefit the people for whom he laboured.

TOFINO DE SAN MIGUEL, a Spanish astronomer, was born at Carthagena, in 1740; entered the naval service, and became brigadier-general of the marine forces. During the American war he was employed in surveying the Spanish coasts; and died in 1808. He is the author of "Astronomical Observations made at Cadiz," and other works.

TOLAND, JOHN, a deistical writer, was born in 1666, at Londonderry, in Ireland. He was originally a Roman Catholic, but became a dissenter, and lastly a sceptic. In 1696 he published "Christianity not Mysterious," a work which excited much notice, and gave rise to an almost interminuable controversy. This was followed by various other publications, political, polemical, and philosophical; besides "Nazarenes, or Jewish, Gentile, and Mahometan Christianity;" "Pantheisticon;" "Tetradymus;" "Amyntor;" and a "Life of Milton." Toland was employed on secret missions to various German courts, and received many valuable presents, particularly from prince Eugene. Died, 1722.

TOLER, JOHN, earl of NORBURY, chief justice of the court of Common Pleas in Ireland, was born in 1745, at Beechwood, in the county of Tipperary. He was called to the bar in 1770; appointed king's counsel in 1781; solicitor-general in 1788; attorney-general in 1798, during which year he was actively engaged in the prosecution of the Irish rebels; and was advanced to the chief justiceship of the Common Pleas, in 1800, with the title of lord Norbury. This high office he retained till 1827, when on his retirement, he obtained a pension of 3046*l*. and was advanced to the title of viscount Glendine and earl of Norbury. He died in 1831. His lordship was an able judge; but he was chiefly known from his reputation for wit and drollery, and was consequently compelled to appear as the parent of many an illegitimate pun in the newspapers. It is perfectly true, however, that "lord Norbury's jokes" were sprinkled very thickly with his law, and the Dublin court of Common Pleas was often thronged with idlers attracted by the amusement which was to be found in the sallies of wit and repartee so freely bandied about from judge, counsel, and witnesses.

TOLLIUS, JAMES, a physician, was born near Utrecht, in 1630. He became professor of eloquence and Greek at Brandenburg, and died in 1696. Among his works are, "Epistolæ Itinerariæ," and "Fortitæ Sacra." In this last he evinced an extraordinary degree of credulity, by supposing that the secret of the philosopher's stone

NOTHING IS MORE OFFENSIVELY RIDICULOUS THAN THE PORPOUS CONCEPT AND THE AWARD CONSEQUENCE OF A VAIN RICH MAN.

THE AVIOL OF LIFE, WHEN BURIED IN A RETROSPECTIVE MIRROR, MAY OFTEN BE CONVERTED INTO SOURCE OF PRESENT COMFORT.

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was concealed under the mythology of paganism.

TOMLINE, GEORGE, an eminent English prelate, whose family name was Prettyman, was born at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, in 1730. He was senior wrangler at Cambridge, in 1773; and having been chosen fellow of Pembroke college in 1781, he served the office of moderator. He had been the academical tutor of Mr. Pitt, who on becoming chancellor of the exchequer, made him his private secretary, gave him the living of Sudbury, and a prebend of Westminster, and, in 1787, raised him to the see of Lincoln; from which, in 1820, he was translated to that of Winchester. In 1799, he published a work entitled "Elements of Christian Theology," 2 vols.; and in 1812 appeared his "Refutation of the Charge of Calvinism against the Church of England." He also published the "Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt." He took the name of Tomline, in consequence of a person to whom he was almost unknown, having bequeathed him a very considerable fortune, on that special condition.

TOMLINS, ELIZABETH SOPHIA, a poetess, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, in 1768. She wrote "The Victim of Fancy," and other novels; "Tributes of Affection," and much fugitive poetry in various periodicals. She also translated the first history of Napoleon Buonaparte that ever appeared in this country; and part of "Anquetil's Universal History." Died, 1828.

TONE, THEOBALD WOLFE, an Irish revolutionary politician, and founder of the "society of united Irishmen," was born in Dublin, in 1763, and was bred to the bar. In 1790, he published a pamphlet, the object of which was to expose the mismanagement of the English government regarding Ireland, and, in 1793, he established the society above mentioned. He afterwards became involved in a treasonable correspondence with France, but made a sort of compromise with the British government, and was allowed to withdraw himself. He accordingly went to America in 1795; from whence he proceeded to France in the following year. By his persuasions, the French directory fitted out an expedition, consisting of seventeen sail of the line, thirteen frigates, &c., with 14,000 troops on board, and upwards of 40,000 stand of arms, besides artillery and warlike stores. Tone was appointed chef de brigade, under general Hoche, the commander-in-chief. They set sail Dec. 15, 1796; but before they had all reached their destination, (Bantry-bay), a hurricane arose, in consequence of which three ships of the line and a frigate only remained together. This bold attempt being thus frustrated by the elements, the scattered ships made the best of their way back to France; and Tone was foiled in all his future endeavours to persuade the French government to undertake another expedition on a large scale. But he still persevered in those plans which he conceived would lead to a separation of Ireland from Great Britain; and he at length embarked in one of those petty armaments, the inefficiency of which, he thought, perhaps,

might be remedied by his own courage and experience. He was taken prisoner in the Hoche, after fighting bravely in a desperate action, was tried by a military commission, and sentenced to be hanged. The execution of his sentence, however, he avoided, by cutting his own throat in prison, Nov. 19, 1798.

TOOKE, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1744, at Islington. He was originally a printer; but, in 1771, he obtained episcopal ordination, and was appointed minister of the church at Cronstadt. In 1774 he became chaplain to the factory at St. Petersburg; and after residing there many years, he returned to his own country, and died in 1820. His principal works are, "Varieties in Literature," 2 vols.; "The Life of Catherine II.;" "A View of the Russian Empire.;" "A General History of Russia.;" and translations of "Lucian" and "Zolliker's Sermons and Prayers."

TOOKE, JOHN HORNE, a politician and philologist, who for many years was known by his family name of Horne, was born in Westminster, in 1736; was educated at Westminster and Eton schools, and St. John's college, Cambridge; and in 1760 was inducted to the chapelry of New Brentford. The clerical profession being little suited to his habits and feelings, he took an active part in politics, and became the partisan of Wilkes; till, on founding the "Society for supporting the Bill of Rights," a quarrel arose between them, each charging the other with venality and hypocrisy. In 1771, he was fiercely attacked by Junius; but he defended himself with spirit and success against that formidable writer. Resigning his living at Brentford, he studied the law at the Temple, but his ecclesiastical character proved an obstacle to his being admitted to the bar. He was a warm opponent of the American war; and, in 1775, was prosecuted, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine, on a charge of having libelled the king's troops in America. He defended himself with his characteristic spirit and acuteness; and out of this circumstance arose his "Letter to Dunning," which formed the basis of his subsequent philological work, "The Diversions of Purley," published in 1786. In 1790, he stood, ineffectually, as candidate for Westminster, as he did again in 1796. In the year 1794 he was committed to the Tower on the charge of high treason, founded on the presumed objects of the corresponding societies to overthrow the constitution; but had the good fortune, along with the other persons accused at the same time, to be acquitted; and he appears to have been much more cautious afterwards in the choice of his companions. In 1801 he was returned to parliament for Old Sarum, but he sat only during that session, a bill being passed to render clerical persons ineligible as members of the House of Commons for the future. His latter days were cheered by easy circumstances; and he died at Wimbledon, in 1812, aged 76.

TOPLADY, AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE, a zealous advocate for the Calvinism of the church of England, was born at Farnham, in Surrey, in 1740; was educated at West-

THE ASSUMED COURAGE OF DRUNKENNESS BECOMES FEROCITY; ITS GAIETY, MADNESS; AND THE END OF ITS MIRTH IS STUPIDITY.

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minster school, and at Trinity college, Dublin; and died, vicar of Broad Henbury, in Devonshire, in 1778. Toplady was a strenuous opponent of Wesley, and brought a large share of metaphysical acuteness into the Calvinistic controversy. His works form 6 vols.

TORDENSKILD, PETER, whose family name was **WASKEL**, was a celebrated Danish admiral, born in 1691, at Drontheim, in Norway; and was killed in a duel, in 1720. For his gallant exploits his sovereign gave him the name of Tordenskiold, compounded from words signifying thunder and shield. Among his achievements were the capturing of a Swedish squadron in the port of Dynekin, and the taking of the town of Marstrand and the citadel of Carlstein.

TORELLI, GIUSEPPE, an Italian writer, was born at Verona, in 1731. Besides the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, he was well acquainted with French, Spanish and English; and he had also an extensive knowledge of antiquities; but his favourite study was the mathematics, of his proficiency in which a proof has been given in his edition of the works of Archimedes, printed in folio, at Oxford. He died in 1781. Torelli translated *Æsop's Fables* into Latin, and the first two books of the *Æneid* into Italian.

TORFÆUS, THERMODUS, a Danish historian, was born in Iceland, in 1640; educated at Copenhagen; and was afterwards appointed historiographer for Norway. Among his works are, "*Historia rerum Norvegiarum*," 3 vols.; "*Series Dynastiarum et Regum Danicæ*;" and "*Historia Vinlandi Antiquæ*."

TORQUEMADA, THOMAS DE, the first inquisitor-general of Spain, whose memory is rendered infamous for barbarity, was born in 1420. He was a monk of the order of St. Dominic; became inquisitor-general in 1463; and died in 1498. During the exercise of his power, in the course of sixteen years, it is said, that no less than 8,800 victims were committed to the flames, 90,000 were condemned to perpetual imprisonment and other severe punishments, and above 800,000 Jews were banished from Spain.

TORRE, FILIPPO DEL, an Italian prelate and antiquary, who was born at Ciudad de Friuli, in 1657. He became bishop of Adria, where he died in 1717. His principal writings are, "*Monumenta veteris Antiquæ*;" "*Taurinorum Antiquum*;" and "*De Annis Imperii M. Antonii Aurelii Heliogabali*."

TORRE, GIOVANNI MARIA DELLA, an eminent natural philosopher, was born at Rome; studied at the Clementine college; became professor of philosophy and the mathematics at Ciudad de Friuli; and afterwards, settling at Naples, was appointed librarian to the king, superintendent of the royal printing-office, and keeper of the museum. He made great improvements in the magnifying power of microscopes, and published works on "*Natural Philosophy*;" "*Microscopical Observations*," &c. Died, 1782.

TORRENS, SIR HENRY, adjutant-gene-

ral, was born at Londonderry, in 1717, received his education in the military academy at Dublin; entered as an ensign in the 52d regiment of foot; and, going to the West Indies, was early distinguished for bravery in actual service, and for courage in enduring hardships. He afterwards served in Holland, where he was wounded; next proceeded to join the army in Egypt, thence embarked at a port of the Red Sea for Bombay; but being seized with a complaint, he was obliged to take his passage to England. The ship touched at St. Helena, where, recovering his health and spirits, he married Miss Patton, the governor's daughter. He was present at the attack on Buenos Ayres, and gave his testimony on the trial of general Whitelock in a manner that evinced his judgment and integrity. He was appointed secretary to Sir Arthur Wellesley, and accompanied him to Portugal. In March, 1820, Sir Henry was made adjutant-general, in which situation he revised the army regulations, and introduced many essential improvements. Died, 1828.

TORRICELLI, EVANGELISTA, a celebrated Italian mathematician, was born in 1608, at Faenza; began his education under the Jesuits there, and completed it at Rome; was invited to Florence by Galileo; and succeeded that eminent man as professor of mathematics. The grand duke also appointed him his mathematician. He wrote several geometrical works; and to his science is indebted for the invention of the barometer.

TORRIGIANO, PIETRO, a Florentine sculptor, of great eminence, was born in 1472. Being a fellow student with the famous Michael Angelo Buonarroti, a dispute arising from a jealousy with respect to their comparative proficiency, terminated in blows; one of which, from the hand of Torrigiano, broke the bridge of his antagonist's nose. While in the zenith of his reputation, he went to England, which he afterwards quitted for Spain, and there fell into the hands of the Inquisition, being denounced as guilty of impiety and sacrilege. In breaking to pieces a statue of the virgin, which he had himself executed for a nobleman, who afterwards refused to pay him an adequate price. He was condemned to the stake; but avoided the torture of a public execution, by starving himself in prison, previously to the celebration of the auto da fé, in 1522. The beautiful tomb of Henry VII., in Westminster abbey, is the work of Torrigiano.

TORRIJOS, DON JOSE MARIA, a Spanish patriot, who served against the French during the war of independence, and, gradually passing through the inferior posts, obtained the rank of colonel on the field of battle. He was in disgrace after the return of Ferdinand VII.; but in 1820, the Cortes made him field-marshal, and chief commandant of Navarre and the Basque provinces. When the French invaded Spain, Torrijos held out to the last; he signed the capitulation of Carthagena after Cadix had surrendered, and gave up his arms to general Mina; but having subsequently resolved to renew his efforts for the liberation of Spain, he quitted his asylum at Gibraltar, but on repairing to Malaga, he and his

AN AFFECTED PERSON WEARS A MASK, BUT APPEARS IN THE REAL CHARACTER OF POLLY, WHILE HE WISHES TO BE THOUGHT WISE.

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companions were made prisoners, tried by a court-martial, and shot.

TORRINGTON, GEORGE BYNG, viscount, was the son of John, the fifth viscount Torrington, and was born in London, in 1768. He was entered a midshipman on board the *Thunderer*, at ten years of age, and was present in the action between admiral Keppel and the count d'Orvilliers, on the 27th July, 1778. He joined the flag-ship of Sir Edward Hughes, in the *East Indiaman*, and was in the actions with M. Souffrin. In June, 1795, he was made post-captain; in 1797 he had the command of the *Galatea* frigate, in which he captured a French corvette, and some armed vessels; but ill health compelled him to resign the command in 1802. In December, 1812, his uncle, the fourth viscount, died, to whose title his father succeeded; but he dying fourteen days after, captain Byng became viscount Torrington. He at that time commanded the *Warrior*, in which ship he conveyed the prince of Orange from the Downs, in Nov. 1813, and landed him at Schwelung. After that service, he conveyed a fleet of merchant ships to the West Indies. During that period a promotion took place, which made him rear-admiral of the blue; and he was made vice-admiral in 1821. He died in 1831.

TORSTENSON, LEONARDO, count, a celebrated Swedish general, was born in 1525; commenced his career as page to Gustavus Adolphus, and was rapidly promoted for his military talent by that monarch; and distinguished himself on numerous occasions during the thirty years' war. Died, 1654.

TOSCANELLA, PAUL, an astronomer of the 15th century. He erected in the cathedral of Florence the famous gnomon, of which father Ximenes published a curious description. Died, 1490.

TOTILA, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, succeeded to the throne in 541. He overran Italy, and took possession of Rome. At length the emperor Justinian, resolving to free Italy, recalled Belisarius from the Persian war, and dispatched a powerful army to its relief, under the able and valiant Narses, with which he advanced directly towards Rome. The opposing forces met, and a furious battle took place; the army of Totila was totally vanquished, and being overtaken in his flight by a party of Gepidae, their commander, Asbad, ran him through the body with a lance; and with him expired the revived glory of the Goths in Italy, A.D. 552.

TOTT, FRANCIS, baron de, a French negotiator and officer, was born, in 1733, at Chamigny, and after having served in the army, was employed in the French embassy at Constantinople. In 1767 he was appointed consul in the Crimea. He subsequently went back to Constantinople, and was charged by the grand seignor to carry into effect various important reforms in the military department. He was promoted on his return to France, but emigrated in 1790, and died 1793.

TOURNEFORT, JOSEPH PITTON DE, an eminent botanist, was born in 1656, at Aix, in Provence. He manifested very early in

life a love of botany; studied medicine and anatomy at Montpellier; travelled in various parts of Europe and Asia; was professor of physic in the royal college, and of botany in the king's garden at Paris; and died in 1708. The method established by Tournefort was founded upon the varieties of the petals of flowers, taken in conjunction with the fruit; and it soon became highly popular from its facility. Among his works are, "*Voyages in the Levant*;" "*Elements of Botany*;" and a "*History of Plants in the neighbourhood of Paris*."

TOUSSAINT L'OUVREURE, a celebrated negro chieftain, of great courage, intelligence, and activity, was born in 1745, at St. Domingo. His early years were spent in slavery on the estate of count Noe, where his excellent conduct attracted the attention of M. Bayon de Libertas, the agent of the estate, who taught him reading, writing, and arithmetic. When the general rising of the blacks took place, the abilities and courage of Toussaint soon raised him to the highest rank among them. By his wise and vigorous measures, he succeeded in expelling the English, reducing the Spanish part of the island, and restoring peace and order in the colony; for which the central assembly of St. Domingo voted him the dignity of president for life. The first care of Toussaint was to form a system of civil policy, suited to the state of the colony; for which purpose he introduced many useful regulations, tending to improve the moral state of the blacks, and to induce habits of industry among them. By these means the colony began to revive, and was rapidly advancing in prosperity under the administration of this negro chief, when suddenly the whole state of affairs was changed. Anxious to recover so valuable a colony, Buonaparte, in 1801, despatched general Leclerc, with a fleet and army; a desperate contest ensued; and after a short, but brave resistance, Toussaint was overcome. He was sent a prisoner to France, and died in the fortress of Joux, in 1803.

TOWERS, JOSEPH, a political and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1737, in Southwark, where his father was a dealer in second-hand books. He was, successively, a printer, a bookseller, and a preacher among the Unitarians; received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Edinburgh; and died in 1799. Among his works are, "*British Biography*;" a "*Life of Frederic, King of Prussia*;" a "*Vindication of the Political Opinions of Mr. Locke*;" "*Observations on the Rights and Duties of Jurors*;" and many political and other tracts. He also contributed to Dr. Kippis's edition of the *Biographia Britannica*.

TOWGOOD, MATTHEW, a dissenting minister, born in 1750, at Axminster, in Devonshire, where his father was a physician. He was the author of "*The Dissenter's Apology*;" "*High-flown Episcopal and Priestly Claims freely examined*," &c. In 1761 he became the head of an academy at Exeter, for the education of dissenting ministers; and died, aged 92, in 1792.

TOWNLEY, CHARLES, an English an-

ONE HALF OF THE KNOWLEDGE WE HAVE OF HUMAN NATURE, IS OBTAINED FROM THE KNOWLEDGE WE HAVE OF OURSELVES.

WHOMVER LETS GO THE REIN OF PRUDENCE, AND GIVES HIMSELF UP TO ARGUMENT.

tiquary and collector, was born of an ancient family at Towhey-hall, in Lancashire. He resided many years at Rome, where he employed himself in collecting the remains of ancient art; and having formed a museum, replete with valuable manuscripts, medals, vases, urns, &c., he purchased two houses in Park-street, Westminster, for their reception. The Towhey marbles are now in the British Museum, of which Mr. Townley was a trustee. Died, 1805.—His uncle, JOHN TOWNLEY, was an officer in the French service, and honoured with the order of St. Louis. He translated "Hedibras" into French; and died in 1782.

TOWNSEND, JOSEPH, a physician, divine, and writer, was born about 1740; was educated at Caius college, Cambridge; studied physic under Dr. Cullen, at Edinburgh, but became chaplain to Lady Huntingdon, and obtained the living of Pewsey, Wilts. He was eminent as a scholar, mineralogist, and conchologist; and was the author of "Travels in Spain;" "The Physician's Vade Mecum;" "A Guide to Health;" "Sermons;" and "The Character of Moses as an Historian established." Died, 1816.

TOWNSEND, JOHN, founder of the deaf and dumb asylum, was born in London, in 1757. He settled as a minister to an independent congregation at Kingston, in Surrey, whence, in 1784, he removed to Bermondsey, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. With the assistance of the Rev. H. C. Mason, parochial minister of Bermondsey, he, in 1792, founded the institution for the deaf and dumb children of indigent parents; which excellent charity obtained such efficient patronage, that, in 1807, an edifice, since much enlarged, was erected under the auspices of the late duke of Gloucester. Mr. Townsend also actively assisted in the formation of the Missionary Society, the Female Penitentiary, and other religious and charitable associations; besides instituting a congregational school, for the gratuitous education of the children of necessitous dissenting ministers. He was a coadjutor with the Rev. Mr. Mason in his "Family Bible," and was the author of "Hints on Sunday Schools and Itinerant Preaching," "Nine Discourses on Prayer," &c. Died, 1826.

TOWNSON, Dr. THOMAS, a distinguished clergyman of the established church, was a native of Essex, and born in 1715. Through the influence of Dr. Porteus, bishop of London, he obtained some valuable church preferment, of which the livings of Hatfield, Peveril, and Malpas, were a part. He published several devotional tracts of great merit, a series of sermons on the Gospels, and a posthumous treatise on evangelical history. Died, 1792.

TRADESCANT, JOHN, a Dutch naturalist, traveller, and antiquary, who, after visiting various parts of Europe, settled in England, established at Lambeth a garden of exotics, and was appointed gardener to Charles I. He died about 1652. His son, JOHN, who died in 1662, published, with the title of "Museum Tradescantium," a description of his father's collection of curiosities,

which have since formed the nucleus of the Ashmolean museum at Oxford.

TRAILL, ROBERT, a presbyterian divine, was born at Ely, in the county of Fife, 1642. He was educated at Edinburgh, afterwards went to Holland, whence he returned in the reign of Charles II., and suffered imprisonment under the convent act. On gaining his liberty, he returned to London, and became minister to a congregation of dissenters. He was a zealous Calvinist; and his works are very popular among persons of that persuasion.—JAMES TRAILL, his grandson, conformed to the established church, and became bishop of Down and Connor. Died, 1783.

TRAJAN, a Roman emperor, celebrated in history for his mild and equitable government, and for his valour in the field. He was born A.D. 52, and died in 117. During his reign the Roman empire was at its greatest extent.

TRAPP, JOSEPH, a divine and poet, was born in 1679, at Cherlington, in Gloucestershire; was educated at Wadham college, Oxford, at which university he was professor of poetry; became evening lecturer at St. Martin's church, London; rector of Harlington, Middlesex; and died in 1771. His principal works are, a blank verse translation of Virgil's *Æneid*; "Prælectiones Poeticæ;" "Sermons;" "Miscellaneous Poems;" "Abramule," a tragedy; and a "Latin Translation of Milton's Paradise Lost." He was strongly attached to high church principles; was an eloquent preacher; and, besides the works before mentioned, was the author of several polemical treatises.

TRAVIS, GEORGE, an English divine, who distinguished himself by some acrimonious letters to Mr. Gibbon, in which he strenuously maintained the genuineness of the controverted passage in 1 John, chap. v. Died, 1797.

TREBY, Sir GEORGE, an able judge and lawyer, was born at Plympton, in Devonshire, in 1644; became a barrister of Exeter college, Oxford; studied in the Inner Temple; and was called to the bar. He also sat in parliament for his native place; and in 1681 was appointed recorder of London, and knighted. Of this office he was deprived in 1685; but recovered it in the Revolution, and successively became solicitor and attorney-general, and chief justice of the Common Pleas. Died, 1702.

TREMBLEY, ABRAHAM, an eminent naturalist, was born in 1700, at Geneva. After having been tutor to the families of lord Bentinck and the duke of Richmond, he returned in 1757 to his native city, where he became one of the members of the great council. He first acquired notice as a naturalist by his "Memoirs on Fresh Water Polypes," and was admitted into the Royal Society, and other learned bodies. He also wrote "Instructions from a Father to his Children on Nature and Religion;" "Instructions on Natural and Revealed Religion;" and "Inquiries into the Principles of Virtue and Happiness." Died, 1784.

TRENCHARD, JOHN, a political writer of the Whig party, son of a secretary of state to William III., was born in 1686, in

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Somersetshire; quitted the bar, and was appointed commissioner of forfeited estates in Ireland; and died in 1723. He wrote "The Natural History of Superstition," and various political tracts and pamphlets; and, in conjunction with Gordon, was the translator of Tacitus, and "Cato's Letters."

TRENCK, FREDERIC, baron Von, a Prussian officer, celebrated for his adventures and misfortunes, was born in 1726, at Konigsberg, and made such rapid progress in his studies, that, at the age of seventeen, he was presented to the king as a student, who was well worthy the royal patronage. Frederic rapidly advanced him in the army, and manifested much regard for him; but the accomplishments of Trenck having won the heart of the princess Amelia, the king's sister, he resolved to punish him. He was imprisoned in the fortress of Galtz, but contrived to effect his escape. He then visited the north of Europe, Austria, and Italy. In 1758 he was seized at Dantzic, and was conveyed to Magdeburgh, where, loaded with irons, he was for years incarcerated. On procuring his liberation, in 1763, he withdrew to Vienna; after which he went to Aix-la-Chapelle, where literature, politics, and commerce, alternately engaged his attention. He next went to reside at his castle of Zwerbeck, in Hungary, and while there he published his own "Memoirs." In 1791 he settled in France; and in 1794, having been charged with being a secret emissary of the king of Prussia, he closed his eventful career under the axe of the guillotine.

FRESHAM, HENRY, a painter and poet, was born in Ireland, and was a pupil of West, of Dublin. He resided in Italy fourteen years, during which he greatly improved himself in the art, and made a valuable collection of articles of virtue; and on his return to England he became a royal academican. He was the author of three poems, "The Sea-sick Minstrel;" "Rome at the close of the Eighteenth Century;" and "Britannicus to Buonaparte."

TRESSAN, LOUIS ELIZABETH DE LA VRAINE, count de, a distinguished French officer and writer, was born in 1705, at Mons; entered the army in 1723; was conspicuous for his valour during several campaigns, particularly at the battle of Fontenoy; was appointed grand marshal of the court of Stanislaus at Lorraine, in 1750; was admitted into the French academy in 1761; and died in 1783. His works, published in 12 vols., contain his miscellaneous pieces, and his translations of Amadis de Gaul, The Orlando Furioso, and several old French romances. He did not, however, wholly confine himself to subjects of mere amusement, but produced a "Treatise on Electricity," and some other works of science.

TRIBONIAN, a celebrated Roman lawyer, was born about the beginning of the sixth century, at Sida, in Pamphylia; obtained reputation at the bar; and rose, through a succession of state offices, to those of praetorian prefect, and consul. The emperor Justinian entrusted to him the superintendence of his new code of

laws; the result of which was the celebrated Digest and Pandects, which would have transmitted his name with honour to posterity, had not his rapacity and venality been at least equal to his talents. Died, 547.

TRIMMER, SARAH, a literary lady, of an active and intelligent mind, the daughter of Joshua Kirby, who wrote on Perspective, was born in 1741, at Ipswich, and was early initiated in classical as well as in English literature. She wrote a variety of useful works, well calculated to promote the diffusion of education; and died in 1810.

TRISSINO, GIOVANNI GIORGIO, an Italian poet, was born in 1478, at Vicenza; was educated at Rome and Milan; was employed by Leo X. and his successor, Clement, on various diplomatic missions; and died in 1556. Among his works are, "The Deliverance of Italy from the Goths," an epic poem; a treatise on the "Art of Poetry;" and the tragedy of "Sophonisba."

TRISTAN L'HERMITE, FRANCIS, a French dramatic poet, was born at Soullers, in La Marche, in 1601; and died in 1649.

TRIVET, NICHOLAS, an English Dominican, was the son of Sir Thomas Trivet, chief justice of the King's Bench. He was educated at Oxford; and was the author of "Annales Regum Anglie." Died, 1328.

TROGUS POMPEIUS, a Roman historian, was born in Gallia Narbonensis, and lived in the reign of Augustus, in whose court his father was an officer. Trogus wrote a "Universal History," of which there is an abridgment by Justin.

TROLLOPE, ANTHONY, a barrister-at-law; the husband of the celebrated Mrs. Trollope, whose sketches and novels have attained so much popularity. Died, at Bruges, 1835.

TROMP, MARTIN HARPERTZDOON, a celebrated Dutch admiral, was born in 1597, at Brill; began his naval career at an early age, and was taken prisoner in a combat with an English privateer, on board which he continued two years. He subsequently entered the service of the states-general, and became admiral of Holland. He defeated the Spaniards in 1637 and 1639; fought with great gallantry against the English, during the war which began in 1652; and was killed in the engagement in 1663.—**CORNELIUS TROMP**, son of the preceding, who was born in 1629, and died in 1691, emulated the fame of his father, particularly in the fourth day's action in the Downs, in June, 1666. After the conclusion of peace, in 1673, Tromp made a visit to London, where he was honourably received by Charles II., who created him a baronet.

TRONCHIN, THEODORE, an eminent physician, was born in 1709, at Geneva; and being maternally related to lord Bolingbroke, he was sent to England, to be educated at Cambridge. He studied medicine under Boerhaave, at Leyden; and having taken the degree of M.D., he first settled at Amsterdam, and afterwards at his native city; but subsequently removed to Paris, on being appointed physician to the

HE WHO WOULD BE BELOVED, AND NOT LOVE, IS LIKE A MAN WHO WOULD BE LOVED, AND NOT LOVE. AVOID FRIVOLITIES IN DRESS, BUT COMPLY WITH THE MODES OF THE WORLD WHERE THEY ARE NATIONAL AND CONSISTENT.

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A PERSON'S UNDERSTANDING IS AS MUCH KNOWN BY THE BOOKS HE READS, AS HIS TASTE AND MORALS ARE BY HIS COMPANY.

duke of Orleans. Tronchin was a man of consummate skill in his profession, and of great benevolence. He was the friend of Voltaire, Rousseau, and many other celebrated characters, who have ennobled his talents and his virtues in their writings. Died, 1781.

TROTTER, THOMAS, M.D., an eminent medical writer, was a native of Roxburghshire, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. After being duly qualified, he was appointed a surgeon in the navy, in 1782; obtained his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, in 1788; was appointed physician to the royal hospital at Portsmouth, in 1792, and, in the following year, physician to the fleet. He introduced many improvements into the medical discipline of the navy; was indefatigable in his endeavours to mitigate the pernicious effects of the scurvy; and was completely successful in repressing a putrid fever which broke out among the French prisoners taken on the 1st of June, 1794. On his retirement from the public service, he settled at Newcastle as a physician; and died there in 1832. He wrote many useful works, of which the following are the principal: "Medical and Chemical Essays;" "Medica Nautica, or an Essay on the Diseases of Seamen;" a "Practical Treatise on Nervous, Bilious, Stomach, and Liver Complaints;" an "Essay on Drunkenness;" a "Review of the Medical Department of the British Navy;" "The Noble Foundling," a tragedy; a volume of poems, &c.

TROY, FRANCIS DE, a French painter, was born at Toulouse, in 1645; and died, at Paris, in 1730. His principal performances are in the Hotel de Ville, of Paris, and the church of St. Genevieve, in the same city.

TRUCHET, JOHN, a French mathematician, was born in 1657, at Lyons. On entering into the order of Carmelites, he obtained the name of father Sebastian; but, notwithstanding his monastic life, he devoted a considerable part of his time to scientific and mechanical pursuits, particularly hydraulics, which occasioned his being consulted in the making of the grand canal of France. He also contributed, by his discoveries, to the improvement of various manufactures.

TRUEBA, DON TELESFORO DE, a Spaniard, who, on the overthrow of the constitutional party, came, with his mother, to England, where he was educated. He was a man of very considerable talent, as may be seen by his having written dramas in Spanish, French, and English, which were produced at the different national theatres with success. Amongst his English dramatic pieces were the popular farces of "Call again to-morrow," and "Mr. and Mrs. Pringle;" besides some comedies, which were not equally successful. He also wrote "The Castilian," "The Incognito," "Paris and London," "Salvador the Guerilla," and other novels; and was a frequent contributor to many of the periodicals. In 1824 he returned to Spain, with many of his more distinguished countrymen; and was soon after elected a member of the Chamber of Procuradores, and se-

cretary to one of the committees. Died, aged 51, 1835.

TRUMBULL, Sir WILLIAM, an eminent statesman, was born at East Hempstead, Berkshire, in 1638. He studied at Oxford, and having taken the degree of doctor in laws, was admitted a civilian in the Commons. After this he was employed in state affairs; and in 1684 received the honour of knighthood. He went on diplomatic missions to France and Constantinople; was subsequently made a lord of the treasury and secretary of state; and died in 1716. Sir William was the friend of Dryden, and the patron of Pope, in whose correspondence are many of his letters.

TRUSLER, Dr. JOHN, was born in London, in 1738; was brought up as an apothecary, but got into orders, and for a time officiated as a curate. He published abridgments of popular sermons, printed in imitation of manuscript, for the use of the pulpit: this turned out a profitable speculation, and led to his commencing business as a bookseller, by which, and the numerous compilations he produced, he realized a good fortune. Died, 1820.

TRYPHIDORUS, a poet, who, according to Suidas, was a native of Egypt, and is supposed to have lived during the 6th century. He is called the Grammarian; and wrote a poem, in Greek, on the destruction of Troy.

TSCHIRNER, HENRY THEOPHILUS, an eminent German theologian and pulpit orator, was born, in 1778, near Chemnitz; was professor of theology at Wittenberg; and died in 1828. He wrote "The Fall of Paganism;" "Christian Apologetics;" "A Treatise on Catholicism and Protestantism, considered in a political point of view," &c.

TSCHIRNHAUSEN, EHRENFRED WALTHER, VON, a German geometer and experimental philosopher, was born in 1651, in Lusathia, and was lord of Killengraben and Stolzenberg, in that country. He studied at Leyden; and, after having served in the army, and travelled, he devoted himself to scientific pursuits. He established several glass-houses to improve the glass used for optical instruments; constructed an enormous burning mirror; gave rise to the manufacture of Saxony porcelain; and discovered a particular kind of curve, endowed with very remarkable properties, called, after him, Tschirnhausen's Caustics. He wrote "De Medicina Mentis et Corporis," and some philosophical papers. Died, 1708.

TUCKER, ABRAHAM, a metaphysical writer, was born in 1706, in London; and was educated at Merton college, Oxford; then studied at the Inner Temple, but was not called to the bar. His great work is "The Light of Nature pursued," 7 vols., of which the first half was published by himself, under the fictitious name of Edward Search, Esq., and the remaining volumes were printed after the death of the author, which occurred in 1774.

TUCKER, JOSIAH, a shrewd writer on political economy, was born in 1712, at Langham, in Caermarthenshire; was educated at St. John's college, Oxford; and

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was successively curate of All Saints, and rector of St. Stephen's, Bristol, minor canon and prebendary in the cathedral, and dean of Gloucester. During the American war, he published many pamphlets, and strenuously recommended the separation of the colonies from Great Britain, as conducive to their mutual interest. He died in 1799. Among his works are, "A Treatise on Civil Government;" "Sermons;" "Elements of Commerce;" and "An Apology for the Church of England."

TUCKER, ST. GEORGE, an American lawyer and statesman, distinguished in his own country by the title of "The American Blackstone," was a zealous promoter of the independence of the United States, and bore a part in its accomplishment, not only with his pen, but his sword. Died, 1828.

TUCKEY, JAMES HINGSTON, a nautical writer, was born in 1778, at Greenhill, in the county of Cork; entered the navy at an early age; went to India in 1794; was employed in surveying the coast of New South Wales; was taken prisoner by the French in 1803, and remained in captivity till 1814. He was then selected to command the expedition for exploring the river Congo, where he died, in 1816. He was the author of "Maritime Geography," 4 vols.

TULL, JETHRO, an agricultural writer, was a native of Oxfordshire, and born about 1680. He studied at the Temple, and was admitted a barrister; but, returning from his travels, he settled on his paternal estate, and devoted himself to agriculture. Tull is the inventor of the horse-hoeing system of husbandry, on which he wrote a valuable volume. This was reprinted by Mr. Cobbett, and warmly espoused by him.

TULLIUS HOSTILIUS, the third king of the Romans, who succeeded Numa Pompilius, and died B. C. 640.

TULLY, THOMAS, a learned divine, and controversial writer, was born at Carlisle, in 1620; and died in 1676. Dr. Tully wrote "Logica Apodictica," "Præcipuorum Theologia," and several controversial pieces against Dr. Bull and Mr. Baxter, on the subject of justification.

TULLY, GEORGE, a learned divine; author of a "Discourse on the Government of the Thoughts," and several sermons and tracts against popery. Died, 1697.

TULP, NICHOLAS, an eminent physician and distinguished patriot, was born at Amsterdam, in 1593. He not only rose to eminence in his profession, but being elected burgo-master of Holland, at a very advanced age, he so strenuously encouraged his countrymen in their resistance to the unprincipled invasion of Holland, by Louis XIV. in 1672, that a silver medal was struck to his honour, with the motto, "Vires ultra sortemque senectæ."

TUNSTALL, or TONSTAL, CUTHBERT, an eminent English prelate, was born at Hatchford, in Yorkshire, about 1474. He held various appointments, legal and ecclesiastical; in 1516 he was made master of the rolls, and the same year was sent ambassador with Sir Thomas More, to the

emperor Charles V. then at Brussels. In 1532 he was made bishop of London; in the following year appointed keeper of the privy seal, and in 1530 he was translated to the see of Durham. Under Edward VI. he was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the accession of Mary, when he obtained his release, and was restored to his bishopric. He conducted himself with great moderation during this sanguinary reign, and would not suffer any Protestants to be molested in his diocese. On the accession of Elizabeth he was again deprived, and committed to the custody of archbishop Parker, at Lambeth, where he died in 1559.

TUNSTALL, JAMES, a learned divine, was born about 1710, and died in 1772. Dr. Tunstall wrote "Discourses upon Natural and Revealed Religion," and other works.

TURBERVILLE, GEORGE, an English poet, was born at Whitechurch, in Dorsetshire, about 1530. After being educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford, he went as secretary to Sir Thomas Randolph, ambassador at the court of Russia; of which country he wrote a description, in three poetical epistles. He published "Songs and Sonnets;" translations of the "Heroical Epistles of Ovid;" and "Tragic Tales." Died about 1600.

TURENNE, HENRY DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, viscount de, an illustrious French commander, born in 1611, at Sedan, was the second son of the duke of Bouillon, and of Elizabeth, daughter of William I., prince of Orange. He studied the art of war under his uncle, prince Maurice of Nassau, and, in 1634, received the command of a French regiment. Having, by repeated services, obtained a marshal's baton with the chief command of the army in Germany, he crossed the Rhine, and after a train of skilful operations, and brilliant victories, concluded the peace of the Pyrenæes. In 1667, Turenne renounced the Protestant religion; which measure is rather supposed to have proceeded from ambitious than pious motives. On the renewal of the war with Holland, in 1672, he took forty towns in less than a month; drove the elector of Brandenburg to Berlin; and compelled the imperial army to recross the Rhine. He sullied his glory, however, by his barbarous conduct in the Palatinate, which country he utterly devastated by fire and sword. In 1675 he was opposed to Montecuculi; and they were about to come to an engagement at Sasbach, in Baden, when Turenne, while reconnoitring for the purpose of finding a place for the erection of a battery, was killed by a cannon-ball, July 27, 1675.

TURGOT, ANNE ROBERT JACQUES, an eminent French statesman, was born at Paris in 1727. He studied at the Sorbonne, and was intended for the church, but relinquished the clerical profession, and in 1761 was appointed intendant of Limoges, which office he held for twelve years. In 1774, he was made comptroller general of the finances, and did much to free commerce from its many fetters, and to encourage industry; but his benevolent views were thwarted by intrigues, and he was removed in 1776. Died, 1781.

TURNER, WILLIAM, an English natu-

OUR OBJECTS, TO BE WORTHY CREATURES IN THEM AND MINDS.

TO IMAGINE THAT A WEAK ENEMY CANNOT INJURE YOU, IS TO BELIEVE THAT A SPARK OF FIRE CANNOT CAUSE COMBUSTION.

ralist and divine of the 16th century, was born at Morpeth, in Northumberland; was educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge; became dean of Wells; and died in 1568. He wrote among other things, a "History of Plants," which is the earliest English herbal.

TURNER, FRANCIS, bishop of Ely, was one of the seven bishops prosecuted for resisting the royal authority in ecclesiastical affairs under James II.; yet he refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III., and was consequently deprived of his benefice. Died, 1700. He wrote "Animadversions on Naked Truth;" and was answered by Marvell, who gave him the title of "The Divine in Mode." The bishop was also the author of a "Vindication of Archbishop Sancroft, and the rest of the deprived Bishops."

TURNER, SAMUEL, a traveller and diplomatist, was born in Gloucestershire, about 1740. He entered the military service of the East India Company, and having attracted the favourable notice of governor Hastings, was sent on an embassy to congratulate the new potentate of Tibet, in 1783. In the war with Tippoo Saib, this officer distinguished himself at the siege of Seringapatam; and being afterwards sent ambassador to the sovereign of Mysore, acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the Company, that they rewarded him with a handsome present. He returned to England, and published his "Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama in Tibet," &c. Died, 1803.

TURNER, DR. EDWARD, M.D., F.R.S., professor of chemistry, at University college, London, was born at Jamaica, in 1707; was educated in England; graduated as doctor of medicine in Edinburgh; and afterwards spent two years at Gottingen, under professor Stromeyer, in close application to the kindred sciences of chemistry and mineralogy. He was appointed professor of chemistry in the London University on its foundation in 1828; and from his talents and indefatigable exertions, his moral qualities and amenity of temper, he was admirably calculated for the situation he so ably filled. As a writer he will long be known by his "Elements of Chemistry." Died, 1837.

TURPIN, FRANCIS HENRY, a French historian, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1709. He wrote "La France Illustrée, ou le Plutarque Français," 4 vols.; and other works on biography and history. Died, 1790.

TUSSEY, THOMAS, an early georgical poet, was born about 1515, at Rivenhall, in Essex. After having been a chorister at St. Paul's, he was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge; spent ten years at court under the patronage of lord Paget; and then became a farmer in Suffolk, where he composed a book on husbandry, and dedicated it to his patron. His work is in homely verse, and is entitled, "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry." Died, about 1580.

TUTCHIN, JOHN, a political writer, distinguished for his boldness and virulence. At the time of Monmouth's rebellion, he published a pamphlet in his favour, for which he was tried, and sentenced by Judge

Jeffries to be whipped through all the principal market towns in the west of England. He petitioned the king that his sentence might be commuted to hanging; but he was at length pardoned. Yet so far was he of the favour he had been shown, that on the death of James II., he wrote an invective against the unfortunate monarch. Died, 1707.

TUTHILL, SIR GEORGE, was a physician of some eminence, whose practice latterly had been chiefly confined to diseases of the chest, though at one time he was a popular lecturer on the practice of physic. At the close of Buonaparte's detention of the English during the short peace of 1801, Dr. Tuthill and his lady were among the number who, after several years' captivity they obtained their liberty, the lady having purchased the chief consul and his associates on their return from hunting, and presented a memorial which had been prepared for the occasion. Died, 1835.

TWEDDE, JOHN, a highly accomplished scholar, was born in 1769, at Threap, near Hexham; was educated first at Hexham school, York-hire, next under Dr. Parr, and lastly at Trinity college, Cambridge; gained several prizes at the university, became a student of the Middle Temple; began his travels in 1795, with a view to accomplish himself as a diplomatist, and, after remaining abroad four years, died suddenly at Athens. It was known that he had amassed large materials with a view to publication; but the manuscript of the observations which he made in his journey, were unfortunately lost.

TWISS, RICHARD, an English traveller, born in 1747, was a man of fortune, and spent several years in visiting various parts of the continent. He died in 1821. Among his works are, "Travels through Spain and Portugal;" "A Tour in Ireland;" "Trip to Paris in 1792;" "Anecdotes of Chess;" and "Miscellanies."

TWYSDEN, SIR ROGER, the second baronet of the family, was born at East Peckham, in Kent, in 1597. His father, Sir William, accompanied James I. to England, and was created a baronet. Sir Roger, who was an excellent antiquary, suffered severely from his attachment to the royal cause. Besides contributing to Philip's Survey of Kent, and the publication of the "Decem Scriptores," he was the author of "The Historical Defence of the Church of England." Died, 1672.

TYCHEN, OLAF GERHARD, a celebrated Danish scholar, was born in 1734, at Tvedern; and became professor of Oriental languages, and librarian, at Rostock. He wrote several able works on the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac tongues. Died, 1815.

TYRRELL, JAMES, an historian and political writer, was born in 1643, in London, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, studied in the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar, but never practised professionally. He is the author of a "General History of England;" and other works. Died, 1718.

TYRTEUS, an ancient Greek poet, celebrated for his martial strains, who flourished about B.C. 600, is said to have been a native

A TRULY INDEPENDENT MIND IS ONE WHICH NO FEAR, FLATTERY, PASSION, OR VICE, CAN SWAY FROM THE PATH OF DUTY.

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of Miletus, and to have settled at Athens. He was lame, and blind of one eye. In the war between the Lacedemonians and Messenians, the Spartans applied to the Athenians for a general; and the latter, it is supposed, in derision, sent them Tyrtæus. The bard, however, so inspired the Spartans by his warlike songs, that they reduced the Messenians to subjection. He was accordingly treated with great respect, and granted the rights of citizenship; and the martial airs of Tyrtæus were constantly played in the Lacedemonian army, as long as that republic existed.

TYRWHITT, THOMAS, an eminent scholar and critic, was born at Westminster, in 1730, and was educated at Eton, and at Queen's college, Oxford. In 1756 he was under secretary in the war department; and, in 1762, clerk to the House of Commons; but he resigned his situation in 1768, in order to devote himself to literature. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and one of the curators of the British Museum. Among his works are, editions of "Chaucer's Canterbury Tales," 5 vols.; and "Rowley's Poems," the latter of which he proves to be the composition of Chatterton; also "Dissertation de Babilon;" "Notes on Euripides;" &c. Died, 1766.

TYSON, EDWARD, a physician, was born at Bristol, in 1649; and educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. He became a member of the College of Physicians, and the Royal Society; and he was physician to Bedlam and Bridewell hospitals. Dr. Tyson was a very skilful anatomist and an able writer; he published "The Anatomy of a Porpoise;" "The Anatomy of a Pigmy, compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man, with a philosophical discourse, concerning the Pigmyes of the Ancients," and several clever essays in the Philosophical Transactions. Died, 1704.

TYSENS, PETER, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1625. In historical composition, it is said, he was very little inferior to Rubens. Died, 1692.—There were also two other painters of some note, of the name of Tysons, but less eminent than the preceding.

TYTLER, WILLIAM, an historical and

miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1711; was educated at the university of his native city; followed the profession of a solicitor; and died in 1792. His principal work is, "An Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Evidence produced against Mary, Queen of Scots." He was also a contributor to the Transactions of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Society, of which he was one of the vice-presidents.

TYTLER, ALEXANDER FRASER, lord Woodhouselee, son of the preceding, was born in 1747, at Edinburgh, in which city he was educated. After having been professor of universal history at the university, and deputy judge advocate for Scotland, he was raised to the bench of the Court of Session, and took his seat as lord Woodhouselee, in 1802; and on the elevation of lord Hope to the president's chair in 1811, he was appointed a commissioner of judiciary. Among his works are, "Decisions of the Court of Session;" "Treatise on "Marital Law;" "Outlines of a course of Lectures on Universal History;" "Elements of General History;" "An Essay on the Principles of Translation;" "An Historical and Critical Essay on the Life of Petrarch;" and "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Lord Kames." Died, 1813.

TYTLER, JAMES, an eccentric, laborious, and able writer, was born at Brechin, in Scotland, in 1747. His first work, entitled "Essays on the most important subjects of Natural and Revealed Religion," was printed by the author himself, without any manuscript or notes whatever, but just as the ideas arose in his mind. His other principal works are, "A System of Geography;" a "Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar;" a "History of Edinburgh;" and a poetical translation of Virgil's *Eclogues*. He also edited several periodical works, viz. "The Historical Register," "The Gentleman and Lady's Magazine," "The Weekly Review," &c., and contributed largely to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He died in America in 1800.

TZETZES, JOHN, a Greek poet and critic of the 12th century. He wrote "Allegories on Homer;" "Miscellaneous Histories," &c. and was celebrated in his time for his prodigious memory and great acquisitions.

U.

UBALDINI, PETRUCCIO, a celebrated illuminator on vellum, in the 16th century, was a native of Florence, and came to England in the reign of Elizabeth. His "Vita di Carlo Magno," which appeared in 1581, is said to be the first Italian book printed in this country. He also wrote a "Description of Scotland," and "The Lives of illustrious Females in England and Scotland."

UDAL, NICHOLAS, born in Hampshire, in 1466, became head master of Westminster school; and was notorious as a disciplinarian. He wrote several school books, and some comedies in Latin; but none of the latter are extant.

UDAL, JOHN, a learned Orientalist; author of "A Key to the Holy Tongue," being the first Hebrew grammar printed in England. He was a rigid puritan, suffered much persecution, and died in prison in 1592.—His son, EPHRAIM, who held the living of St. Augustine's, Watling-street, till deprived of it at the rebellion, was a zealous episcopalian; and was alike remarkable for

HAPPY IS THE MAN WHO HAS THE POWER OF SAYING AT THE CLOSE OF EVERY DAY, "I HAVE NOT LIVED AS I OUGHT."

HE WHO WOULD PRESERVE THE ADMIRATION OF THE PUBLIC, MUST CAREFULLY CONCEAL THE MEASURE OF HIS CAPACITY.

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the extent of his learning and the rectitude of his life. He was the author of a "Treatise on Sacrilege;" and died in 1647.

UDINA, GIOVANNI DA, an Italian painter, born in 1489, was a pupil of Giorgione and Raphael; and excelled in the grotesque. Died, 1562.

UFFEMBACH, ZACHARY CONRAD, born at Frankfort, in 1683; author of an "Historical Account of Germany in the Middle Ages," &c. He was an eminent book-collector, and left at his death one of the first private libraries in Europe. Died, 1734.

UULKENS, JAMES ALBERT, a Dutch naturalist, was born near Groningen, in 1772. Among his numerous works are, an "Elementary Treatise on Physics;" a "Discourse on the Perfections of the Creator considered in the Creature," 4 vols.; and a "Manual of Technology." In 1815 he was appointed to the chair of rural economy at Groningen; and died in 1835.

ULLOA, DON ANTONIA, a Spanish mathematician, and commander of the order of St. Jago, was born at Seville, in 1716, and died in 1796. He was one of the mathematicians employed in measuring a degree of the meridian in Peru, in 1735; and remained there ten years. On his return, he was taken prisoner by the English, but was soon released. He published his "Travels," and a physico-historical work on South America. Died, 1795.

ULLOA Y PEREIRA, LOUIS DE, a Spanish poet, who gained great reputation by his sonnets in the reign of Philip IV. Died, 1680.

ULPHILAS, or WULFILAS, a Gothic bishop, of the fourth century. He was deputed by the Goths, in 377, to obtain leave from the emperor Valens to settle in one of the Roman provinces. He translated the Evangelists, and some other parts of Scripture, into the Gothic language.

ULPIAN, DOMITIUS, an eminent Roman civilian, the tutor, friend, and minister of the emperor Alexander Severus, who made him his secretary, and afterwards prætorian prefect. Having offended the soldiery by his reforms, they broke out into open mutiny, and Ulpian was murdered by them, in 228. Ulpian has obtained the praise of all the heathens; but the Christians accuse him of a determined enmity to them, which he carried so far as to collect all the edicts and decrees of the preceding sovereigns against them.

ULUGH-BEIGH, or OLEG BEK, a Tartar prince of the 15th century, celebrated for his astronomical knowledge, was grandson of Tamerlane, and was born in 1393. His real name was Mohammed Taragal. He formed a seminary, chiefly for the study of mathematics and astronomy, constructed an observatory at Samarcand, and was a patron of learning. After a reign of forty years, he was put to death, in 1449, by one of his sons who had rebelled against him. Science is indebted to him for a series of observations on the fixed stars; and his works on Chronology, Geography, and Astronomy were published in Latin by Greverus.

UNDERWOOD, T. R., an artist and geo-

logist. He was the author of a "Narrative of Memorable Events in Paris during the Capitalization in 1814," and "Anecdotes of Bonaparte's Journey to, and Return from Elba." Died, near Paris, 1835.

UNZER, JOHN AUGUSTUS, a German physician, and an able writer on medicine and physiology, was born at Halle, in 1727. After engaging in practice at his native place and at Hamburg, he established himself at Altona, and arrived at the height of professional reputation. Among his works are, "A new Doctrine concerning the Movements of the Soul and of the Imagination;" "Thoughts on Sleep and Dreams;" "On the Sensitive Faculties of Animated Bodies;" a "Manual of Medicine;" and "The Physiology of Animal Nature." Died, 1799.

UPTON, JAMES, a learned divine, was born in Cheshire, in 1670, and died in 1746. He published an excellent edition of "Achan's School-master," with notes; an "Aristotle's Art of Poetry," and "Demetrius of Halicarnassus on Rhetoric."—His son, JAMES, was born at Taunton, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford; after which he became rector of Rislington, in Gloucestershire, and prebendary of Rochester. His works are, an edition of "Epictetus;" another of "Spenser's Faerie Queene;" and "Observations on Shakspeare." Died, 1780.

URFE, HONORE D', a French romance writer, was born in 1657, at Marseilles. He distinguished himself as a soldier during the wars of the league, and as a negotiator at Turin and Venice. He is the author of the romance of Astrea, which was once exceedingly popular in France. Died, 1635.

URBAN VIII. a celebrated pope, whose family name was MAFFEI BARBERINI, was born at Florence, in 1568. He studied the law at Pisa; after which he entered into orders, and, in 1606, attained the rank of cardinal. In 1623, he was elected to the papal chair; and proved himself a zealous advocate for the interests, spiritual and temporal, of the Roman church. He was also a patron of learning, and founded the college "De Propaganda Fide." No less than seventy-four cardinals were created by this pontiff. Died, 1644.

URBAN, FERDINAND DE ST., an eminent artist, born at Nancy, in 1654. He became first architect and director of medals to pope Innocent XI., for whom and for his two immediate successors, he executed a great number of moulds or matrices of exquisite beauty. Died, 1738.

URQUHART, SIR THOMAS, of Cromarty, in Scotland, was a philologist and mathematician. He was a cavalier officer among the followers of Charles II., and was present at the battle of Worcester; relative to which he published a piece, entitled "The Discovery of a most rare Jewel, found in the Kennel of Worcester Streets," &c. He was also the author of a work on Trigonometry; but the performance which he regarded as his most admirable invention, was called "Logopandectelion, or an Introduction to the Universal Language."

URQUIJO, MARIANO LOPEZ, chevalier de, a Spanish statesman, born in Old Cas-

THERE ARE TIMES WHEN WE MAY BE DIVERTED OUT OF ERRORS, THOUGH WE COULD NOT BE PERSUADED OUT OF THEM.

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title, in 1768. He passed some of his early years in England; and is supposed to have there acquired those liberal notions in politics, which he afterwards displayed. During the ministry of Godoy, he became secretary of state for foreign affairs; but having at length offended the royal favourite, he was disgraced in 1800, and for several years closely confined in the citadel of Pampluna. On the accession of Ferdinand in 1808, he was set at liberty; followed the royal family to Bayonne; was afterwards minister of state; and died in 1817.

URSINUS, ZACHARY, one of the early reformers, was born at Breslaw, in Silesia, in 1534. He studied at Wittenberg, where he acquired the friendship of Melancthon, whom he accompanied to the conference at Worms. He afterwards became master of the school at Breslaw; then went to Heidelberg, where he obtained a professorship; and died, professor of divinity, at Newstadt, in 1577.—There were several other divines of the name of Ursinus; among whom may be mentioned JOHN HENRY, author of the "Rise and Progress of the Churches of Germany," &c., who died at Ratisbon, in 1667.—His son, GEORGE HENRY, was eminent as a philologist, and published some able works on etymology, &c. Died, 1707.

URSUS, NICHOLAS RAYMANUS, a Danish mathematician, who died in 1600. He invented an astronomical system so like that of Tycho Brahe as to bring him into a dispute with that astronomer respecting the right of discovery.

USHER, JAMES, a celebrated prelate and historian, was born at Dublin, in 1580; was educated at Trinity college; and took orders in 1601. Soon after, he visited England to purchase books and MSS. for Trinity college library; and during his stay in London, Oxford, and Cambridge, he became acquainted with Sir T. Bodley, Sir Robert Cotton, Camden, Selden, and other learned men. In 1630, he was made bishop of Meath; and in 1624, was raised to the archbishopric of Armagh. The rebellion drove him from his see, and deprived him of every thing but his library and his liberty. To the cause of Charles I. he was warmly attached; and frequently preached before that monarch, at Oxford. He died in 1656, at Ryegate, in Surrey. Archbishop Usher is the author of many learned works; among which may be mentioned, "De Ecclesiis Christianarum Successione et Statu;" "Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates;" "Annals of the Old and New Testament;" and "Chronologia Sacra."

USTARIZ, JEROME, a Spanish writer on political economy, who died about the middle of the 18th century. His "Theory and Practice of Commerce and Navigation," has been translated both into the French and English languages; and is regarded as a valuable work.

USTERI, LEONARD, a Swiss writer on education, was born at Zurich, in 1741. The reform in the schools and gymnasiums, effected in 1773, were chiefly owing to his exertions. He was keeper of the public library, and member of the philosophical society at Zurich. Died, 1788.

UTENHOVIUS, CHARLES, a polemical and political divine, born at Ghent, about 1536. On the death of queen Mary, he visited England, and wrote in defence of the reformed religion, and of Elizabeth's right to the throne, which raised him high in her favour. He died at Cologne, towards the end of the 16th century.

UVEDALE, ROBERT, LL.D., an eminent botanist, was born in London, in 1642; and was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He was a good classical scholar; and became master of the foundation school, at Enfield, where his botanical garden was cultivated with great care, and contained a number of choice exotics. Dr. Uvedale assisted Dryden and his associates in translating Plutarch's Lives. The date of his death is not known.

UWINS, DAVID, MD, an eminent physician, and medical writer, was born in London, in 1780. After going through a regular course of hospital instruction, and completing his studies at Edinburgh, he commenced practice as assistant-physician to the Finsbury dispensary; subsequently settled at Aylesbury; and, returning to London shortly after he had married, was elected physician to the City Dispensary in 1815. He particularly directed his attention to mental diseases; and, an essay on Insanity and Madhouses, in the Quarterly Review for July 1816, established his power as a medical writer. He also wrote "Reports" in the Monthly Magazine, and afterwards became editor of the Medical Repository. In 1828 he was appointed physician to the lunatic asylum at Peckham, and published a work on Insanity, which was eagerly read. But his last production, a pamphlet on Homœopathy, is supposed to have injured his professional reputation. He died in September, 1837.

UZ, JOHN PETER, an eminent lyric poet of Germany, who held the office of assessor of the tribunal at Nuremberg. Died, 1796.

V.

VACCA, FLAMINIO, an Italian sculptor of the 16th century, who was employed by Sixtus V. in restoring and beautifying the public edifices of Rome, of the antiquities of which city he wrote a memoir.

VADE, JOHN JOSEPH, a French farce and song writer, was a native of Ham, in

Picardy. He was the first who introduced on the French stage, the coarse but expressive language of the Parisian mob; and his comic operas, &c., exhibit all the low humour and vivacity of that class, whose manners he delighted in representing. He died, aged 37, in 1757.

A SLANDERER OUGHT TO BE PUBLICLY EXPOSED, NOT ONLY FOR THE SAKE OF TRUTH, BUT FOR THE WELFARE OF SOCIETY.

OF ALL LIVING ANIMALS, NONE HAVE SUCH PECULIAR INSTINCT AS CREDITORS; THEY SMELL MONEY AT ANY DISTANCE.

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VAHL, MARTIN, a Norwegian botanist, was born at Bergen, in 1749; studied natural history and botany under Linnaeus; and travelled over various parts of Europe and Africa. On his return, he became professor of botany, and inspector of the botanic garden at Copenhagen; and died in 1804. He wrote "Symbolæ Botanicae;" "Eclogæ Americanae;" "Enumeratio Plantarum;" and was the continuator of the "Flora Danica."

VAILLANT, JOHN FOI, a celebrated French medallist, was born at Beauvais, in 1632. He first studied medicine, and took the degree of doctor of physic, but quitted that profession for the study of antiquities, and was employed by Colbert to travel in quest of medals for the royal cabinet. In 1674, he sailed from Marseilles for Italy, but was taken by the Algerines, and kept in slavery about five months, when he obtained his liberty, and twenty medals which had been taken from him. On his voyage home, the ship was chased by another corsair, and the dread of being again captured, induced him to swallow his medals, which fortunately did him no serious injury. He afterwards travelled into Persia and Egypt, in quest of medals and antiquities; greatly augmented the treasures of the king's cabinet; and published some excellent works on numismatology. Died, 1706.—JOHN FRANCIS FOI, his son, followed the pursuits of his father. Died, 1708.

VAILLANT, SEBASTIAN, who distinguished himself as an able botanist, was born in 1669, at Vigny, near Pontoise. He was first a musician, next a surgeon, and afterwards secretary to Fagon, physician to Louis XIV. By the interest of his patron he became director of the royal gardens, where he was made professor and demonstrator of plants. His great work is the "Botanica Parisiense." Died, 1732.

VAILLANT, FRANCIS LE, a celebrated traveller, born at Parimariho, in Dutch Guiana, in 1753. Having been at Paris, in 1777, and examined the cabinets of natural history there, he formed the design of personally visiting the countries whence the curiosities he saw, were procured. Africa became the first object of his attention; and sailing to the Cape of Good Hope, he made repeated excursions into the interior. On his return, he occupied himself in preparing for the press the result of his observations; but the revolution soon after breaking out, he became involved in its troubles, and in all probability would have suffered by the guillotine, had not the death of Robespierre been the cause of his liberation. He afterwards retired to his estate at La Noue, near Sezanne; and published his "Travels into the Interior of Africa," 5 vols., "The Natural History of the Birds of Africa," and other similar works. Died, 1824.

VALAZE, CHAS. ELEONORE DU FRICHE DE, a native of Alençon, born in 1751; one of the Girondists in the French National Convention, who, opposing the sanguinary violence of Robespierre, were suppressed and destroyed by him. When arrested on the 31st of May, 1793, with his colleagues, he was offered means of escape, but refused. At the moment that Herman, the president of the revolutionary tribunal pro-

nounced sentence of death on him and his friends, on the charge of federalism, he poniarded himself. His body, at the instance of the execrable Fouquier Tinville, was carried to the scaffold, and beheaded. The Convention granted a pension to his widow and children, on the fall of Robespierre.

VAL CARCEL, DON PIO ANTONIO, count de Lunares; a learned Spanish antiquarian, was born in 1740; and died in 1800. He left some erudite dissertations on the inscriptions of Saguntum, and those of Carthage and Almazarron, in the Moorish kingdom of Murcia.

VALCKENAER, LOUIS CASTAR, an able philologist and critic, was born at Leeuwarden, in Friesland, in 1715; and became professor of natural history, Greek, and antiquities at the university of Leyden, where he died in 1783. His works are numerous and erudite.—His son, JOHN VALCKENAER, who was professor of jurisprudence at Franeker, having joined the party against the house of Orange, was obliged to take refuge in France; but returned to Holland at the invasion of that country by the French, in 1795, and took a very active part in politics. He was subsequently employed in diplomatic missions to Prussia, Spain, and Paris. Died, 1820.

VALDES, or VALDESSO, JOHN, a Spanish military officer, who served under Charles V. and was knighted; but he quitted the army, and retired to Naples, where he formed a religious sect, and died in 1540. He wrote "Considerations on a religious Life."

VALDEZ, JUAN MELENDEZ, a Spanish poet, was born at Ribera, in Estremadura. He wrote many pieces of Anacreontic poetry; and filled high offices in the legal administration of his country. Died, 1617.

VALDO, PETER, founder of the sect called the Valdols, or Waldenses, in the 12th century, was born at Vaux, in Dauphiny, and acquired a fortune as a merchant of Lyons. The sudden death of a friend had such an effect on his mind, as to induce him to sell his property, give the produce of it to the poor, and devote the remainder of his life to acts of piety. Like the Quakers, he taught that the laity might conduct the offices of religion, without the intervention of priests; but a heresy so obnoxious to the ecclesiastics soon met with the direst persecution; Valdo and his followers fled to the mountains of Dauphiny and Piedmont; and the Waldenses were everywhere exterminated, except in the three valleys of Piedmont, where a remnant of them still exists.

VALENS, FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor, born in Pannonia, about A.D. 328, and admitted to a share in the imperial authority by his brother Valentinian, in 364, when he took the government of the East. He perished in a revolt of the Persians and Goths, whom he had previously subdued, A.D. 378.

VALENTIN, MOEZA, an eminent painter, was born at Colomiers, in Brle, in 1660. His pieces are highly esteemed. Died, 1632.

VALENTINE, BASIL, an alchemist and chemical author in the sixteenth century. He published "Curus Triumphans Automoli," and similar works.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY, ELEVATING HERSELF ABOVE EVERY DIFFICULTY, RISES LIKE THE PHENIX FROM HER OWN ASHES.

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VALENTINIAN I., FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor, the elder brother of the preceding; born in 321, in Pannonia; succeeded ovlvan in 364; defeated the Alemanni and the Quadi; and died in 375.—**VALENTINIAN I.**, his son, succeeded to the empire with his brother Gratian in 375; and had Italy as his share. He was dispossessed by Maximus, but was afterwards restored; and died, as is supposed, by strangulation, in 392.—**Valentinian III., FLAVIUS PLACIDIUS**, emperor of the West, was born in 419, at Ravenna. Having intrigued with the wife of the patrician Maximus, he was assassinated in revenge for the dishonour, in 455.

VALERIAN, PUBLIUS LICINIUS, a Roman, who was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers in Rhætia, in 254. He was defeated and taken prisoner near Edessa, by Sapor, king of Persia, who ordered him to be flayed alive.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Roman historian, who lived in the reign of Tiberius. After having served in Asia, under Sextus Pompey, he devoted his leisure to the composition of his "Dicta et Facta Memorabilia," a collection of anecdotes and observations. On the revival of literature, it was one of the earliest books which issued from the press after the invention of printing.

VALETTE, JOHN PARROT DE LA, grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was born in 1494, and succeeded to the grand-mastership in 1557. He and his knights gallantly repulsed Soliman, the Turkish sultan, in his attempt to take Malta, in 1565; compelling the besiegers to retire with a loss of 30,000 men. Died, 1566.

VALLA, LAURENCE, one of the revivers of literature in the 15th century, was born at Rome, in 1406; became eminent as a professor at several universities, and engaged in many literary controversies with Poggio and others. Of his numerous writings, his treatise "De Elegantia Latini Sermonis" still maintains its reputation. Died, 1457.

VALLANCY, or VALLANCE, a writer on the antiquities of Ireland, was born in 1721. During his residence in Ireland, as an officer in a corps of engineers, he assiduously devoted himself to the study of the language, topography, and antiquities of that country; made a survey of the island, for which he received 1000*l.*; and wrote a "Grammar and Dictionary of the Irish Language;" "Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis," &c. He attained the rank of a general; was a member of several scientific institutions; and died, aged 90, in 1812.

VALLE, PIETRO DELLA, a celebrated traveller of the 17th century, was born at Rome, in 1590, of a noble family. His travels, though not free from credulity, and a love of the marvellous, are highly interesting. He visited Turkey, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, and India, passing upwards of eleven years in these countries, and studying the languages and manners of the inhabitants. At Bagdad he married a beautiful Georgian, who accompanied him on his travels until her death, at Ming, in Carmania, in 1622. Her death so affected him, that he caused her body to be embalmed, and took it about with him, until his return

to Rome, where he buried it with great magnificence, and pronounced the funeral oration himself. Died, 1632.

VALLI, EUSEBIUS, an eminent Italian physician, born at Pistoia, in 1762. He travelled to Smyrna and Constantinople, in order to make his observations on the plague; and tried the bold experiment on himself, to determine the efficacy of vaccination as a preservative from that dreadful malady. At length he fell a victim to his imprudence; for in September, 1816, having gone to the Havannah, to add to his observations on the yellow fever, he purposely exposed himself to the influence of the contagion, and caught the disease, of which he died. His works on the subjects he so closely investigated are considered valuable.

VALPERGA DI CALUSO, THOMAS DEB, a Piedmontese mathematician and astronomer, was born at Turin, in 1730. He first served in the navy; but quitted the profession of arms for that of an ecclesiastic, and devoted much of his attention to science. He was member of the grand council and director of the observatory of the university of Turin, a member of the legion of honour, &c. Died, 1815.

VALPY, DR. RICHARD, F.A.S., an eminent classical scholar, was a native of Jersey, and born in 1754. At ten years of age he was sent to the college of Vaugines, in Normandy, where he remained five years; thence to the grammar school at Southampton; and completed his studies at Oxford, having been appointed to one of the scholarships founded in Pembroke college for the natives of Jersey and Guernsey. From Oxford he removed first to Bury St. Edmund's, and afterwards (1781) to Reading, where he had been unanimously elected head-master of the school founded by Henry VII. His unwearied industry in discharging the duties of a public instructor was not confined to the school-room; all the hours he could spare were spent in his study, and numerous elementary works of acknowledged excellence were the result of his praiseworthy exertions. About six years before his death he retired from his scholastic labours, when his youngest son, the Rev. F. Valpy, was elected as his successor. Died, 1836.

VALPY, EDWARD, an eminent scholar, brother of the preceding, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge; and, after having been assistant several years in the school at Reading, obtained the mastership of the grammar-school at Norwich. He was rector of All Saints, Thwaite, and vicar of St. Mary, Walsingham, Norfolk. He published "Elegantia Latine," and other classical works. Died, 1832.

VANBRUGH, SIR JOHN, a dramatist and architect, descended from a Flemish family resident in England, was born in 1674, and entered into the army. In 1697, his comedy of "The Relapse" was represented; and, in the following year, he produced "The Provoked Wife," and "Æsop," afterwards altered by Garrick. When Betterton and Congreve obtained a patent for erecting a theatre in the Haymarket, Vanbrugh wrote the "Confederacy," the most witty and licentious of his productions. As an archi-

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fect, Vanbrugh was selected to build Blenheim house; and that structure, as well as Castle Howard, affords proof of skill and genius. He obtained the office of Clarenceux king-at-arms; and, in 1714, received the honour of knighthood. He was also appointed comptroller of the board of works and surveyor of Greenwich hospital. Died, 1726.

VANCE, GEORGE, an eminent surgeon, who during the latter period of his life resided in Sackville-street, Piccadilly, was distinguished for his abilities in difficult cases, particularly in diseases of the stomach and liver. He acquired great reputation for his skill early in life, and was one of the resident surgeons of Haarlem Hospital, near Gosport, for seventeen years. His death occurred in consequence of an accident which happened to him while in attendance on one of his patients, a Mr. Broadley, residing in Lower Grosvenor-street. Mr. Vance had on a previous visit to this gentleman found him in a state of such excitement as to recommend his being placed under the charge of a competent attendant, which had accordingly been done; but at his next visit, while in the act of walking up the stairs, Mr. Broadley suddenly rushed from his room, and coming in violent collision with him, he was precipitated to the bottom. He survived this melancholy event only six days: "thus terminating," as his friend Dr. Willis truly observed, "a life of ardent devotion to the duties of his profession, and of exemplary conduct in all the social relations of life." March 27, 1837.

VANCOUVER, GEORGE, a circumnavigator, and captain in the British navy. He served as a midshipman under captain Cook; and a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans, being determined on, he was appointed to command it. "Vancouver's Voyage" was afterwards published by him. Died, 1798.

VANDALE, ANTHONY, a Dutch theologian, was born in 1638. Among his various works are, dissertations "On the Progress and Origin of Idolatry;" "On True and False Prophecy," &c. Died, 1708.

VANDAMME, DOMINIQUE, a French general, born in 1771. He entered the military service very young, and was made general of division in 1799, after distinguishing himself in the revolutionary campaigns of the Rhine. He served in most of Napoleon's campaigns with Austria in 1806-7-8; but was not in the Russian campaign of 1812, having been disgraced in consequence of some dispute with Jerome Buonaparte. But he had the command of the 32d division in 1813. With that corps he fell into an ambuscade at Kulm; his forces were nearly all cut to pieces, and himself, being made prisoner, was sent to Kasan, near Siberia. He was restored to freedom by the peace of 1814; but ordered to quit Paris in twenty-four hours. He joined Buonaparte during the Hundred Days, and served in Grouchy's division at the time of the battle of Waterloo. He made a skillful retreat, and offered the provisional government to defend Paris with the 80,000 troops he had saved and collected; but was compelled by the negotiations to

retire behind the Loire. In 1816 he was banished by ordinance to Ghent, and afterwards fixed his residence in the United States. By a subsequent ordinance, he was permitted to re-enter France, and on half-pay in 1824. He died in 1830.

VANDERVELDE, WILLIAM, called "Old," a celebrated painter, was born at Leyden, in 1610. He excelled in many subjects, and with his son, whose pursuits in art were similar to his own, he came to London, and received a pension from Charles II. At the great naval fight between the duke of York and the Dutch admiral Opdam, Vandervelde sailed between the hostile fleets in a light skiff to mark their positions and observe their operations; and in this manner he is said to have been also a spectator of the memorable three days' engagement between Monk and De Ruyter. Died, 1693. His son, known as Young Vandervelde, died in 1707.

VANDYCK, SIR ANTHONY, the most eminent of all portrait painters, was born at Antwerp, in 1598. He received his first instructions from Van Balen, but afterwards became the favourite pupil of Rubens, who advised him to apply wholly to portrait painting, and to visit Italy. Accordingly, he set out for that country, where he studied the colouring of Titian with such success as to excel Rubens in his tints, and almost to become the rival of the great master whose art he imitated. In the early part of the reign of Charles I. he came to England, obtained a pension, and was knighted. He lived in a splendid style, kept the first company, and was himself a liberal patron of the arts.

VAN DYK, HARRY STOR, a poetical and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, in 1798. He was the author of "Theatrical Portraits;" "The Gondola," a series of tales; and "Songs," set to music. He also contributed to Dr. Bowring's "Bavarian Anthology." Died, 1828.

VANE, SIR HENRY, the son of a baronet who was secretary of state, and treasurer of the royal household, was born in 1612; received his education at Westminster school, and at Magdalen college, Oxford; after which he resided for a time at Geneva, and returned a republican and puritan. He then emigrated to America, and was elected governor of Massachusetts; but becoming involved in religious disputes, he returned to England, and was appointed joint treasurer of the navy. In 1640 he was elected member of parliament for Hull, and took an active part against the royalists. He was the principal mover of the solemn league and covenant, and also of the self-denying ordinance; but he did not sit at the king's trial; and he resisted Cromwell to such a degree, that the usurper sent him to Carisbrooke castle. He afterwards strenuously exerted himself to establish a republican government, until the restoration put an end to all further contest. On this event he had considered himself in no danger; but he was arrested and committed to the Tower. Although accused only for transactions that occurred after the king's death, he was found guilty, and beheaded on Tower hill, in 1662. Sir Henry

TIME ONLY CAN HOLD UP TO VIEW PRE-EMINENT MERIT, AND ASSIGN IT THE DUE RANK IN THE TEMPLE OF FAME.

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VANE, like most religious enthusiasts who interfere in politics, was a very equivocal character, and employed great craft and dissimulation, whatever his real intentions might have been.

VANINI, LUCILIO, a Neapolitan, whose writings were deemed atheistical, was born in 1585. After travelling through Germany, Holland, and England, he went to Toulouse, where he was arrested, and condemned by the parliament to be burnt alive. He wrote "Amphitheatrum *Æternæ Providentiæ*;" and "De Admirandis Naturæ Arcanibus;" for which latter work he suffered in 1619.

VANLOO, JOHN BAPTIST, an eminent painter, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1684. He became painter to the king of Sardinia, and realized a good fortune, which he lost in the Mississippi scheme. He then came to England, and was the fashionable portrait-painter of the day. Died, 1746. — His brother, CHARLES ANDREW, whose performances are to be found in the churches of Paris, was also a celebrated painter. Died, 1765.

VAN MANDER, CHARLES, a painter, poet, and biographer, was born in Holland, in 1548; wrote several dramatic productions, and "Lives of the Painters;" and excelled both in historical and landscape painting. Died, 1605.

VAN MILDERT, Dr. WILLIAM, bishop of Durham, a learned and pious prelate, was born in London, in 1765; received his education at Merchant-tailors' school, and at Queen's college, Oxford; and entered into holy orders in 1788, as curate of Sherbourn and Lewknor, Oxfordshire. He was afterwards curate of Witham, in Essex, and in 1796 obtained the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, London. His abilities as a preacher soon attracted public notice, and the attention of learned men was particularly called to his "Boyle's Lectures," which, in tracing the rise and progress of infidelity, and in refuting its principles, display an extent of reading and a force of judgment never excelled. He was soon after presented with the vicarage of Farningham, Kent, by archbishop Sutton; and he subsequently became preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and regius professor of divinity at Oxford. In 1816 he was made bishop of Llandaff, and dean of St. Paul's in the following year. He then resigned his station at Oxford, which he had filled in the most efficient manner; and on the death of Dr. Shute Barrington, in 1826, he was raised to the see of Durham. As a theological writer, Dr. Van Mildert stands in the first class; his "Life of Waterland" is a luminous and comprehensive performance, filling up a chasm in our ecclesiastical history; and many of his sermons are perfect specimens of pulpit eloquence and logical reasoning. While defending in his place in parliament those institutions by which the church and state are connected, he was invariably listened to with profound attention; but the grand excellences of his character were manifested in his unbounded charity, and in his deep, habitual, and pervading sense of religion. He died, Feb. 21, 1836; and his remains were deposited in the nave of the cathedral church of Durham—the first Protestant bishop ever there interred.

VANNI, CARLOS, a Neapolitan, born in 1778, who, apostatizing from the liberal principles of the junta of which he was a member, sold himself to their opponents, and became a spy of the ultra royalists in 1775. In this capacity he betrayed the sons of some distinguished families to the scaffold, under pretence of holding a lodge of political freemasons, at a place where he seduced and betrayed them. This wretch destroyed himself at Sorrento, in 1799, leaving a paper expressive of his remorse.

VANSOMER, PAUL, a portrait painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1570; and died in 1621. He resided in England many years, and was greatly encouraged by the nobility and gentry.

VAN SWIETEN, GERARD, an eminent physician, was born at Leyden, in 1700. He went to reside at Vienna, and there laid the foundation of a medical school, established chemical lectures in one of the hospitals, enlarged the botanical garden, and prevailed upon the government to rebuild the university. His principal work is a "Commentary on the Aphorisms of Boerhaave," 5 vols. 4to. Died, 1772.

VARGAS, LOUIS DE, a Spanish painter, born at Seville, in 1502. Some of his performances, particularly his portraits, are allowed to possess very great merit. Died, 1566.

VARIGNON, PIERRE, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1654. He became geometrician in the academy, and professor in the college of Mazarin, where he died in 1722. Among his works are, "Projet d'une nouvelle Mécanique;" "Des nouvelles Conjectures sur la Pesanteur;" "Nouvelle Mécanique en Statique," 2 vols.; "Un Traité du Mouvement et de la Mesure des Eaux Courantes;" "De Cahiers de Mathématiques," &c.

VARIUS, a Latin poet, who was the intimate friend of Virgil and Horace. Some of his fragments are in the Corpus Poetarum.

VARRO, MARCUS TERENTIUS, a Roman writer, was born B.C. 116, and died B.C. 29. He dedicated to Cicero a treatise on the Latin language, and he wrote another, "De Re Rustica," which are extant, with some fragments of his Menippean Satires.

VASARI, GEORGE, an Italian painter and architect, was born at Arezzo, in 1514; and died at Florence, in 1578. He wrote the "Lives of Celebrated Painters, Sculptors, and Architects."

VATTEL, EMER DE, a celebrated writer on jurisprudence, was born at Neuchâtel, in 1714. His principal work is a "Treatise on the Law of Nations, or the Principles of Natural Law applied to the Conduct of States and Sovereigns," 2 vols. 4to. This work was particularly admired, from the predilection of the author for English authorities, while several of the maxims of Puffendorf and Grotius are ably refuted. Died, 1767.

VAUBAN, SEBASTIAN LE PRESTRE, seigneur de, a marshal of France, and the most celebrated engineer that country has produced, was born in 1633. He went into the army at an early age, and rose to the

MYSTERY AND PEDANTRY ARE AT BEST DESPICABLE CLOAKS FOR THE CONCEALMENT OF IGNORANCE AND FOLLY.

highest honours of his profession. In 1668 he was appointed governor of Lisle; ten years afterwards, commissioner-general of fortifications; and, in 1703, a marshal. He carried the art of fortifying, attacking, and defending towns, to a degree of perfection unknown before his time. He fortified above three hundred citadels, erected thirty-three new ones, had the management of fifty-three sieges, and was present in one hundred and forty battles. His works have a high character; but some have been published with his name, the genuineness of which are doubted. Died, 1731.

VAUBLANC-VIENNOT, VINCENT MARIE, count de, was born in 1736. In 1791 he was appointed deputy to the legislative assembly, where he became a distinguished advocate of the royal cause. The powers assumed by the popular clubs were arraigned by him, and he obtained a decree of accusation against Marat. He was not elected a member of the convention, and, though proscribed, he had the good fortune to escape the guillotine. In 1805 he was raised to the dignity of count, and commandant of the legion of honour, and was appointed prefect of the Moselle. On the restoration, he was named minister of the interior, and displayed extraordinary talents and activity.

VAUGELAS, CLAUDE FAYRE DE, an elegant French writer, was born at Chanteray, in 1585, and held a situation in the household of the duke of Orleans. His character as a philologist was so high, that cardinal Richelieu, in his favourite design of forming a complete dictionary of the French tongue, thought it advisable to put the whole under his superintendence. He was so fastidious in regard to style, as to spend thirty years in a translation of Quintus Curtius. His principal work is entitled "Remarques sur la Langue Française."

VAUGHAN, HENRY, a poet, born in 1621, at Newton, in Brecknorshire. He adopted the appellation of the Silurist; wrote a variety of poems, chiefly devotional; and died in 1695.—His brother, THOMAS VAUGHAN, was an alchemist, on which occult subject he wrote some extravagant books, under the name of Eugenius Philalethes. Died, 1666.

VAUGHAN, WILLIAM, an ingenious Welsh poet, was born in Carmarthenshire, in 1677; and was the author of a variety of miscellaneous poems, the principal of which are, "De Sphaerarum Ordine;" "The Golden Grove moralized;" "The Golden Fleece," &c. Died, 1640.

VAUGHAN, SIR JOHN, a celebrated lawyer, was born in Cardiganshire, in 1608. From Christchurch college, Oxford, he removed to the Inner Temple, where he contracted an intimacy with zelden, who made him one of his executors. During the civil war he lived in retirement, but in 1666, he was made chief-justice of the Common Pleas. Died, 1674.

VAUX. The name of a noble English family, originally of French extraction.—NICHOLAS, the first lord VAUX, was a gallant officer, and ranked deservedly high in the favour of Henry VIII., and was present with him and the French monarch in the

"field of the cloth of gold." Died, 1537.—His son, THOMAS, inherited his father's valour, and was besides a poet. He attended Henry VIII. to Calais and Boulogne, was made governor of Jersey; and died in 1532.

VEGA, LOPEZ DE LA, or LOPE FELIX DE VEGA CARPIO, a celebrated Spanish poet, was born at Madrid, in 1562. After studying at Alcalá, he entered into the service of the duke of Alva, at whose instance he wrote the heroic pastoral of "Arcadia." Soon after this he married; but on the death of his wife, he embarked in the Armada, prepared for the invasion of England. In this voyage, he wrote a poem, called "Her mosura de Angelica," to which, when published, he added the "Dragontes," an invective against Drake and queen Elizabeth. In 1590, Lope married a second time, and again became a widower, on which he entered into the order of St. Francis. He still, however, cultivated poetry, and scarcely a week passed without seeing a drama from his prolific muse. Honours and wealth flowed in upon him; and he was absolutely idolized by the whole nation. At his death, which happened in 1635, the highest honours were paid to his remains; and all the poets of the age vied in encomiastic tributes to his memory.

VELASQUEZ, DIEGO VELASQUEZ DE SILVA, an eminent Spanish painter, was born at Seville, in 1594. His earliest subjects were taverns, conversations, and entertainments; but he afterwards made Caravaggio his model. By the recommendation of Rubens, he went to Italy, and while there, so greatly improved himself in the grand essentials of the art, that on his return, he was placed at the head of his profession. Died, 1660.

VENDOME, LOUIS JOSEPH, duke of, a celebrated French general, great grandson to Henry IV. He was born in 1664; served in the wars of Louis XIV. in Holland; took Barcelona in 1697; was very successful against the imperialists in Italy; contributed greatly to the establishment of Philip II. on the Spanish throne, by the victory of Villaviciosa, in 1710; and was admitted to the honours of a prince of the blood-royal. Died, 1712.

VENN, HENRY, an English divine of Calvinistic principles, was born at Barnes, in Surrey, in 1725; and died at Clapham, in 1796. He was the author of "The Complete Duty of Man;" "Mistakes in Religion exposed;" and "Sermons."

VENERONI, JOHN, a grammarian of the 18th century, whose real name was Vigneron, which he Italianized, in order to pass for a native of Florence, though he was born at Verdun. He taught Italian, with reputation, at Paris, where he published a grammar, and dictionary of that language.

VENIOS, or VAN VEEN, ORNO, a Dutch painter, was born at Leyden, in 1536. He studied under Zuccherro; and was the first who explained to the Flemish artists the principles of light and shadow, which his pupil, Rubens, afterwards carried to perfection. Died, 1633.

VENTENAT, STEPHEN PETER, an emi-

HONOUR IS A COMMERCIAL VIRTUE; IT MULTIPLIES AND REPRODUCES ITSELF, IN PROPORTION AS IT IS PRACTISED.

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nent French botanist, born at Limoges, in 1757. He became chief librarian of the Pantheon, and a member of the Institute. In 1799, he published "Tableau du Règne Végétal," 4 vols., and other works on the science. Died, 1808.

VENTIMIGLIA, GIUSEPPE, prince of Belmont, born in 1761, a Sicilian liberal nobleman, of great taste and munificence, and the great supporter of the Sicilian constitution established under English auspices in 1812. Died, 1814.

VERE, EDWARD, earl of Oxford, a courtier poet in Elizabeth's time, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1588 he held the office of lord high chamberlain, and as such sat upon the trial of Mary queen of Scots; he had also a command in the fleet serving against the Spanish armada. There is a specimen in Percy's Reliques of Antient Poetry; and another in England's Parnassus.

VERE, SIR FRANCIS, a renowned English general in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born in 1554. He fought with great gallantry on many occasions, in various parts of the continent; but we can only find room for the mention of his last great exploit. He defended Ostend for the Dutch with 1700 men against the Spanish army of 12,000, commanded by Albert, archduke of Austria, whom he obliged to raise the siege in March, 1602, after having been eight months before the place. Died, 1604.

VERE, SIR HORACE, baron of Tilbury, younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1565. He served with his brother in the Netherlands, and had a considerable share in the victory near Nieupoort, and in the defence of Ostend. In the reign of James I. he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of the elector Palatine; on which occasion he effected a memorable retreat from Spiola, the Spanish general. He was the first person raised to the peerage by Charles I. Died, 1635.

VERELT, SIMON, an eminent Flemish painter, who excelled in flowers and fruits. He visited England; and died in 1710.

VERGIL, POLYDOR, an eminent historical writer in the 16th century, was born at Urbino, in Italy. He was an ecclesiastic, and was the last person sent by the popes to this country to collect the tribute called Peter's pence. At the request of Henry VIII. he wrote a "History of England," which, considered as the production of a foreigner, is highly creditable to him. He was also the author of "De Rerum Inventoribus," &c. Died, 1555.

VERGNAUD, P. V., born in 1758; one of the chiefs of the Girondist party in the French revolution, remarkable for the brilliant energy of his oratory; who, with Gemonne and Guadet, opposed the sanguinary measures of Robespierre; and being beaten in the struggle with him, were accused before the revolutionary tribunal, and sent to the guillotine. Vergniaud, like many of his colleagues, refused to escape; he had prepared a subtle poison for himself; but as there was not enough for all his fellow victims, he generously resolved to suffer with them.

VERHEYEN, PETER, an eminent Dutch physician and anatomist; author of "Corporia Humani Anatomia." Born, 1648; died, 1710.

VERNES, JACOB, a Genevese divine, born in 1728. He was the author of "Lectures sur le Christianisme de J. J. Rousseau;" "Choix Littéraire," 24 vols.; "Conference Philosophique," 2 vols.; and "Sermons," 2 vols. Died, 1791.

VERNET, CLAUDE JOSEPH, a French painter, was born at Avignon, in 1712. He was highly esteemed, and became the first marine painter in Europe. Died, 1789.

VERNON, EDWARD, a brave English admiral, born in Westminster, in 1684, was a son of the secretary of state to William III. After a variety of service under different commanders, he was made vice-admiral of the blue in 1739, and sent with a squadron to Spanish America, where he took Porto Bello, and destroyed the fortifications; but in 1741 he proved unsuccessful in an attack upon Cartagena. Died, 1757.

VERSCHURING, HENRY, a celebrated Dutch painter, born at Gorcum, in 1627. He principally excelled in battle pieces; and, in order to ensure accuracy, he actually made a campaign in 1672. Accidentally drowned, 1690.

VERSTEGAN, RICHARD, an ingenious writer on English antiquities, was born in London, of Dutch parents, and resided at Antwerp. He was the author of "Restitution of decayed Intelligence concerning the Antiquities of the noble and renowned English Nation;" "Antiquitates Belgicæ;" and an essay "On the Regal Government of England." Died, 1635.

VERTOT D'AUBERGE, REVE, ALBERT DE, a French historian, was born at Bennefont, in Normandy, in 1655. He entered into the order of Capuchins; but the austere rules of that society not agreeing with his health, he was induced to exchange it for the Premonstratenses, in which he became prior of the monastery; but this he also quitted, and settled at Paris as a secular ecclesiastic. His talents soon procured him distinction, and he was appointed secretary to the duke and duchess of Orleans, historiographer of the order of Malta, and commander of Santerre. His chief works relate to the revolutions of Portugal, Sweden, and Rome; but though they are lively, elegant, and interesting, he wanted the necessary industry and research to render them valuable as historical documents.

VERTUE, GEORGE, an eminent engraver and antiquary, was born in London, in 1684. Having acquired the patronage of Sir Godfrey Kneller and the earl of Oxford, he soon rose into note, and was employed by most of the nobility who patronized the arts. The works of Vertue are extremely numerous; and they are valuable on account of their accuracy, though deficient in spirit. He made many journeys through England, in the course of which he took drawings of churches, monuments, and ruins; employing himself also in collecting "Anecdotes of Painting in England," which were subsequently published.

EVEN WHERE FLATTERY IS THE CURRENT COIN, MEANNESS IS NOT THE ROAD TO HONOURABLE EMPLOYMENT.

WHEN PEOPLE TALK OF THEMSELVES, LEAD BOTH YOUR EARS; IT IS THE SUREST WAY TO LEARN MANKIND.

by lord Orford, in 5 vols. 4to. He died in 1736.

VESALIUS, ANDREW, a celebrated anatomist, was born at Brussels, in 1514. When only eighteen, he composed his treatise "De Corporis Humani Fabrica;" and subsequently, by his lectures and demonstrations at Paris, Pisa, Bologna, &c., he acquired great reputation. He at length became physician to Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain; but when in the height of his fame, he suddenly engaged in a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. This journey, it is said, had been imposed on him by way of penance for having caused the death, by opening the body, of a young nobleman whom he had attended and supposed to be dead; but having made an incision, he discovered his error when too late. As he was returning from Jerusalem, to occupy the chair of medicine at Padua, left vacant by the death of Fallopius, in 1563, he was shipwrecked on the island of Zante, and there died, from the effects of hunger and hardship, in the following year.

VESLING, JOHN, an eminent writer on natural history and anatomy, born at Minden, in Germany, in 1598. He studied at Vienna, and afterwards took a journey to Palestine, where he employed himself in botanical researches. Returning to Europe he obtained the professorship of anatomy at Padua; but he quitted that office to become keeper of the botanic garden. He afterwards visited Egypt, but died soon after his return, in 1649. He was the author of several works on the subject of his botanical researches in the East.

VESPASIAN, TITUS FLAVIUS, emperor of Rome, ascended the throne A.D. 70, and died in 79. He displayed throughout his reign a love of justice and moderation, publicly discountenanced vice and immorality, and was a patron of learned men.

VESTRIS, MARIE ROSE GOURGAUD DUGAZON, a distinguished French actress, in tragic characters, and in the higher walks of comedy. Died, 1804.

VESTRIS, GASTANO APOLINE BALTHAZAR, a celebrated professor of the art of dancing, born at Florence, in 1729; made his debut at the Parisian opera in 1748; and for many years was at the head of his profession in that gay capital. He retired with a pension in 1761; and died in 1808.

VICCARS, JOHN, a facetious writer during the Commonwealth, was born in London, in 1582, and educated at Oxford. His invades against church and king have the following quaint titles: "God's Ark overtopping the World's Waves;" "The burning Bush not consumed;" and "God in the Mount;" which were afterwards published together, under the general title of the "Parliamentary Chronicle." His violent rhapsodies were satirically alluded to by the author of Hudibras.

VICENTE, GIL, the earliest and most celebrated of the Portuguese comic poets. Born, 1480; died, 1527.

VICTOR, SEXSUS AURELIUS, a Roman historian, who lived in the fourth century. He was prefect of Pannonia in 361, and consular with Valentinian in 369. His works

are, "Origo Gentis Romanæ;" "De Viris Illustribus Urbis Romæ;" "De Caesaribus Historicis;" and "De Vita et Moribus Imperatorum Romanorum excerpta."

VICTORIUS or VETTORI, PETER, an eminent Italian scholar, was born at Florence, in 1499. When the revolution took place in his native city, he went to Rome, and resided there till Cosmo de' Medici invited him home, and appointed him to the Greek and Latin professorship. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle, Terence, Sallust, and other ancient authors; "Varie Lectiones;" and Latin poems and orations. Died, 1588.

VIDA, MARCUS HIERONYMUS, a modern Latin poet, was born at Cremona, about 1480. After studying in his own country, he went to Rome, where his poem, entitled "Scacchius Ludus," or the game of chess, procured him the patronage of Leo X. who suggested to him his celebrated "Christiad." Clement VIII. made VIDA apostolical secretary, and afterwards bishop of Alba, in which capacity he attended the council of Trent. Died, 1566.

VIETA, FRANCIS, a celebrated mathematician, was born at Fontenay, in Poitou, in 1540; and died in 1603. He was the first who used letters in algebra to designate known quantities.

VIGEE, L. G. B., a French *homme de lettres*, born in 1755. At the revolution he espoused its cause, and published an "Ode to Liberty;" was deprived of his own under the reign of terror; sung the praises of Maria Louisa and the king of Rome under Napoleon; and the glories of the Bourbon ally under Louis XVIII. and Charles X.

VIGNOLA, or GIACOMO BAROZZIO, a celebrated Italian architect, was born in 1507, at Vignola. While studying at Rome, he formed an acquaintance with Primaticcio, who took him to Paris, where he made the bronze casts at Fontainebleau. Returning to Italy, he designed the church of Petronius, at Bologna, and built some elegant palaces in that city. Settling afterwards at Rome, he was appointed architect to the pope, and succeeded Michael Angelo as superintendent of St. Peter's. Died, 1572. He was the author of a work "On the Five Orders of Architecture," &c.

VILLA-FRANCA, Prince JOSEPH, a Sicilian, born in 1764. In 1811 he was a member of the Baronial Chamber, which prepared the Sicilian constitution of 1812, in which he was president of the Chamber of Peers; in 1813, foreign secretary; and on the fall of the constitution in 1814, he retired to Tuscany. On the Neapolitan constitution being proclaimed in 1820, he was president of the Junta. When it was subverted by Austria, he again withdrew into private life.

VILLALPANDI, JOHN BAPTIST, a learned Spanish jesuit, was born at Cordova, in 1552; he applied his mathematical knowledge to the elucidation of the Scriptural history, and a description of Solomon's Temple. Calmet's Dictionary contains some account of this curious inquiry, with several engravings in illustration of it. Died, 1608.

VILLARS, MONTAUDON DE, a French

UNIFORMITY IN OPINION IS NOT TO BE EXPECTED, MORE THAN UNIFORMITY IN THE COUNTENANCES OF MEN.

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A New Universal Biography.

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abbé, who attracted much attention at Paris, both by his talents as a preacher and by his lively conversation. He was the author of a book entitled "Le Compté de Gabbili," for which he was ultimately forbidden the pulpit, and his book prohibited. It was from this work that Pope took the machinery of his Rape of the Lock. The abbé was killed by a band of robbers, in 175.

VILLARS, LOUIS HECTOR, duke de, marshal of France, was born at Moulins, in 1653. After gaining great reputation by a variety of services, he was, in 1704, sent to Languedoc against the insurgents of the Cevennes, and on his return to Paris he was made a duke. He contended against Marlborough, in the celebrated battle of Malplaquet, in 1712; defeated the Austrians at Denais; forced Eugene to raise the siege of Landrecy; and took several fortresses. On the death of Louis XIV., Villars was made member of the regency (1715), and minister of state, and was also admitted into the French academy. He died in 1734.

VILLENEUVE, N., a French admiral, born in 1771. He had the command of the combined French fleet at Cadiz, which was defeated by lord Nelson at Trafalgar. He was taken prisoner by the British conqueror on that occasion, and brought to England. Napoleon was dissatisfied with his alleged disobedience of orders; and on his return to France, being ordered to remain at Rennes, he destroyed himself, according to Napoleon's statement to Barry O'Meara ("Voice from St. Helena"), by running a long pin into his heart: he had first purchased some anatomical engravings of that organ, in order to effect the purpose with more instantaneous certainty.

VILLOISON, JEAN BAPTISTE GASPARD D'ANSE DE, a celebrated French scholar, was born at Corbeille-sur-Seine, in 1750. He devoted his time in bringing to light valuable but forgotten Greek manuscripts; for which purpose he visited the principal libraries in Europe, and travelled to the East. He published the "Greek Lexicon to Homer by Apollonius," from a manuscript in the library of St. Germain-des-Prés; also "Anecdota Græca;" "Epistolæ Vinarienses;" part of the Old Testament, from a translation made by a Jew in the ninth century, &c.; but his most important discovery was a copy of Homer, of the tenth century. He suffered considerably in his property during the Revolution; but on the restoration of order he resumed his literary career, and was appointed by Buonaparte professor of ancient Greek. Died, 1805.

VINCE, SAMUEL, F.R.S., an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was a native of Fressingfield, in Suffolk. His parents were in a humble station of life; but by the generosity of Mr. Tilney, of Harleston, who had seen proofs of his abilities, he was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where he soon distinguished himself by his superior acquirements; and he eventually became Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy. His works on astronomy and the mathematical sciences

generally, are numerous and important; the principal are, "A complete System of Astronomy," 3 vols. 4to.; "Elements of Conic Sections;" treatises on Fluxions, Hydrostatics, Trigonometry, &c.; "The Credibility of Christianity Vindicated;" "A Confutation of Atheism from the Laws of the Heavenly Bodies," &c. He obtained preferment in the church, and at the time of his decease was rector of Kirkby Bedon, vicar of South Creak, and archdeacon of Bedford. Died, 1821.

VINCENT, THOMAS, a pious nonconformist minister, who, during the great plague in London, in 1665, distinguished himself by his zeal in attending persons attacked with that malady. He wrote "God's Terrible Voice in the City by Plague and Fire;" an "Explanation of the Catechism;" and other religious books. Died, 1671.

VINCI, LEONARDA DA, an illustrious Italian painter, was born in 1452; and is allowed to have been one of the greatest geniuses of his country. He possessed correctness of design, taste, and great powers of expression; and composed a great number of discourses upon several curious subjects, none of which, however, were published, but a "Treatise on the Art of Painting." He died in 1520, at Fontainebleau, in the arms of Francis I.

VINCI, LEONARDO DA, an eminent musical composer, born at Naples, in 1600. He was poisoned by the relation of a Roman lady of rank, of whose favours he had boasted.

VINER, CHARLES, an able English lawyer, was born in 1680, at Aldershot, Hants. He was the founder of the Vinerian professorship at Oxford, and the compiler of a "General Abridgment of the Law of England," originally printed in 24 vols. folio. Died, 1756.

VIOTTI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a celebrated violinist, was born near Crescenzio, in Piedmont, in 1755; and, in his twenty-first year, was made first violinist at the royal chapel in Turin. He afterwards visited Berlin and Paris. On the breaking out of the revolution, he took refuge in England; and, from the year 1794 till 1798, was leader in the orchestra of the Italian opera. Having received an order from the alien office to quit the country, he retired to Holland, and thence to Hamburg. In 1801 he returned to London, engaged in the wine trade, and lost the whole of his property. After the restoration of the Bourbons, Louis XVIII. invited him to preside over the Académie Royale de Musique, at Paris. In 1822 he settled finally in London, and there remained till his death, in 1824. He was author of a great variety of music for the violin, and the first performer of his age.

VIRGIL, or PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO, the prince of Latin poets, was born at Andes, near Mantua, about 70 years B.C. His first years were spent at Cremona; he next studied at Milan, and lastly at Naples; where he learnt Greek under Parthenius, and philosophy from Syro the Epicurean. Physic and mathematics constituted his favourite objects; and

TO THE TEMPLE OF PHILOSOPHY THERE IS BUT ONE ENTRANCE, AND THAT ENTRANCE IS THE VESTIBULE.

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he embraced the doctrine of Plato. He removed to Rome when his country was partitioned out among the soldiers after the battle of Philippi. There, by means of his friend Mecenas, he was introduced to Augustus, who restored to him his estate. On this occasion he wrote his first "Eclogue;" and on completing the "Bucolics," he undertook the "Georgics." After these were finished, and had been read by Augustus, he began the "Æneid," at the request of the emperor. This great poem has left the palm of superiority undecided between Homer and Virgil. The poet was engaged eleven years upon this immortal work, but died, without revising it, at Brundisium, B.C. 19, aged 51. He left the greatest part of his property to Mecenas, Tucca, and Augustus. His remains were interred on the road leading from Naples to Puteoli.

VIRGINIA, daughter of the centurion L. Virginius. Appius Claudius, to obtain possession of her person, bribed a man to claim her as the daughter of his slave, when Appius, as judge, ordered her to be delivered into his hands. Virginius, who was at the camp, being informed of this infamous outrage, hastened to Rome, and, in the presence of Appius and the Roman people, plunged a knife into his daughter's bosom. He then returned to the camp, where he harangued the soldiers, who instantly marched to Rome. Appius destroyed himself in prison, and the office of decemvir was abolished B.C. 449.

VIRIATHUS, an illustrious Lusitanian chief, who, in his patriotic endeavours to throw off the yoke of Rome, repeatedly defeated the Roman armies, and for fourteen years successfully defended his country and a part of Spain. He was at last murdered by his servants, who had been bribed by Cæpio, the Roman general, B.C. 40.

VISCONTI, JOHN BAPTIST ANTHONY, an Italian antiquary, was born at Vernazza, in 1722, and educated at Rome. He succeeded Winckelmann as commissary of antiquities, in 1768; had the chief management in forming the museum, under popes Clement XIV. and Pius VI.; and died in 1784.

VISCONTI, ENNIUS QUIRINUS, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Rome, in 1751, and was intended by his father for the church; but having formed an attachment to a lady whom he wished to marry, he refused to enter into orders. His knowledge of archaeology was superior to that of his father, and his general talents were of the highest order. He was appointed conservator of the Pio-Clementine museum; and when the French took possession of Rome, and established a provisional government in 1797, he was nominated minister of the Interior. He afterwards retired to France; became a member of the Institute, professor of archaeology, and surveyor of the museum of antiquities. Among his works are, "Grecian Iconography;" "Roman Iconography;" and the "Description of the Pio-Clementine Museum." Died, 1818.

VITRUVIUS, MARCUS POLLIO, a cele-

brated writer on architecture, who flourished in the reigns of Julius Cæsar and Augustus, and is supposed to have been born at Formia, in Campania. His excellent work, "De Architectura," has been often published.

VIVES, JOHN LOUIS, one of the revivers of literature, was born at Valencia, in Spain, in 1492. He studied at Paris and Louvain, after which he visited England, and in 1517 was chosen one of the first fellows of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He was also employed in the education of the princess Mary, for whose use he composed his "De Ratione studii puerilis," and "De Institutione femine Christianæ;" but venturing to argue and write against Henry the Eighth's divorce from Catharine, he was disgraced and imprisoned. On regaining his liberty he repaired to Brussels, where he married, and remained for the rest of his life, occupied as a teacher of the belles lettres. He died in 1541.

VIVIANI, VICENTIO, a celebrated Italian mathematician, was born at Florence, in 1621. He was the disciple of Galileo, after whose death he was much employed in public works by the grand duke of Tuscany, who appointed him his first mathematician, and chief engineer. He restored a part of the lost works of Aristæus and Apollonius, and wrote several valuable treatises on geometry, &c. Died, 1703.

VOET, or VOETIUS, GISEBERT, a Dutch theologian, was born at Heusden, in 1602. Having studied at Leyden, he first settled as a minister at his native place, where he remained till 1634. He afterwards went to Utrecht, where he was professor of divinity and the oriental languages. He distinguished himself by his attacks on the Armenians; and when the Cartesian philosophy was engaging the public attention, he wrote against Descartes with much asperity and illiberality. His principal works are, "Selectæ Disputationes Theologicæ," 5 vols. 4to.; and "Politica Ecclesiastica," 4 vols. 4to. Died, 1677.—**PAUL VOET**, his son, who also died in 1677, was, successively, professor of logic, metaphysics, and civil law, at Utrecht; was the author of several learned works on theology and jurisprudence.—**JOHN VOET**, son of Paul, professor of law at Leyden, was the author of a valuable "Commentary on the Pandects." Died, 1714.

VOISENON, CLAUDE HENRY FUSEE DE, a French dramatist and poet, was born near Melun, in 1708; was educated for the ecclesiastical profession, and became grand-vicar of Boulogne. He was of a lively, humorous disposition, and conscientiously refused the bishopric of Boulogne, from a sense of his unfitness for the episcopal office; but chose to pursue those studies for which by nature he was qualified. In 1763 he was admitted a member of the French academy; and he spent his life in literary pursuits, too freely mingled with licentiousness. Like Piron, he had his days of dissoluteness, and his moments of devotion. He wrote "Literary Anecdotes," comedies, and fugitive poetry; and died in 1775.

VOITURE, VINCENT, a celebrated French

THERE IS A SECRET CHARM IN OBEYIENESS, WHICH OPENS THE HEART OF ONE GOOD MAN TO ANOTHER.

wit and poet, born at Amiens, in 1598. His manners were highly agreeable, and he became master of the ceremonies to Gaston, duke of Orleans. In 1634 he was admitted into the French Academy, and was subsequently sent on a mission to Spain, where he was much caressed, and where he composed some verses in such pure and natural Spanish, that they were universally ascribed to Lopez de Vega. Under the administration of cardinal Mazarine, Voltaire was in the zenith of his reputation, and enjoyed large pensions; but gambling, and other vicious habits, kept him poor. He wrote verses in French, Spanish, and Italian; but his letters were the chief basis of his literary reputation, and in their day were extravagantly admired. He died in 1748.

VOLKOFF, THEODORE, a Russian dramatist, was born at Gostroma, in 1728. He wrote several plays, and erected a theatre at Jaroslavl, where his success was such, that the empress Elizabeth sent for him to St. Petersburg, and appointed him first actor of the Russian theatre. In 1759, he was sent to establish a national theatre at Moscow; and Catharine II. bestowed on him an estate, with a patent of nobility. He died in 1763; and his funeral obsequies were celebrated with great magnificence.

VOLNEY, CONSTANTINE FRANCIS CHASSEBOEUR, count de, peer of France, a celebrated French writer, was born at Craon, in Brittany, in 1755. He was educated at Angers, and studied medicine at Paris; but coming into possession of a small estate, he was enabled to gratify his ardent love of travel. He spent nearly three years in Egypt and Syria; and on his return to France, in 1787, published his "Voyage en Syrie et en Egypte," 2 vols., which was translated into the English and other languages, and procured him an extensive reputation. He was elected a member of the states-general; was confined nearly a twelvemonth during the reign of terror; was appointed professor of history at the normal school in 1794; went to America in the following year, and resided there till 1796; was created a senator and count, during Napoleon's consulship; and on the restoration of the Bourbons, he was designated a member of the chamber of peers. In all situations, however, he was the defender of liberal principles. Among his principal works are his "Ruins, or Meditations on the Revolutions of Empires;" "Lectures on History;" and "New Researches on Ancient History." Died, 1820.

VOLPATO, GIOVANNI, an eminent Italian engraver, born at Bassano, in 1733. He was a self-taught artist, and acquired a degree of excellence in his profession rarely equalled. He was engaged to make engravings from the paintings of Raphael at the Vatican. Died, 1802. Volpato wrote the "Principles of Design;" and Raphael Morgan was his pupil and son-in-law.

VOLTA, ALESSANDRO, a celebrated experimental philosopher, was born at Como, in 1745. He laid the foundation of his fame, by two treatises, which described a new electrical machine; was for thirty years professor of natural philosophy at Pavia; was made an Italian count and senator by

Napoleon; and died in 1826. Volta directed his attention particularly to the subject of galvanism, or animal electricity, in which science he made many discoveries and improvements; but the great invention which immortalizes his name, is the Voltaic pile, or electrical column. His works form 3 vols. 8vo.

VOLTAIRE, FRANCIS MARIE AROUET DE, the most celebrated literary character of his age, was born at Chateau, near Paris, in 1694, and received his education in the Jesuit's college of Louis XIV. Here he displayed talents which warranted the highest expectations; and having recited from memory, a poem of Rousseau, before the celebrated Ninon de l'Enclos, she was so pleased with the talent of the boy, that she left him a legacy of 2000 livres to purchase a library. His father intended him for the law, but he declined to follow that profession, and assiduously cultivated his taste for literary pursuits. In 1716, he was imprisoned in the Bastille, on an unfounded suspicion of having written a libel on the government; and while there, he formed the plan of the "Henriade," and completed the tragedy of "Edipus," which was represented in 1718 with singular success. A second unjust confinement in the Bastille induced him to take up his residence in England for three years, where he was favourably received, and obtained a most liberal subscription for his "Henriade." On his return to France in 1730, he published his "Brutus," which was followed by "Zara," the most affecting of his tragedies. His next work, the "Lettres Philosophiques," gave such offence by its profaneness, that the parliament of Paris condemned the book to be burnt, and warrants were issued for apprehending the author. He therefore passed some years in concealment at Cirey, near Vassy, in Champagne, where he was treated with the greatest kindness by the mistress of the estate, the Marchioness du Chatelet, and wrote his "Elements de la Philosophie de Newton," to make his countrymen acquainted with the great discoveries of the English philosopher. He also produced the plays of "Aizir" and "Mahomet," which last was censured as immoral and irreligious; but his "Merope," brought out in 1743, was received with such applause, that the poet became a favourite at court, and was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber and historiographer of France. In 1746 he obtained admission into the Academy of Sciences, on which occasion he broke through the old custom of panegyrizing cardinal Richelieu; but this innovation created him so many enemies, that he retired to Luneville, and did not return to Paris till 1749. The year following he went to Berlin, at the invitation of the king of Prussia, who made him one of his chamberlains, and gave him a pension. The greatest intimacy for a time subsisted between them; but he at length drew upon himself Frederic's displeasure, and quitted Prussia, carrying with him the poetical works of the king, who caused him to be arrested on the road, till the fugitive manuscript was restored. Voltaire then went to Colmar, whence he removed to Geneva, and afterwards settled

TO ASPIRE TO BE ALWAYS SEEN WITH THE GREAT, IS LIKE THE AMBITION OF A DWARF WHO HIRED HIMSELF TO BE SEEN BY THE GREAT.

WHERE OUR WILL IS OUR LAW, WE EAGERLY SET ABOUT THE FIRST TRIFLE WE THINK OF, AND LAY IT ASIDE FOR THE NEXT THAT PRESENTS ITSELF.

a village in the Province of Cebu, in the Philippines, during the summer of 1902. He is the son of a Spanish family, the father being a well-known physician in the town. He was born in 1882, and is now a student in the University of Cebu. He is a very intelligent and capable young man, and is well known in the town. He is a very intelligent and capable young man, and is well known in the town. He is a very intelligent and capable young man, and is well known in the town.

1. Mr. WALTER D. B. JAMES, was born

at Antwerp, about 1530 - and died there in 1564. He painted history, portraiture, and landscapes, in a very fine style.—*SAINTS* RELIGIOUS ARTIST OF ANTWERP, WAS BORN IN 1611, and died about 1676. He painted history, a subjects, and portraits; but excelled in building scenes.

USSER, GEORGE JOHN, an eminent
critic and philosopher, was professor of
philosophy and chairman of the
of history at American. His works are
highly valued as authoritative, and
include the following: "De Historica Grae-
cia," "De Historica Latina" and "Ar-
Historia." Born, 1875; died, 1908.

was born 1861. Isaac, son of the previous, was born in London, in 1816, and, possessing great natural talents, very early acquired a high reputation among the learned. He was at home in English, and obtained from Charles II. a canonry of Windsor, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from the university of Oxford. He died in 1818. His works are numerous and creditable. He was twice an ambassador, and exceptional in his religious opinions, but in credulity in other matters. Isaac Charles II. said, "he is a strange man for a divine, for there is nothing which he

VOCET, SIMON, an eminent French painter, was born at Paris, in 1542; and after a sojourn of fourteen years at Italy, was sent for by Louis XIII. to attend on the decorations of the Louvre and the Luxembourg. Died 1604.

THEY, HENRY CORNELIUS, a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem, in 1638. He was famous in his country: and drew the designs for the tapestry in the House of Lords, representing the details of the defeat of the Spanish armada.

WILSON, MARC DE, *mar de la Colonie*, a writer on hereditary. Having, while he resided at Greenoble, in 1661, surprised his wife with a gallant, and asked them both on the spot, he rode post to Paris to catch a pardon, which he obtained. Died, 1646. His works on the hereditary science are much esteemed.

W

W. A. L. BARNARD, an Anglo-Vernian poet of the 18th century. He was a native of Devon and became chaplain to Henry II., and to Elizabeth, who gave him a canonry in the cathedral at Exeter. He wrote in North and Welsh verse, a history of England, an account of the Norman conquest, and some romances.

W. A. LITTLE, JOHN GUNDEL, a learned
 German scholar and antiquary, author of
 "Die Kunst der Baukunst in der Architektu-
 ren Deutschlands," etc.

WALTER D. WATSON, LEE, JR.
1710 N. W. 11th St., Miami, Fla.
He has a degree in engineering from the University of California, Berkeley.

accompanied the bishop of Carthagen to Rome, he continued to reside there during the remainder of his life. He refused a cardinal's hat, and founded the college of St. Isidore, for Irish students of the Franciscan order; but he is said to have greatly encouraged the Irish rebellion in 1641. He wrote a "History of the Order of St. Francis," and edited the works of Dom Scetus, O.S.B.'s *Concordance*, etc. Died 1672.

WADING, PETER, a learned Irish Jesuit, was born at Watersford; became chancellor of the university of Gratz, in Styria; was the author of numerous satirical and other works in the Latin language; and died in 1664.

[WAI]

A New Universal Biography.

[WAK]

THERE ARE SOME CASES IN WHICH HUMAN NATURE AND ITS DEEP WRONGS WILL BE EVEN STRONGER THAN THE WORLD AND ITS PHILOSOPHY.

WADHAM, NICHOLAS, the founder of Wadham college, Oxford, was born in 1536, in Somersetshire, and was educated at Christchurch college. He died in 1610; and the seminary which bears his name was completed in 1608.

WADSTROM, CHARLES BERN, a Swedish traveller and philanthropist, was born at Stockholm, in 1746. Having visited Africa, with a view to acquire information that might lead to the abolition of the slave-trade, he was, on his return to Europe, examined at the bar of the English House of Commons upon that subject; and he afterwards published his "Observations on the Slave Trade," &c. Died, 1799.

WAFER, LIONEL, an English voyager, was originally a surgeon in the navy. Having accompanied Dampier, the circumnavigator, and quarrelled with him, he was left on shore on the isthmus of Darien; but owing to his medical skill the Indians treated him kindly, and gave him his liberty when an English vessel arrived on the coast. On his return, in 1690, he published an interesting account of his adventures.

WAGENAAR, JOHN, a Dutch historian, was born at Amsterdam, in 1700. He was the author of the "History of Holland," 21 vols.; for which he was appointed historiographer to his native city. He also wrote "The present State of the United Provinces," 12 vols. &c. Died, 1773.

WAGENSEIL, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, an eminent German scholar and polemic, was born at Nuremberg, in 1633. He was educated at Altorf; where, in 1667, he was made professor of history and jurisprudence. His "Fela Ignea Sathane," a controversial treatise, in refutation of the Jewish writers on the Christian religion, is a work of great ability. Died, 1705.

WAGSTAFFE, THOMAS, a learned divine, was born in Warwickshire, in 1645. He practised physic for some time, and in 1693 was consecrated a nonjuring bishop. He published several Sermons, and an able "Vindication of King Charles I. proving him the author of the Icon Basilike." Died, 1712.

WAGSTAFF, WILLIAM, F.R.S., a humorous writer, was born at Cublington, in Buckinghamshire, in 1685. He practised medicine in London, and became physician to Bartholomew's hospital. Died, 1725.

WAHLENBERG, GEORGE, an eminent botanist, was born in the province of Wermeland, in 1734. He visited the remote parts of the Scandinavian peninsula, and most of the northern countries of Europe, for the purpose of making botanical and geological researches; and on his return to Upsal, where he was superintendent of the museum of science, he published his "Flora Lapponica;" "Flora Carpathorum;" "Flora Upsallensis;" and "Flora Suecica," besides some geological treatises. Died, 1814.

WAILLY, CHARLES DE, an eminent French architect, was born in 1729, at Paris; studied at Rome; was a member of the Institute, and a founder of the Society of the Friends of the Arts. He died in 1798. Among the buildings which he designed are, the Spinola palace at Genoa, the mansion

of Ormes in Touraine, and the Odeon at Paris.

WAILLY, NOEL FRANCIS DE, a French lexicographer, was born at Amiens, in 1724; settled at Paris; became a member of the Institute; and died in 1801. He published an "Abridgment of the Dictionary of the Academy;" "General and Particular Principles of the French Language," and other works; and edited various classics.

WAITHMAN, a well-known alderman and M.P. for London, was born near Wrexham, in Denbighshire, in 1765; served his apprenticeship to his uncle, a linen draper at Bath; and for many years carried on that business in Fleet-street, London. He obtained much notoriety as a city orator, and by strenuously advocating popular rights on all occasions, was regarded, by a large class of the citizens, as a champion of freedom. He consequently not only obtained a civic gown, but filled the office of lord mayor, and was elected four times to represent the city of London in parliament. He died in 1833; and his friends erected an obelisk in his memory, opposite to that raised in honour of Mr. Wilkes, at the foot of Ludgate-hill.

WAKE, SIR ISAAC, an able diplomatist, and miscellaneous writer, born at Billing, in Northamptonshire, in 1573. He became fellow of Merton college, Oxford; and, in 1604, was chosen public orator of that university. He was afterwards employed as ambassador to several foreign courts; and in 1619, received the honour of knighthood. He wrote several works, the principal of which was his "Rex Platonius." Died, 1632.

WAKE, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, a learned and exemplary prelate, was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in 1657, and educated at Oxford. Having entered into orders, he soon distinguished himself by the zeal with which he espoused the Protestant cause, though in opposition to the wishes of the court; and he was accordingly well received by William III. on his accession to the throne. He was, successively, king's chaplain, rector of St. James's, Westminster, and dean of Exeter. In 1703 he was advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln; and, in 1716, he was raised to the see of Canterbury; in which station he distinguished himself by his moderation, firmness, and liberality. He endeavoured to promote a union of the English and Gallican churches, for which he was grossly calumniated, though the measure was well meant, and had it taken effect, the papal power would have been greatly weakened. He published a translation of the "Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers;" an "Exposition of the Church Catechism;" and three volumes of "Sermons." Died, 1737.

WAKEFIELD, GILBERT, an eminent scholar and critic, was born at Nottingham, in 1756. He took his degree of B.A. at Jesus college Cambridge, in 1776, and at the same time was elected to a fellowship. On entering into orders, he served a curacy at Stockport, in Cheshire, and next at Liverpool; but he grew dissatisfied with the doctrines of the church of England, and left it to become classical teacher in the academy

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at Warrington. In 1790 he removed to the dissenting college at Hackney, his connexion with which ended in about a year. Soon after this he published a pamphlet against Public Worship, which startled many of his most ardent admirers, and was answered chiefly by dissenters. He wrote some pamphlets against government, of which no notice was taken, until his letter to the bishop of Llandaff appeared, when the attorney general instituted a prosecution against him and the publisher. Mr. Wakefield was sentenced to be imprisoned two years in Dorchester gaol, from which he was liberated in May, 1801, but died of a fever in September following. The principal of his works are, a "Translation of the New Testament," 2 vols.; "Tragediarum Græcarum Delectus," 2 vols.; an edition of "Lucretius," 3 vols.; an "Inquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the three first Centuries, concerning the Person of Jesus Christ," 4 vols.; and the "Silva Critica."

WAKEFIELD, PRISCILLA, well known by the many ingenious works which she wrote to promote juvenile improvement. She was the original promoter of banks for the savings of the poor, which are now become so general. She resided for many years at Tottenham, in Middlesex; but died at Ipswich, in Suffolk, in 1832, aged 82.

WALBAUM, JOHN JULIUS, a German physician and naturalist, was born at Wolfenbützel, in 1724. He settled at Lubeck, where he attained great reputation; published several valuable works; and died in 1799.

WALDENSIS, THOMAS, an English Carmelite, whose real name was Netter, was born at Walden, in Essex, about 1367. He studied at Oxford; and in 1400 was sent by Henry IV. to the council of Pisa. Henry V. reposed entire confidence in him; and he became no less a favourite with the young monarch, whom he attended to France, and died there in 1430.

WALKES, WILLIAM, a mathematician and astronomer, was born about 1734; went to Hudson's Bay, in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus; accompanied captain Cook in two voyages round the world; became mathematical master at Christ's hospital, and secretary to the Board of Longitude; and died in 1798. Among his works are, "Astronomical Observations on the Southern Hemisphere;" a treatise on the "Discovery of the Longitude by means of Timepieces;" and an "Inquiry into the Population of England and Wales."

WALKER, CLEMENT, a political writer of the 17th century, was born at Cliffe, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Christ-church Oxford; and became M.P. for Wells. Being a zealous presbyterian, he was violently hostile to the Independents, against whom he published, in 1648, "A History of Independency." He also attacked the protector in a treatise called "Cromwell's Slaughter House." He was committed to the Tower, and died there in 1651.

WALKER, SIR EDWARD, an historian and herald, was born at Netherstowey, in Somersetshire. He was made clerk of the privy-council in 1644, and received the ho-

noor of knighthood; attended Charles II. in his exile, and was appointed by him garter-king-at-arms. Died, 1677. He wrote "Iter Carolinum, or an Account of the Marches, &c. of King Charles I.;" "Military Discoveries;" "Historical Discourses," &c.

WALKER, WILLIAM, a learned divine of the 17th century, was born in Lincolnshire; educated at Trinity college, Cambridge; became master of the free-school at Louth, and next of that at Grantham; and had the credit of instructing Sir Isaac Newton. Among his works are, "A Treatise of English Particles;" "Tropologia Rhetorica;" "Explanation of Lilly's Grammar;" and "Idiomatologia Anglo-Latina." Died, 1684.

WALKER, GEORGE, was born of English parents, at Tyrone, in Ireland; and is celebrated for his stubborn defence of Londonderry, against James II. He enjoyed much favour with William III., whom he accompanied throughout his Irish campaigns, and fell at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.

WALKER, THOMAS, a dramatic performer of some note, in the time of Garrick, was born in London, in 1698. He had all the physical requisites for a good actor; excelled in Macheath, Hotspur, Falconbridge, &c., and was in high favour with the public. Died, 1743.

WALKER, JOHN, a lexicographer, was born in 1732, at Friern Barnet, in Hertfordshire. He was at one time master of an academy at Kensington; and subsequently a lecturer on elocution, which art he had originally studied with a view to the stage. His principal works are, a "Pronouncing Dictionary;" a "Rhyming Dictionary;" "Elements of Elocution;" and a "Rhetorical Grammar." Died, 1807.

WALKER, ADAM, a lecturer on astronomy and a miscellaneous writer, was a native of Westmoreland, and born in 1731. His father was a woollen manufacturer, in which business he was placed at an early age, and his turn for mechanics very soon developed itself in the construction of models of corn-mills, paper-mills, &c. After showing great perseverance in obtaining knowledge from books, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and being successively an usher, a tradesman, and a schoolmaster, he became a lecturer on astronomy, visiting most of the principal cities and towns in the kingdom, in that capacity. At length, in 1778, he fixed his abode in the metropolis, and continued to read a course of lectures every winter, at his house in George-street, Hanover-square. He wrote an "Analysis of his Lectures," a "System of Familiar Philosophy in Lectures," a "Treatise on Geography," "Remarks made in a Tour to the Lakes," &c.; His mechanical skill was apparent in his Eidourantion, or transparent orrery, and the revolving lights on the rocks of Scilly. Died, 1821.—His son, WILLIAM, was also a public lecturer on astronomy and natural philosophy. Born, 1766; died, 1818.

WALKER, JOHN, a physician and geographical writer, was born in 1739, at Cockermouth, in Cumberland. After passing through various occupations, he rose to

A PROUD MAN IS SATISFIED WITH HIS OWN GOOD OPINION; FOR PRIDE ERUPTS A LITTLE KINGDOM OF ITS OWN, AND ACTS AS SOVEREIGN IN IT.

HE WHO HAS DEBAUCHED HIMSELF TO THE DISCOVERY OF TRUTH, FEELS NEITHER PRIDE NOR PLEASURE IN THE DISCOVERY OF SATISFACTION.

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some eminence as a medical practitioner; and, at the time of his decease, he was at the head of the London vaccine institution. He published "Elements of Geography;" a "Universal Gazetteer;" and some medical treatises. Died, 1630.

WALKER, THOMAS, a barrister and police magistrate, was born in 1764. Having a natural turn for humorous anecdote, and mixing much in society, this gentleman hoarded up the smart sayings and witty conversations which fell from his clever companions in their hours of relaxation; and at length he resolved to make the world acquainted with the "fond conceits" with which his brain was stored. Hence arose the weekly periodical, called "The Original," of which twenty-six numbers only made their appearance. In consequence of indisposition he went over to the Continent, and while at Brussels was attacked rather suddenly, and died Jan. 29, 1836.

WALL, JOHN, an eminent physician, was born in 1708, at Powick, in Worcestershire; was educated at Worcester grammar-school, and at Merton college, Oxford; and, settling at Worcester as a medical practitioner, he first made known the virtues of the Malvern waters, and contributed to establish the porcelain manufactory. Died, 1776.

WALL, WILLIAM, who for upwards of half a century was the incumbent of Shoreham, in Sussex, was the author of a valuable work, entitled the "History of Infant Baptism." He also wrote "Critical Notes on the Old Testament," 2 vols., &c. Died, 1728.

WALL, MARTIN, son of the preceding, and who was also an eminent physician, was born in 1744, and was educated at New college, Oxford. On the death of Dr. Parsons, in 1785, he was elected clinical professor of that university, and spent the remainder of his life at Oxford, where he enjoyed a high reputation for medical skill, and was much esteemed for his social qualities. Died, 1824.

WALLACE, Sir WILLIAM, a celebrated Scotch patriot and hero, was the younger son of Sir Malcolm Wallace of Ellerslie, in Renfrewshire, and born in 1276. He possessed great strength and undaunted courage; and being indignant at seeing his country enslaved by Edward I., he resolved to undertake its liberation. His success at the head of a small band of followers induced many of the barons to join him, and he gained a splendid victory over earl Warrenne, at Cambuskenneth, on the banks of the Forth. He was appointed regent; but his elevation having excited jealousy among the nobles, he resigned the regency. Edward having been informed of his successes, hastened home from Flanders, and with a large army defeated the Scots, at Falkirk, which compelled Wallace to retreat to the mountains, and resort to his original system of predatory warfare. For seven years he continued to harass the English; but, in 1305, he was betrayed into the hands of Edward, by Sir John Monteith, who sent him in chains to London, where he was executed as a traitor. The heroic deeds of Wallace have been the frequent theme of

the poet and the historian, and his memory is still cherished in Scotland with affection.

WALLENSTEIN, or WALSTEIN, ALBERT WINCESLAUS, duke of Friedland, a celebrated German general, was born in Bohemia, in 1583. He obtained an immense fortune by marriage, which he applied to the raising of a formidable army for the service of the emperor. These were paid partly from his own resources and partly from plunder; and for several years he distinguished himself by his successes in the north of Germany; for which he was rewarded with the dukedoms of Mecklenburgh and Friedland. In 1632 Wallenstein was declared head of the Catholic army, with power to act independently of the council. He was at first successful against Gustavus, but was ultimately defeated at the celebrated battle of Lutzen, where the death of the Swedish monarch dearly purchased the victory. He was at length accused of treason; and perished by the treachery of some of his own officers. Wallenstein possessed much prudence, knowledge of mankind, and cunning, especially the art of fathoming the intentions of others and concealing his own. Towards those who were dependent on him he was severe, and not unfrequently cruel; but he was lavish to those whom he wished to gain over to his purposes.

WALLER, Sir WILLIAM, an eminent general of the parliamentary army in the reign of Charles I., was born in 1597, in Kent, and was educated at Magdalen college and Hart-hall, Oxford. On his returning from Germany, where he had served as a volunteer against the emperor, he was elected for Andover as a member of the long parliament. He opposed the court, and, on the breaking out of the war, was made second in command under the earl of Essex. The west of England was the scene of his principal exploits; and in the early part of his career he fought with signal success, but was ultimately defeated. The self-denying ordinance removed him from service, and he became so much an object of suspicion to the republicans, that he was twice imprisoned. He died in 1668. He wrote "Divine Meditations," and a "Vindication of his Character and Conduct."

WALLER, EDMUND, an English poet, was born at Coleshill, in Warwickshire, and was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. He was elected a member of parliament when in his seventeenth year; and at the age of twenty-three he married a rich heiress, who died soon after, and left him an infant daughter. Waller then paid his addresses to lady Dorothea Sidney, daughter of the earl of Leicester, whom he has immortalized under the poetical name of Sappho; but though she admired his verses, she slighted his offers, and married the earl of Sunderland. He then espoused a lady of the name of Breese, by whom he had thirteen children. In the long parliament he represented Agmondestham, and was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the king; but in 1643 he was taken up for a plot, when, to save his life, he made a confession, and,

THE CONVERSATION OF "MEN OF THE TOWN" IS LIKE THE RINGS OF DIFFERENT LIQUORS AT A NIGHT-CELLAR—FLASKY AND VAPID.

HEROES ARE NOT KNOWN BY THEIR LOFTY BEARING; FOR THE GREATEST BRAVAGENTS ARE GENERALLY THE MOST CONSUMMATE COWARDS.

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after a year's imprisonment, and paying a fine of 10,000*l.*, obtained his liberty. He then went to France, and resided there till he found himself getting to the end of his resources, when he applied to Cromwell, who gave him leave to return, and restored his estate. Waller repaid the favour by a panegyric on the Protector; but he was equally lavish of his praise on Charles II., with whom he was a favourite; as he also was with James II.; and he appears to have taken advantage of his intimacy with that monarch to give him very sound advice. He now turned his thoughts to devotion, and composed "Divine Poems." He died at Beaconsfield, in 1687, aged 82. His intellectual powers were of a superior order; he was at once a prompt, elegant, and graceful speaker, while the wit and pleasantness of his conversation made him a favourite, even with those whom his subject pliancy must have disgusted. English versification is much indebted to him; and for ease, gaiety, brilliancy, and wit, his amatory poetry has not been surpassed.

WALLERUS, JOHN GOTTSCHALK, an eminent Swedish chemist and mineralogist; author of "Systema Mineralogicum;" "Chemia Physica;" and other excellent works on those sciences. Died, 1785.

WALLIS, JOHN, an eminent English mathematician and divine, was born in 1616, at Ashford, in Kent, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. He was chosen, in 1649, Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford; and made keeper of the archives there, in 1658; was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society; and, after a long life devoted to science and his clerical duties, died in 1703. His mathematical works are included in three volumes; and his "Sermons" form a fourth.

WALMESLEY, CHARLES, a Roman Catholic divine, and an eminent mathematician, was a doctor of the Sorbonne, a monk of the Benedictine order, and vicar apostolic of the western district of England. He died at Bath, in 1797, aged 76. He was a member of the Royal Society, and the author of several mathematical treatises.

WALPOLE, ROBERT, earl of Orford, a celebrated statesman, was born in 1676, at Houghton, his father's seat in Norfolk, and was educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. He entered parliament in 1701, as member for Castle Rising, which borough his father had represented; but in the following year he was elected for Lynn. In 1706 he was appointed secretary of war; in 1709, treasurer of the navy; and in 1710, one of the managers of Sacheverell's trial; but on the dissolution of the Whig ministry, he was dismissed from all his offices, expelled the house, and committed to the Tower, on the charge of breach of trust, and notorious corruption. This was looked upon as a mere party proceeding by a majority of the people; and on the accession of George I., the Whigs being again in the ascendant, he was made paymaster of the forces, and subsequently, prime minister. In consequence of disputes with his colleagues, however, he was induced to resign

in 1717, and he remained in opposition till 1720, when he once more became paymaster of the forces. His reputation as a *financier* induced all eyes to be directed towards him on the occurrence of the unprecedented disasters, arising from the bursting of the South Sea bubble; and lord Sandhurst being obliged to retire, Walpole was again raised to the high situation of premier, which he retained for two-and-twenty years, in spite of incessant attacks from political enemies of the most splendid talents. In 1742 he resigned, and was created earl of Orford. He was an able financier, a good tactician in debate, a most servicable minister to the house of Brunswick, and a zealous friend of the Protestant succession. He died in 1745.

WALPOLE, HORATIO, lord, brother of the preceding, was born in 1678; held various offices under the government; and was an able diplomatist; was created a peer in 1754; and died in 1757. He wrote an answer to Bollingbroke's Letters on History; and some political pamphlets.

WALPOLE, HORACE, earl of Orford, the youngest son of Sir Robert, was born in 1718, and was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. In 1741, he entered parliament, successively representing Callington, Castle Rising, and Lynn. But it was soon apparent that he took no delight in senatorial proceedings, and in 1768 he retired wholly from public business. Literature and the fine arts were the great sources of his delight; and much of his existence was pleasantly dedicated to the embellishment of his villa at Strawberry-hill, near Twickenham, and to the formation of a splendid collection of the relics of antiquity. He also established a private press, and printed several works there. In 1791 he succeeded to the earldom, but never took his seat in the House of Lords. His principal works are, "The Castle of Otranto;" "Historic Doubts of the Life and Reign of Richard III.;" "The Mysterious Mother," a tragedy; "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors;" and "the Anecdotes of Painting in England." Died, 1797.

WALSH, WILLIAM, a minor English poet of the 17th century. He was the friend of Dryden, and the patron of Pope; held a situation in the household of queen Anne; and died in 1708. His poems are chiefly of an amatory character.

WALSH, EDWARD, an eminent physician, was born at Waterford, in Ireland, and graduated as M.D. at Edinburgh. He commenced his professional career as physician in a West India packet, and had much experience in the treatment of the yellow fever, which at that time was raging in Jamaica. He afterwards served as an army surgeon in Ireland during the rebellion, and in the expeditions to Holland and Copenhagen. With the 49th regiment he proceeded to Canada; was afterwards attached to the 6th dragoons, and sent to Spain; and, having accompanied the Walcheren expedition, he was promoted to the staff; went to the continent as physician to the forces; and ended his medico-military career at the battle of Waterloo. Dr. Walsh published "A Narrative of the Expedition

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to Holland," and "Bagatelles, or Poetical Sketches." Died, 1832.

WALSINGHAM, THOMAS, an English chronicler of the 15th century, was a native of Norfolk, and a Benedictine of St. Alban's. He was appointed historiographer royal, about 1440; and wrote "A History of England, from 1373 to the death of Henry V."

WALSINGHAM, SIR FRANCIS, an eminent statesman in the reign of Elizabeth, was born at Chislehurst, in Kent. After receiving his education at King's college, Cambridge, where he acquired an excellent knowledge of languages, he was several times employed on missions to France; and, in 1573, he was appointed one of the secretaries of state, and knighted. In 1583 he went on an embassy to James, king of Scotland; and three years afterwards sat as one of the commissioners on the trial of the unfortunate queen Mary. He was a man of subtle policy, sparing neither time, trouble, nor expense in carrying such measures as he thought likely to serve the cause of the queen, and embarrass her enemies. It has been said, that "he outdid the jesuits in their own bow, and over-reached them in their equivocation," and that he kept fifty-three agents and eighteen spies in foreign courts. He died in 1590, aged 80.

WALTER, JOHN GOTTLÖB, a very celebrated German anatomist, was born at Königsberg, in 1734; studied at Frankfurt and Berlin; succeeded Meckel as first professor of anatomy and midwifery at the latter city, in 1774; and greatly distinguished himself by his numerous discoveries, the formation of an immense collection of anatomical specimens, and his works on the science. Died, 1818.

WALTER, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, son of the preceding, born in 1764, obtained, in conjunction with his father, the direction of the anatomical museum at Berlin, and in 1805 was made first medical counsellor. Died, 1826.

WALTHER, BERNARD, an eminent astronomer of Nuremberg, in the 15th century. He studied under and assisted Regiomontanus; and is regarded as the first discoverer of the regular effect of atmospheric refraction. Died, 1504.

WALTHER, JOHN GODFREY, the author of a German musical dictionary, historical and geographical, entitled "Musicalisches Lexicon," &c.

WALTHER, AUGUSTINE FREDERIC, an eminent physician and anatomist, who filled the professorial chair at Leipzig, and died in 1746.

WALTON, BRIAN, a learned prelate, was born at Cleveland, in Yorkshire, in 1600. He suffered considerably at the breaking out of the civil war, on which he fled to Oxford, where he formed the plan of a "Polyglot Bible," which was published in 6 vols. folio, and to which he principally owes his literary reputation. In 1660 he was preferred to the see of Chester, but died in London the year following.

WALTON, ISAAC, of piscatory fame, was born in 1593, at Stafford, and kept a linen-draper's shop in London, first in the Royal Exchange, and afterwards at the corner of

Chancery-lane, Fleet-street; but about 1632 he married the sister of bishop Ken, and in the beginning of the civil wars quitted the metropolis, and went to reside at Winchester, where he died in 1683. His "Complete Angler" has long afforded delight not only to those who are fond of that "innocent recreation," but to general readers, and has passed through numerous editions. He was also a biographer; and his Lives of Hooker, bishop Sanderson, Wotton, Donne, and Herbert, exhibit him as such, in a highly favourable light.

WANLEY, NATHANIEL, an English clergyman, residing at Coventry; author of "The Wonders of the Little World, or the History of Man." Died, about 1690.

WANLEY, HUMPHRY, son of the preceding, was born at Coventry, in 1673, and educated at Edmund-hall, Oxford; on leaving which university he became secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and afterwards librarian to the earl of Oxford, in whose service he died in 1726. Mr. Wanley formed a catalogue of Saxon manuscripts for Dr. Hicke's Thesaurus, and made numerous collections relative to archæology and bibliography.

WARBECK, PETER, OF PERKIN, an individual whose real history has been the subject of much speculation, made his appearance in England, in the reign of Henry VII. and assumed the character and title of Richard duke of York, the younger son of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered in the Tower, together with his brother, by order of Richard III. Having been acknowledged by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, as her nephew, he proceeded to claim the crown of England, and, landing in Cornwall, was joined by some thousands of insurgents. He laid siege to Exeter; but on the approach of the royal army, he fled to Beaulieu abbey, in Hampshire, which sanctuary he was induced to quit, under the promise of a pardon, and he was sent in custody to the Tower of London. He was there treated as an impostor, and eventually, in 1499, was hanged, drawn, and quartered. Henry VII. published an alleged confession of the captive, purporting that he was the son of one Warbeck or Osbeck, a converted Jew of Tournay; but many have asserted that he was an illegitimate son of Edward IV.

WARBURTON, JOHN, an English antiquary and herald; author of "Vallum Romanum." Born, 1683; died, 1759.

WARBURTON, WILLIAM, bishop of Gloucester, a very eminent theological writer, critic, and controversialist, was born at Newark-upon-Trent, in 1698. His works are very numerous; but those for which he is most celebrated are, "A Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles, as related by Historians;" "The Alliance between Church and State;" "The Divine Legation of Moses;" "Vindication of Mr. Pope's Essay on Man;" and editions of Shakspeare, Pope, &c. Dr. Warburton was a man of vigorous faculties, a mind fervid and vehement, supplied by incessant and unlimited inquiry, with wonderful extent and variety of knowledge; but he was so proud of his literary powers, that he treated all who op-

THE DEAT OF KNOWLEDGE IS IN THE HEAD; OF WISDOM, IN THE HEART: WE ARE SURE TO JUDGE WRONG, IF WE DO NOT FEEL RIGHT.

GREAT WANTS PROCEED FROM GREAT WEALTH: BUT THEY ARE UNDISCIPLED CHILDREN: FOR THEY SINE KNOW TO MOURN.

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THE MIND CANNOT BE IDLE; IF IT IS NOT TAKEN UP WITH ONE THING, IT ATTENDS TO ANOTHER THROUGH CHOICE OR NECESSITY.

posed him with contemptuous superiority and haughty disdain. He commenced his clerical career in 1726, as vicar of Griesley, in Nottinghamshire; was appointed, in 1746, preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn; and rapidly advanced in his profession, becoming bishop of Gloucester in 1759. He died in June, 1779.

WARD, SETH, bishop of Salisbury, a learned prelate, chiefly distinguished for his skill in mathematics and astronomy. He was public spirited and munificent, contributing to several liberal undertakings, besides founding and endowing a college of matrons for ten clergymen's widows. Born, 1617; died, 1669.

WARD, JOHN, professor of rhetoric at Gresham college, was born in London in 1679, and died in 1758. He wrote the "Lives of the Gresham Professors;" "Lectures on Oratory;" 2 vols. &c.

WARD, EDWARD, a burlesque poet and miscellaneous writer at the end of the 17th century, who wrote the "London Spy," and turned Don Quixote into Hudibrastic verse.

WARE, Sir JAMES, an eminent antiquary and historian, was born at Dublin, in 1594, and died in 1666. He wrote "De Præsulibus Hiberniæ;" the "History and Antiquities of Ireland;" and several other works.

WARE, JAMES, an eminent surgeon and oculist, was born, about 1736, at Portsmouth. After having been demonstrator of anatomy at Cambridge, he formed a partnership in the metropolis with Mr. Wathen, which continued till 1791; after which he practised on his own account, and attained a first-rate reputation. Among his works are, "Observations on Ophthalmia;" "Remarks on Fistula Lacrymalis;" and "Chirurgical Observations." Died, 1815.

WARDLAW, HENRY, bishop of St. Andrew's, and founder of the university there, was preferred to that see by pope Benedict XIII. in 1404. Though a man of strict morals and great simplicity of character, he was a still greater enemy to what he believed to be heresy, than to immorality; and he accordingly condemned to the stake those who, unhappily for their temporal peace, questioned the doctrines of the Romish church. Died, 1440.

WARHAM, WILLIAM, an English prelate and statesman, was born in Hampshire, and educated at Winchester-school, and New college, Oxford. He successively became master of the rolls, lord chancellor, bishop of London, and archbishop of Canterbury. In 1513 he resigned the great seal on account of the differences between him and Wolsey; and died in 1532. He was the friend of Erasmus, and a great patron of literature.

WARING, Dr. EDWARD, an eminent English mathematician. He wrote "Miscellanea Analytica;" "Meditationes Algebraicæ;" "Meditationes Analyticæ;" "An Essay on the Principles of Human Knowledge;" and other works. Born, 1736; died, 1798.

WARNER, WILLIAM, an English poet of the 16th century; author of "Albion's Eng-

land," a poem written in an elegant style. Born, 1558; died, 1609.

WARNER, JOHN, a learned prelate, born at Westminster in 1565. He was successively prebendary of Canterbury, dean of Lichfield, and bishop of Rochester; suffered for his loyalty in the rebellion, but recovered his episcopal seat at the restoration; and died in 1666. He was the founder of the college at Bromley, Kent, for the widows of clergymen.

WARNER, Dr. FERDINANDO, an English divine, and a theological, biographical, historical, and medical writer. Born, 1703; died, 1766. His principal publications are "A System of Divinity," 5 vols.; an "Ecclesiastical History of England," 2 vols.; "The Life of Sir Thomas More;" and "The History of Ireland." His son, JOHN WARNER, published a translation of the "History of Friar Gerund," from the Spanish, 2 vols.; and a work on prosody, entitled "Metronariston."

WARNER, RICHARD, a botanist, born in London, in 1711; died, 1775. He wrote "Plantæ Woodfordienses," &c.; and at his death, bequeathed his library to Wadham college, Oxford, where he had received his education.

WARREN, Sir PETER, an able English admiral, entered the navy when very young, and gradually rose to the rank of commodore. In 1745 he commanded a squadron, with which he attacked, and took possession of Louisbourg; and in 1747 he fell in with a French squadron, which he completely defeated, capturing several of their men-of-war. This last exploit rendered him very popular, and he was returned M.P. for Westminster. Died, 1752.

WARREN, Sir JOHN BORLASE, an eminent naval officer, was born in 1764, in Cornwall; was educated at Winchester school; and at an early age entered the navy. During the American war he performed several gallant actions, and rose to the rank of post-captain. On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, he equally distinguished himself; particularly in capturing, off the coast of Ireland, the Hoche man-of-war, and six frigates laden with troops for the conquest of that island. After the peace of Amiens, he was appointed ambassador to Russia, in which post he remained until 1805. He attained the rank of admiral in 1810; and died in 1822.

WARREN, CHARLES, an eminent engraver, was a native of London, and for many years held a distinguished rank in his profession. He was the first who effectually removed the difficulties of engraving on steel. Died, 1823.

WARTON, Dr. JOSEPH, son of the Rev. Thomas Warton, professor of poetry at Oxford, was born in 1722, at Dunsford, in Surrey; was educated at Winchester school, and Oriel college, Oxford; became curate of Chelsea, and rector of Tamworth; and, in 1766, was advanced to the station of head-master at Winchester, where he presided with high reputation nearly thirty years. In 1798 he obtained a stall in the cathedral of Winchester, and the rectory of Easton, which he exchanged for Upham. In 1793 he retired from the school to his

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rectory of Wickham, in Hampshire, where he died in 1800. His chief works are an "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope," and translations from Virgil.

WARTON, THOMAS, brother of the preceding, was born in 1728; received his education at Winchester school and Trinity college, Oxford; and in his twentieth year he distinguished himself by his "Triumph of Isis," a poetical vindication of Oxford against the reflections of Mason. His "Observations on Spenser's Fairy Queen," published in 1754, made him advantageously known as a critic, and prepared the way for his election, in 1757, to the professorship of poetry at Oxford, which he filled for ten years with great ability. The first volume of his "History of English Poetry," was published in 1774, and the second and third, respectively, in 1778 and 1781. His plan was extensive, including the period from the eleventh to the eighteenth century; but when he had gone as far as the Elizabethan writers, he suspended, and ultimately abandoned, the undertaking. He succeeded Whitehead as poet-laureat; and died in 1790. Besides the works above noticed, he wrote some elegant poems, and performed various other literary labours.

WARWICK, SIR PHILIP, a political and historical writer, was born in Westminster, in 1698; was educated at Eton and Geneva; became a member of the long parliament, but was expelled the house for joining the king, to whom he was secretary; took up arms in the royal cause; was knighted by Charles II., and died in 1682. He was the author of a "Discourse on Government," and some interesting "Memoirs of king Charles I."

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, the first president of the United States of America, was born in 1732, in Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father died when he was only ten years of age; but his elder brother having married a connexion of lord Fairfax, proprietor of the northern part of Virginia, George was introduced to the acquaintance of that nobleman, who gave him, when in his eighteenth year, an appointment as surveyor of a certain portion of the before-mentioned territory. At the age of twenty he was a major in the colonial militia, and in 1755 he served under the unfortunate general Braddock; on whose fall he conducted the retreat in a masterly manner. He held the command of the Virginia troops till 1758, when he gave in his resignation on account of ill health. He now served his country as a senator, and was elected a member of the assembly for Frederick county, and afterwards for that of Fairfax. When the breach between Great Britain and her colonies was widened by mutual animosity, the eyes of his countrymen were fixed upon Mr. Washington; and accordingly, in June, 1775, he took the command of the army of America, at Cambridge, in New England. Of the particulars of that great revolution it is impossible here to give a detail. Suffice it to observe, that in his intrepidity, prudence, and moderation, the Americans were almost wholly indebted for that independence which was secured to them by the treaty of peace con-

cluded in 1793. Soon after this event Washington resigned his commission to congress, and retired to his seat of Mount Vernon; a retreat from the toils of public life, which he afterwards quitted with sincere regret. In 1789 he was elected president of the United States, and was received at Philadelphia with the applause which he so well merited. He delivered his inaugural address on the 30th of April, and throughout his administration he acted up to the principles and promises therein contained. As before, in his military capacity, so now in his civil, he declined receiving anything beyond his actual expenditure, in his official character. He well knew that he was chosen as the man of the nation, the guardian of the universal weal; and in no instance did he act or appear otherwise. His incessant application to business impaired his robust constitution; and in 1796 he resigned his office; on which occasion he published a valedictory address to his countrymen, replete with the most excellent advice for their future conduct, and with the soundest views of their political state. He died Dec. 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age; and left, for the admiration of posterity, a character unexcelled for disinterested patriotism, undeviating consistency, and firmness of purpose, tempered with unaffected humanity.

WATELET, CLAUDE HENRY, a celebrated French writer on the fine arts and belles lettres. He held the office of receiver-general of the finances; and died in 1786.

WATERHOUSE, EDWARD, a miscellaneous writer; born in 1619; died, 1670. He wrote an "Apology for Learning and Learned Men;" "Defence of Arms and Armoury," &c.

WATERLAND, DANIEL, a learned divine and controversialist, was born in 1683, at Wasely, in Lincolnshire, and was educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, of which he became master. At his death in 1740, he was chancellor of York, archdeacon of Middlesex, canon of Windsor, and vicar of Twickenham. Among his works are, "A History of the Athanasian Creed;" "Scripture Vindicated;" "A Defence of Christ's Divinity;" and "A Review of the Doctrine of the Eucharist."

WATERLOO, ANTHONY, an eminent Dutch painter, who lived in the early part of the 17th century, and excelled in landscapes.

WATSON, DAVID, a learned editor, best known as a translator of Horace, was born in Scotland, in 1710. He led an irregular life, and died in great poverty, in 1756.

WATSON, ROBERT, an historian, was born at St. Andrew's, in Scotland, in 1730. He obtained the professorship of logic, rhetoric, and belles-lettres at St. Andrew's, where he also became principal of the university, and died in 1780. Dr. Watson wrote "The History of Philip II.," and commenced that of Philip III., which was completed and published, for the benefit of his family, by Dr. Thomson.

WATSON, SIR WILLIAM, a physician, born in London, in 1715, was distinguished for his knowledge of natural philosophy,

GOOD-NATURE IS OFTEN COMBINED WITH ILL-TEMPER; BUT ILL-NATURE COMBINED WITH GOOD-TEMPER IS UNNATURAL AND ODIOUS.

THE HAUGHTY WOMAN WHO CAN STAND ALONE AND REQUIRES NO LEANING-POLE AS A PROP.

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and his discoveries in electricity. Died, 1787.

WATSON, HENRY, colonel, a mathematician and engineer, was born at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, in 1735. He greatly distinguished himself at the taking of the Havannah, and afterwards went to India as chief engineer. Died, 1785.

WATSON, RICHARD, a celebrated English prelate, was born in 1737, at Heversham, in Westmoreland; became a sizar, and afterwards a fellow, of Trinity college, Cambridge; was chosen, in 1764, professor of chemistry; and in 1771 he succeeded to that of divinity. He early distinguished himself by a display of his political opinions, in a sermon preached before the university, which was printed under the title of the "Principles of the Revolution Vindicated," and excited an unusual degree of public attention. In 1776 he printed "An Apology for Christianity," which he addressed to Gibbon. In 1782 he was advanced to the bishopric of Llandaff, with permission to hold the archdeaconry of Ely, his professorship, and other ecclesiastical preferments. On this promotion, he published a letter to the archbishop of Canterbury, containing a plan for equalizing church revenues. In 1796 the bishop appeared a second time as the defender of revealed religion, in his "Apology for the Bible," designed as an answer to Paley's Age of Reason. He was also the author of "Chemical Essays," 5 vols.; "Sermons;" and "Theological Essays." Died, 1816.

WATT, JAMES, a celebrated natural philosopher and civil engineer, was born at Greenock, in Scotland, in 1736, and began life as a mathematical instrument maker; in which capacity he was employed by the university of Glasgow, and he subsequently established himself in that city. But he soon turned his attention to the steam-engine, in which he made the most important improvements. He subsequently entered almost wholly upon the business of a civil engineer, particularly in planning and surveying canals; to aid him in which, he invented a new micrometer, and a machine for drawing in perspective. In 1774 he removed from Glasgow to Soho, near Birmingham, where he entered into partnership with Mr. Boulton, in the business of constructing steam-engines, which they carried to the height of perfection. After having given ample proofs of great mental endowments, Mr. Watt retired from business with a handsome fortune, which enabled him to enjoy the evening of a well-spent life with ease and comfort, in the bosom of his family. Died, 1819.

WATT, ROBERT, a physician and bibliographer, was born in 1774, in Ayrshire; became president of the faculty of physicians and surgeons at Glasgow; and died there, in 1819. He compiled the "Bibliotheca Britannica," and some medical treatises.

WATTEAU, ANTOINE, an eminent French painter, was born in 1684, at Valenciennes. He commenced as a scene-painter at Paris, but his admirable genius soon raised him above that humble occupation; and having

produced a picture which gained the prize at the Academy, his ardour for the art increased, and he speedily rose to fame. Died, 1731.

WATTS, DR. ISAAC, a celebrated dissenting divine of the independent persuasion, eminently distinguished for his learning and piety, was born at Southampton, in 1674, and educated at the free-school there, and next at an academy near London. He succeeded Dr. Chauncey as minister of a congregation in the metropolis; but nearly the last forty years of his life was spent in the family of his friend, Sir Thomas Abney, at Stoke Newington. Among his works, most of which still maintain their original popularity, are "Psalms and Hymns," a treatise on "Logic," and his "Improvement of the Mind." Died, 1748.

WAYNFLETE, WILLIAM, a monastic prelate of the 15th century, whose real name was Patten, was born at Wainfleet, in Lincolnshire; and was educated at Winchester school, and at Oxford. He was made provost of Eton, in 1442; bishop of Winchester, in 1447; and lord chancellor, in 1456. Died, 1486. He was the founder of Magdalen college, Oxford, and of a free school at his native place.

WEBB, PHILIP CARTERET, a very distinguished English antiquary and law-writer. Born, 1700; died, 1770.

WEBBE, SAMUEL, an eminent English musician, particularly celebrated for his glees, was born in 1740, and was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, but he abandoned his trade, and gained a subsistence by copying music. By study and perseverance he became an excellent composer, and also acquired several languages. Died, 1816. His glees and part songs form three volumes, and are much admired.

WEBBER, JOHN, an artist, born in London, in 1751, who in Cook's last voyage was appointed draughtsman to the expedition. Died, 1793.

WEBER, HENRY WILLIAM, an archaeologist and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1783, at St. Petersburg, of German parents; studied medicine at Edinburgh and at Jena; settled in Scotland, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and died in 1818. Among his publications are, "Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries;" "The Battle of Flodden Field," a poem, &c.

WEBER, CARL MARIA VON, one of the most eminent of modern composers, was born in 1786, at Eutin, in Holstein, and was liberally educated. He made professional tours through various parts of Germany, and was successively chapel-master at Breslau and at Carlsruhe, and conductor of the opera at Prague. In 1816 he accepted an invitation to form a German opera at Dresden, and was appointed director of music to the court. His "Der Freischutz" was brought out in 1821 at Berlin, and rapidly attained a high degree of popularity throughout Europe. He visited London in 1826, and produced the opera of "Oberon;" but his health was greatly impaired, and he died on the 5th of June.

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WEDGWOOD, JOSIAH, an ingenious improver of the English pottery manufacture, was born near Newcastle-under-Lyme, in 1730, and died in 1788. He not only exercised his ingenuity very beneficially in his particular trade, but he was versed in several branches of natural philosophy; invented the grand Trunk canal. He was public-spirited, enterprising, and benevolent.

WEEVER, JOHN, an English antiquary, was a native of Lancashire, and educated at Cambridge. He published a work of great curiosity and value, entitled "Funeral Monuments;" and died about 1632.

WEICKARD, MELCHIOR ADAM, an eminent German physician; a great advocate of the Brunonian system of medicine, and author of "The Philosophical Physician." Died, 1803.

WEIGEL, ERNARD, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, of the 17th century. Died, 1699.

WEIGEL, CHRISTIAN EHRENFRIED, a German physician of the 18th century; distinguished for his chemical and botanical knowledge. He wrote "Observationes Botanice," "Flora Pomerano-Rugica," &c.

WEIMAR, BERNARD, duke of, a celebrated officer of the 17th century, who fought under Gustavus Adolphus, and was afterwards placed by Louis XIII. at the head of a powerful army, with which he drove the Imperialists out of Burgundy, and conquered Alsace. Died, 1639.

WEIMAR, ANNA AMELIA, duchess of, daughter of the duke of Brunswick, was born in 1700, and was distinguished by her talents, and the patronage she afforded to literature and the arts. The ruin of her family, and other miseries, produced by the French invasion of Germany, clouded her latter days. She died in 1807.

WEINBRENNER, FREDERIC, an eminent German architect, born at Carlsruhe, in 1761. After studying in Italy, and travelling over the continent for the purpose of examining works of art, he returned to his native country, and founded an institution for the study of painting, modelling, poetry, the fine arts, and archaeology; and from this school issued many distinguished artists. He erected several splendid edifices at Carlsruhe, Leipzig, and other places, and wrote treatises on different branches of science. Died, 1826.

WEISSE, CHRISTIAN FELIX, a German poet and dramatist, born at Annaberg, in Saxony, in 1726. He wrote the "Children's Friend," and many other popular works for the amusement and instruction of youth; besides songs, dramas, and poems. Died, 1804.

WELD, THOMAS, an English cardinal, was born in 1773, at Lulworth castle, Dorsetshire, and was the eldest son of Thomas Weld, esq. founder of the Roman Catholic college at Stonyhurst, in Lancashire. He succeeded to his ancestral estates in 1810; but, on the death of his wife, in 1815, he took orders, and was some years afterwards consecrated coadjutor-bishop of Canada. Being in Italy with his daughter, lady De

Clifford, in 1829, pope Pius VIII. elevated him to the dignity of a cardinal. For many years previous he had devoted the whole of his time, and a great part of his fortune, to pious and charitable purposes; and he now relinquished his estates to his brother, Joseph Weld, esq., who, in 1830, received Charles X. of France, and his family, as guests at Lulworth castle, previous to their removal to Holyrood-house. He died, April 10, 1837.

WELLS, EDWARD, a learned divine, was born at Corsham, in Wiltshire, about 1665, and died in 1730. He published a valuable work on the "Geography of the Old and New Testament," 2 vols.; a "Course of Mathematics for Young Gentlemen," 3 vols.; and some other works.

WELSTED, LEONARD, an English poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer. Born, 1689; died, 1749.

WELLWOOD, THOMAS, a Scotch physician, was born near Edinburgh, in 1652, and died in 1716. He was the author of "Memoirs of English Affairs from 1588 to the Revolution."

WELLWOOD, SIR HENRY MONCREIFF, bart., D.D., an eminent Scotch divine, was born at Blackford, near Stirling, in 1750. He was inducted at St. Cuthbert's Edinburgh, in 1775, and took an active part in the government of the Scottish church, of which he was an able and zealous pastor. Died, 1827.

WEPFER, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss physician and medical writer. Born, 1620; died, 1693.

WERKMEISTER, ANDREWS, an eminent German composer, and writer on music; author of "Musice Mathematicæ;" "Harmonologia Musica," &c. Born, 1645; died, 1706.

WERNER, JOHN, a geographer and astronomer, who in his day acquired a high reputation. Died, 1504.

WERNER, JOSEPH, an eminent Swiss painter, especially excelling in miniature. Born, 1637; died, 1710.

WERNER, PAUL DE, a celebrated Prussian general, born in 1707. He displayed great bravery at the head of his troops at the battles of Prague, Kollin, Breslau, &c., and in 1759 he drove general de Ville out of Silesia, and raised the siege of Colberg. He was afterwards taken prisoner by the Russians, and the most advantageous offers were made him by the czar Peter III. to induce him to enter into his service; but he rejected them, and, returning to Prussia, was again successfully employed in his country's service; and died in 1785.

WERNER, ABRAHAM GOTTLIEB, a celebrated German mineralogist, born in Upper Lusatia, in 1750. His treatise "On the external Characteristics of Fossils," procured him the professorship of mineralogy at Freiburg, where his lectures on geology and mineralogy were attended by students from various parts of Europe. He was also keeper of the cabinet of natural history, and counsellor of the mines in Saxony. His cabinet of minerals, consisting of one hundred thousand specimens, and which was unrivalled for complete-

IT IS A SAFER AND EASIER COURSE FRANKLY TO ACKNOWLEDGE OUR FAILINGS, THAN TO SHOW SOLICITUDE IN HIDING THEM.

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son and arrangement, he sold for 40,000 towns, reserving the interest of 33,000 to revert at the death of his sister to the Mineralogical Academy of Freiburg. To him science is highly indebted for its systematic arrangement; and he may, in fact, be considered the Linnaeus of mineralogy, died, 1817.

WERNER, FREDERIC LUDWIG ZACHARIAS, a German dramatist, born at Königsberg, in 1768, and studied philosophy under Kant. In 1801 he published, at Berlin, "The men of the Valley;" which was followed by "The Templars in Cyprus," and "The brethren of the Cross." He was very eccentric in his thoughts and habits, and occupied himself with many romantic projects. At length, in 1811, he embraced the Catholic faith, studied theology, and was ordained a priest. He wrote several tragedies and religious pieces; and died in 1823.

WESLEY, SAMUEL, an English divine, as born in 1662, at Witchurch, in Dorsetshire; was admitted a servitor of Exeter college, Oxford; and, on taking orders, obtained the living of South Ormesby, in Lincolnshire, and afterwards the rectories of Epworth and Wroote. He wrote a volume of poems, entitled "Margaret;" "The life of Christ," an heroic poem; "The story of the Old and New Testament, in verse," 3 vols. &c. Died, 1735.

WESLEY, SAMUEL, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Epworth, about 1702; was educated at Westminster and Christchurch, Oxford; became usher in Westminster school, and in 1729 was appointed master of the grammar-school at Ivorton, where he died in 1738. He was a pious high-churchman, and wholly disapproved of the conduct of his brothers John and Charles. He was the author of "The attitude of the Sexes," and other poems.

WESLEY, JOHN, son of Samuel Wesley the elder, was born at Epworth, in 1703. In 1730, while at Oxford, he and his brother, with a few other students, formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual education in religious exercises. So singular an association excited considerable notice, and among other uses bestowed upon the members, that of exhortations was applied to them. Mr. Wesley, with some others, went to Georgia, America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. After a stay there of six years, he returned to England, commenced itinerant preacher, and gathered many followers. The churches being shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. At some time he was suited with Mr. Whitefield; but differences arising, on account of the doctrine of election, they separated, and the Methodists were denominated according to their respective leaders. Mr. Wesley was indefatigable in his labours, and almost continually engaged in travelling over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. His society, though consisting of many thousands, was well organized, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. He published some volumes of hymns, numerous sermons, political tracts,

and controversial treatises. In Wesley's countenance, mildness and gravity were pleasingly blended, and in old age he appeared extremely venerable: in manners, he was social, polite, and conversible: in the pulpit, he was fluent, clear, and argumentative. The approach of old age did not in the least abate his zeal and diligence: he was almost perpetually travelling; and his religious services, setting aside his literary and controversial labours, were almost beyond calculation. He died, March 2, 1791, in the 88th year of his age.

WESLEY, CHARLES, younger brother of the preceding, a minister also among the Methodists, and of respectable talents as a scholar and a poet, born 1708; died, 1788.

WESLEY, SAMUEL, an eminent musician, was the younger son of the preceding Charles Wesley, and, consequently, nephew to the celebrated John Wesley, the founder of his sect. The musical precocity of Samuel Wesley was astonishing. When only three years old he could play and extemporize freely on the organ; and he became, by the time he had arrived at manhood, not only one of the most astonishing extemporaneous players in Europe, but a fine composer and an excellent classical scholar. In 1787, from an accidental fall, which had nearly proved fatal, Mr. Wesley so seriously injured his head, that for seven years after he remained in a low desponding state, and during the remainder of his life was subject to periodical attacks of nervous irritability. During his intervals of health he prosecuted the science of music with the utmost ardour; he composed many pieces, and was much engaged in public performances on the organ. His compositions are grave and masterly; his melodies sweet, varied, and novel. He possessed remarkable energy of mind, with a simplicity of character rarely united. Died, Oct. 11, 1837, aged 71.

WEST, RICHARD, an eminent lawyer, who, in 1715, was made chancellor of Ireland. Died, 1738.

WEST, THOMAS, a topographical writer, was born at Ulverston, in Lancashire, where he died, in 1779. He wrote "The History of Furness;" and "A Guide to the Lakes."

WEST, GILBERT, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1708, was educated at Christchurch, Oxford. He obtained the offices of clerk to the privy council, and treasurer of Chelsea college; was the author of "Poems," and "Observations on the Resurrection;" and translated some of the Odes of Pindar. Died, 1756.

WEST, BENJAMIN, a celebrated painter, was born, in 1738, near Springfield, in Pennsylvania, of Quaker parents. After exercising his pencil in different parts of America, he went to Italy in 1760, and came to England in 1763. One of his earliest friends was Dr. Drummond, archbishop of York, who introduced the young American artist to George III., by whose order he executed the picture of "The Departure of Regulus from Rome," and whose patronage he enjoyed above forty years. On the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1791, Mr. West was elected pres-

CREDIT IS GAINED BY COURAGE OF TIME, AND BELIEF RECOVERS A STRAIN; BUT, IF BROKEN, IS NEVER WELL REPAIRED.

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dent of the Royal Academy, which chair he enjoyed, with the exception of a short interval, till his death, in 1820. His "Death of General Wolfe" was among the first of his productions that attracted public notice; and among his last and best were "Death on the Pale Horse," and "Christ healing the Sick."

WESTALL, RICHARD, an eminent draughtsman and designer, born in 1785, was apprenticed to an engraver in heraldry on silver, &c.; but his genius soared higher than this humble department of the arts; and having studied at the Royal Academy, in 1796 he commenced his splendid career, imparting to his water-colour paintings a brilliance and vigour before unknown. About this time he formed a friendly intercourse with Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Lawrence, which continued through life. Mr. Westall produced many excellent historical paintings; but he is best known as the designer of Boydell's superb editions of Milton and Shakespeare, and as the illustrator of numerous other works. From the great facility with which his ready talent enabled him to produce book designs, he was led into a greater degree of mannerism than any of his contemporaries; but still he produced many beautiful specimens of his superior taste and judgment. Like his friend, Sir Thomas Lawrence, he was favoured by royal patronage; his last occupation being, in giving her present Majesty (then princess Victoria) lessons in drawing and painting. He died, aged 71, Dec. 4, 1856.

WESTON, WILLIAM, rector of Campden, in Gloucestershire, where he died in 1760, was the author of two very learned works, one entitled, "An Enquiry into the Rejection of the Christian Miracles by the Heathens;" the other, "Dissertations on some of the most remarkable Wonders of Antiquity."

WESTON, THOMAS, an eminent comic actor, who performed at the Haymarket and Covent-garden theatres. In "Jerry Sneak," "Abel Druggier," and characters of a similar stamp, he was very successful; but he ruined his health and prospects by dissipation; and died in distress, in 1776.

WESTON, STEPHEN, an eminent classical scholar and orientalist, was born at Exeter, in 1747; educated at Eton, and Exeter college, Oxford; obtained the living of Manhead, Devon, in 1777, but resigned his ecclesiastical preferment in 1790, and thenceforth devoted himself wholly to literary pursuits. We can here find space for the enumeration of only a few of his works; among which may be mentioned, "A Specimen of the Conformity of the European Languages, particularly the English, with the Oriental Languages;" "Letters from Paris," 2 vols.; "Specimen of a Chinese Dictionary;" besides various translations from the Chinese and Persian, in prose and poetry; Sermons, Tales, and works relative to philology, divinity, and antiquities. Died, 1830.

WESTEIN, JOHN JAMES, a learned theologian, was born in 1693, at Basil, (where several others of his family also distinguished themselves by their acquisitions).

He devoted himself, with great ardour and perseverance, to the restoration of the purity of the text of the New Testament; and, after collating the various Greek manuscripts which he met with in his travels and researches, came to the conclusion "that a variety of readings were no objection to the general authenticity of the text." In support of this opinion, he published his "Prolegomena ad Nov. Test. Græci editionem accuratissimam à vetustis. simis Codd. MSS. denuo procurandam." Died, 1754.

WEWITZER, RALPH, a comic actor, distinguished for his wit and powers of repartee, was a native of London, and originally a jeweller; but the admirable manner in which he personated Jews, Frenchmen, &c., proved that, in venturing on the stage, he had not mistaken his forte. He died, a pensioner on the Theatrical Fund, in 1824, aged 76.

WHALLEY, PETER, a native of Rugby, in Warwickshire, was born in 1722; was educated at St. John's college, Oxford; became head master of the grammar-school attached to Christ's hospital, and was rector of St. Margaret Pattens, London. He was the author of an "Essay on writing History," an "Inquiry into the Learning of Shakespeare," &c. Died, 1791.

WHARTON, HENRY, an English divine, antiquary, and historian, was born in 1664, at Worsted, in Norfolk. He was author of "Anglia Sacra," 2 vols.; and various other works.

WHARTON, THOMAS, marquis of, was born in 1640; sat in several parliaments during the reigns of Charles and James II., in which he strenuously opposed the court; and at the revolution he was made a privy councillor. Being a zealous Whig, and a firm supporter of the Hanoverian succession, he was raised to the rank of a marquis by George I. Died, 1715.

WHARTON, PHILIP, duke of, son of the preceding, was born in 1659, and very early gave signs of those talents which he afterwards displayed in a manner that more disgraced than honoured their possessor. After having, during his travels, accepted the title of duke from the Pretender, he returned to England, and evinced the versatility of his political principles, by becoming a warm champion of the existing government. Having impoverished himself by extravagance, he again changed his politics, and, retiring to the continent, intrigued with the Stuarts. He died in indigence, in Spain, 1731. His poems, letters, and miscellaneous pieces, form 2 vols.

WHEATLEY, CHARLES, a divine of the church of England, and author of a "Rational Illustration of the Common Prayer." Died, 1742.

WHEATLEY, FRANCIS, a painter of some eminence, born in London, in 1747; died, 1801. He was a self-instructed artist, attained celebrity as a portrait painter, and excelled in the representation of rural scenes.

WHELER, or WHEELER, Sir GEORGE, a divine and traveller, was born in 1650, at Charing, in Kent; was educated at Lin-

THE MAN WHO HAS AS MUCH SUCCESS AS HE DESERVES, IS NEVER MORBIDLY JEALOUS, EVEN OF A RIVAL IN HIS OWN LINE.

A BENEFIT CONFERRED IS A COMPLETE HAZARD BETWEEN THE THUMB OF PRIDE AND THE FINGER OF ZEAL.

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condemned at Oxford, he went thither and made a declaration of his faith, professing his resolution to defend it with his blood. Died, 1384.

WIELAND, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, an eminent German novelist, and essayist, was born in 1733, at Biberach, in Suabia. His works form 42 vols., and are too multifarious to enumerate; they include histories, tales, poems, essays, and numerous translations; among the latter, are the works of Shakspeare. Died, 1813.

WIFFEN, JEREMIAH HOLME, a celebrated Quaker poet, was born in 1792, and brought up to the profession of a school-master, in which he was for some years engaged. The work on which his political fame mainly rests, is a translation of Tasso, in which he adopted the Spenserian stanza; but he wrote many other works, and was a contributor of poetry to some of the most popular Annuals. Among his productions we must name "Aonian Hours, and other Poems;" also, a translation of poems from the Spanish of De la Vega; a series of stanzas illustrative of the portraits at Woburn Abbey, entitled "The Russels;" and his able prose work, "The History of the Russel Family," which he traces up to the heathen chiefs three centuries before the time of the conquering Rollo. With a liberality befitting his wealth and station, the duke of Bedford appointed him to the situation of private secretary and librarian; and, under the patronage of his Grace, surrounded as he was by rare books, paintings, sculpture, and objects of *veris*, he spent his hours in an enviable state of mental luxury; for he was not a mere bookworm, but had a taste for the fine art generally, and, while he was an admirer of all that is good in morals, he well appreciated whatever was beautiful in creation. He died in 1836. His sister is the wife of Mr. Alarie Watts, both poets, and well known in the literary world.

WILBERFORCE, WILLIAM, a distinguished philanthropist, was born in 1759, at Hull. He completed his education at Cambridge, and there obtained the friendship of Mr. Pitt. He was elected M.P. for Hull directly he was of age. The next year (1787), he distinguished himself by his famous motion for the abolition of Negro slavery, which after a long warfare, and many struggles, was finally decreed by the British legislature in 1807. Mr. Wilberforce approved the principles of the French revolution, as they exhibited themselves at its commencement; and, on the motion of M. Brissot, in August, 1792, was voted the right of French citizenship. But, in 1801, sympathizing with the growing claims of the court and the country, at the excesses of the French revolutionists, he denounced the designs of Buonaparte, and supported all the ministerial measures of vigorous opposition to France. In his exertions to emancipate the hapless African from the chains of slavery, Mr. Wilberforce never relaxed. He published a "Practical View of the prevailing religious Systems of Professed Christians," and an "Apology for the Christian Sabbath." Died, aged 73, in 1833.

WILCOCKS, JOSEPH, a philanthropist and ingenious writer, was the son of the bishop of Rochester, and born in 1723. He was the author of "Roman Conversations," 2 vols., and "Sacred Exercises." Died, 1791.

WILD, HENRY, a tailor of Norwich, who made himself master of the Hebrew, Arabic, and other Oriental languages; and was drawn from obscurity by Dr. Prideaux, who procured him a place in the Bodleian library. He translated from the Arabic, "Mahomet's Journey to Heaven." Born, 1684; died, 1735.

WILDBORE, CHARLES, an ingenious mathematician, who was entirely self-taught both in his favourite science, and in the languages. Died, 1803.

WILFORD, FRANCIS, an eminent Orientalist, was a native of Hanover, and went to India in 1781, as an officer with the foreign troops sent there by the British government. He became one of the first members of the Asiatic society of Calcutta, and published many valuable memoirs on the history and antiquities of Hindostan, in the Asiatic Researches. Died, 1822.

WILKES, JOHN, an alderman of London, distinguished for the violence of his political conduct, was born in the metropolis, in 1727. He received a liberal education; and after travelling on the continent, married a lady of fortune, and became a colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia. In 1761 he was elected M.P. for Aylesbury; but on publishing an offensive libel in No. 45 of his periodical paper, the "North Briton," a general warrant was issued by the secretary of state to seize him and his papers, and he was committed to the Tower. In a few days after, however, he was brought, by writ of habeas corpus, before chief-justice Pratt of the Common Pleas, who decided that general warrants were illegal, and he was consequently discharged, amidst the general rejoicings of the populace. In the meantime, Wilkes incurred another prosecution for printing an obscene poem, called an "Essay on Woman;" and for not appearing to receive judgment, was outlawed. He then went to France, where he resided till 1768, when he was elected for Middlesex; but was prevented from taking his seat, and committed to the King's Bench prison, which occasioned dreadful riots in St. George's Fields. He had now attained the height of his popularity; a large subscription was entered into to pay his debts; and in 1774, the year of his mayoralty, he was again elected for Middlesex, and permitted to take his seat without further opposition. He died in 1797.

WILKINS, Sir CHARLES, F.R.S., &c., an eminent oriental scholar, was a native of Somersetshire. He went to Bengal, in the civil service, in 1770. While thus employed, he directed his attention to the study of the Sanscrit language, and followed it up with such perseverance, that he translated the "Bhagavad Gita" into English, which Warren Hastings, then governor-general, presented to the court of directors, and prefixed to it an elegant dissertation. Mr. Wilkins also possessed great mechanical ingenuity, and prepared with his own

A MAGIC GLASS TO VIEW ALL THE MALICE THAT IS AT WORK AGAINST US, WOULD BE ONE OF THE GREATEST CURSES.

A MORALIST MAY ACT CONTRARY TO HIS OWN PRECEPTS, AND YET BE SINCERE IN RECOMMENDING THEM TO OTHERS.

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hands the first Bengali and Persian types employed in Bengal. After residing fifteen years in India he returned, but continued to pursue his oriental studies, and published a translation of the "Hitopadesa, or the Fables of Vishnu Sarma;" and in 1800 he was made librarian of the valuable collection of MSS. which the court of directors possessed through the conquest of Serangapatam. He was also appointed visitor in the oriental department for the company's colleges at Haileybury and Addiscombe. In 1808 Sir Charles produced his excellent "Sanskrit Grammar;" he also edited and enlarged Richardson's Dictionary of the Persian and Arabic languages, in 2 vols. 4to. He was a member of the French Institute; admitted to the honorary degree of D.C.L. in the university of Oxford, and was a knight of the Guelphic order. Born, 1751; died, 1836.

WILLDENOW, CHARLES LOUIS, a celebrated botanist, born at Berlin, in 1765. After having filled the professorial chair, he was made director of the botanic garden at Berlin, which he vastly improved, and also presented to the museum, a zoological cabinet of his formation. In 1811 he was invited to Paris by Humboldt, to classify and describe the multitude of new plants brought by that traveller from America. Among his principal works are, "Prodromus Florae Berolinensis;" "Elemens de Botanique;" and "Species Plantarum," which was not quite completed when he died, in 1812.

WILKIE, WILLIAM, a Scotch poet; author of "The Epigoniad." Born, 1721; died, 1772.

WILKINS, DAVID, a learned divine, born in 1685, who became archdeacon of Suffolk, and published "Leges Saxonicae;" "Concordia Magnae Britanniae," 4 vols., &c. Died, 1745.

WILKINS, JOHN, bishop of Chester in the 17th century, was born in 1614, at Fawsley, in Northamptonshire, and educated at Oxford. He married Oliver Cromwell's sister, and was appointed warden of Wadham college, and master of Trinity college; and though he was deprived of these preferments at the Restoration, he afterwards found favour in the sight of Charles II., and, in 1669, was raised to the bishopric of Chester. He was the founder of that association which afterwards became the Royal Society; produced several mathematical and theological works; and died in 1672.

WILLIAM I., king of England, surnamed the Conqueror, was the natural son of Robert I. duke of Normandy, and of Ariotta, the daughter of a tanner at Falaise, where he was born in 1024. He reigned as duke of Normandy till the death of Edward the Confessor, when, pretending that the crown had been bequeathed to him by that monarch, he fitted out a large expedition, and landed on the coast of Sussex. As soon as the troops were disembarked, he burnt the vessels, exclaiming, "See your country." Harold opposed him, but was defeated and slain at Hastings; after which William marched to London, and was crowned at Westminster

on Christmas-day, 1066. His first measures were mild and judicious; but during his absence in Normandy, the English being treated like a conquered people, showed a disposition to rebel; upon which he adopted the feudal system with all its injustice and severity; dividing the land into baronies, expelling the rightful owners from their possessions, and giving them and the church dignities to foreigners. He also introduced the Norman language, and ordered that all law pleadings and statutes should be in that tongue; and, in order to prevent nightly meetings and conspiracies, he instituted the curfew, or "cover fire bell." To gratify his passion for the chase, he laid waste the New Forest in Hampshire, where he demolished villages, churches, and convents, and expelled the inhabitants for thirty miles round. In 1078 he finished the Tower of London. In 1087 he invaded France, where he committed great ravages, and was about to march to Paris, but died in consequence of a fall from his horse, and was buried in the abbey of St. Gervais, near Rouen.

WILLIAM II. surnamed Rufus, from his red hair, was the second son of the Conqueror, and was born in 1060. He succeeded to the English throne on the death of his father in 1067; bought the dukedom of Normandy of his brother Robert, who joined the crusaders; and, after an unequal reign of nearly thirteen years, he was accidentally killed while hunting in the New Forest; an arrow, shot by a French gentleman, named Walter Tyrrel, having glanced from a tree, and pierced his heart. This event took place, August 2, 1100. He is described as having been cruel, perfidious, and rapacious in a high degree. The Tower of London, London Bridge, and Westminster Hall, were built in his reign.

WILLIAM III. of Nassau, prince of Orange, and king of England, was born at the Hague, in 1650. He was the son of William, prince of Orange, and of Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I. He married the princess Mary, daughter of James I. duke of York; and succeeded to the stadtholdership in 1672. In 1688, the arbitrary measures of James II. induced many disaffected nobles and others to invite over the prince of Orange; who gladly embraced the occasion, and landed, without opposition, in Torbay, Nov. 5, the same year, and was crowned April 11, 1689. The year following William went to Ireland, where he defeated James at the battle of the Boyne. In 1691 he headed the confederated army in the Netherlands; took Namur in 1695; and in 1697 he was acknowledged king of England by the treaty of Ryswick. On the death of Mary, in 1693, the parliament confirmed to him the royal title. His death, which occurred March 8, 1703, was accelerated by an injury he had sustained in a fall from his horse.

WILLIAM IV. king of England, known before his accession to the throne as WILLIAM HENRY, duke of Clarence, was the third son of George III., and was born August the 21st, 1765. At fourteen years of age, he entered the navy as a midshipman on board the Prince George, a 98 gun

THERE ARE MOMENTS WHEN THE HEART WAKENS AS FROM A SLEEP, TO FEEL ITSELF ALONE AND IN THE DARK.

A WOMAN ALWAYS KNOWS WHEN SHE IS LOVED, THOUGH SHE OFTEN IMAGINES SHE IS LOVED WHEN SHE IS NOT.

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ship, commanded by admiral Digby; and, at the king's especial desire, he was placed on the same footing, in every respect, with other youths of the same rank in the service. Within twelve months of his having been at sea, prince William Henry had the good fortune to be present with admiral Rodney at the capture of the Caraccas fleet, commanded by Don Juan Langara. When the Spanish admiral was brought on board the Prince George as a prisoner, and was told that one of the midshipmen, whom he saw actively engaged in his duty, was an English prince of the blood, he exclaimed: "Well may England be mistress of the sea, when the son of her king is thus employed in her service!" The prince served nearly all the residue of his time as a midshipman in the West Indies, and off the coasts of Nova Scotia and Canada; and many characteristic anecdotes, honourable to his bravery and humanity, are related of him during this period of his naval career. He was afterwards removed to the Warwick of 50 guns, commanded by lord Keith, and was present when that officer captured the frigates L'Aigle and La Sophie, and the Terrier sloop-of-war, off the Delaware, in 1782. He then joined lord Hood, who was in quest of the French fleet, under Vandreadt, and first became acquainted with Nelson on board the Barfleur. In June, 1783, lord Hood's squadron returned to England; and in the summer of 1785, the prince, having served the regular time as a midshipman, was appointed third lieutenant of the Hebe frigate. In 1786, as captain of the Pegasus of 28 guns, he sailed for Nova Scotia; whence he proceeded to the Leeward Islands station, and remained for some months under the orders of Nelson, then captain of the Boreas frigate; when a strong and lasting friendship (honourable to both) sprang up between them. In December, 1787, the prince returned to England, and was appointed to command the Andromeda frigate, in which he again sailed for the West Indies. On his arrival at Port Royal he received the congratulations of the House of Assembly, who voted a thousand guineas for a diamond star to be presented to him, as a mark of the high sense they entertained of his conduct while formerly on that station. In 1789, he was created duke of Clarence, and earl of Munster in Ireland; took his seat in the House of Lords; and was made rear-admiral of the blue in 1790. From the time, however, he received his flag, the duke of Clarence saw no more active service afloat, though he repeatedly expressed his most anxious wishes to be employed. In 1811 he succeeded Sir Peter Parker as admiral of the fleet. In that capacity he hoisted his flag for the last time, for the purpose of escorting Louis XVIII. to France; and on board the Impregnable he received the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, with their splendid cortege. For many years the duke lived the life of a private English gentleman, residing at Bushy Park, of which he had been appointed ranger, on the death of the countess of Guildford, in 1797. (His connexion with Mrs. Jordan has been given at sufficient length in our biographical memoir of that lady.) After the death of the

princess Charlotte of Wales, in 1817, a new era took place in the position and prospects of the duke of Clarence; and on the 11th of July, 1818, he married the princess Adelaide-Louisa-Theresa-Caroline-Amelia, the eldest daughter of the duke of Saxe-Cobourg Meiningen. Two female children, the eldest of which died on the day of her birth, and the youngest when only three months old, were their only offspring. Having become heir-presumptive to the throne, in 1827, by the death of the duke of York, his Royal Highness received an additional parliamentary grant, which raised his income to 40,000*l.* a-year. He was also appointed lord high admiral of England—a post revived for the occasion, after having been in abeyance just one hundred years—in which important station he was highly popular; but owing to some objections made by the duke of Wellington, (who, with his colleagues, came into office on the death of Mr. Canning) to the expenses of his Royal Highness's progresses, he resigned the office. On the 26th of June, 1830, the duke of Clarence succeeded his brother, George IV., as king of England, and was crowned, with his royal consort, in Westminster abbey, September the 8th, 1831. A marked difference was soon observable in the conduct of William IV. and his predecessor. The secluded habits and fastidious retirement that had distinguished the last years of his brother's life, gave place to an obvious desire of popularity on the part of the new monarch; while the Wellington administration was succeeded by that of earl Grey, under whom the Reform of Parliament was effected. Political animosities were at their height; but still the king was on the popular side, and the court offered, in every respect, an example worthy of imitation. In May, 1837, his Majesty was taken ill, and in four weeks from that time, June 29, 1837, "he died in a gentle sleep, his head resting upon the queen's shoulder, and her Majesty supporting his breast—a position which the queen had maintained about an hour before her royal husband's death, and, indeed, during nearly all the King's hours of sleep, for the last fortnight of his Majesty's illness." Sincere and honourable were the encomiums pronounced upon him at his death by men of all parties; and perhaps we could not paint his true character more justly than in the brief and expressive language of lord Grey:—"A man more sincerely devoted to the interests of his country, and better understanding what was necessary for the attainment of that object, there never did exist; and if ever there was a sovereign entitled to the character, his majesty may truly be styled a PATRIOT KING!" After lying in state the usual time, the remains of William IV. were interred, with all the customary regal solemnities, in St. George's chapel, Windsor; and as the royal corpse was deposited, the herald concluded the mournful rites in "humbly beseeching Almighty God to bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness, our Sovereign Lady, VICTORIA, now, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen!"

[The following are the names, &c. of the

EVILS LONG ALLOWED, LIKE SOME NOXIOUS WEEDS, STRIKE ROOT SO DEEPLY THAT THEY CANNOT BE REMOVED.

A MAN OF GOOD SENSE WILL NO MORE DESPISE PUBLIC OPINION, THAN HE WILL FAWN UPON AND FLATTER IT.

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Fitz-Clarence Family:—1. SOPHIA, Lady DE LISLE and DUDLEY; married Aug. 13, 1825; died April 10, 1837.—2. GEORGE, earl of MUMFORD, viscount Fitz-Clarence, &c. born Jan. 16, 1794; married MARY WILSON-HAM, daughter of the late earl of Egremont, Oct. 18, 1819.—3. Captain HENRY FITZ-CLARENCE; died in India, in 1817.—4. Lady MARY FOX; born Dec. 19, 1798; married, June 19, 1824.—5. Lord FREDERICK FITZ-CLARENCE; born Dec. 9, 1799; married Lady AUGUSTA BOYLE, May 19, 1821.—6. ELIZABETH, countess of EARL, born Jan. 18, 1801; married Dec. 4, 1820.—7. Lord ADOLPHUS FITZ-CLARENCE; born Feb. 18, 1802.—8. Lady AUGUSTA GORDON; born Nov. 20, 1803; married July 5, 1827.—9. The Rev. Lord AUGUSTUS FITZ-CLARENCE; born March 1, 1805.—10. AMELIA, viscountess FAULKLAND; born Nov. 6, 1803; married Dec. 27, 1830.]

WILLIAMS, JOHN, archbishop of York, and lord keeper under James I.; an eminent theological writer. Born, 1582; died, 1630.

WILLIAMS, GRIFFITH, bishop of Osney, was born in Wales, in 1589; became chaplain to the king, prebendary of Westminster, and then dean of Bangor. In 1641, he was advanced to the see of Osney, but the rebellion breaking out the same year, he was obliged to fly to England. He suffered much for his loyalty; but at the restoration recovered his bishopric, and died at Kilkenny, in 1673. He wrote "Seven Golden Candlesticks, holding the Seven Lights of Christian Religion," and other works of a similar character.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, an English prelate, born in 1634; became chaplain to William and Mary, who gave him a prebend at Canterbury, and in 1696, promoted him to the bishopric of Chichester. He died in 1709.

WILLIAMS, DANIEL, a presbyterian minister, was born at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, in 1644, and died in 1716. He founded the library in Redcross-street for dissenting ministers.

WILLIAMS, SIR CHARLES HANBURY, an English statesman and poet, was born in 1709; represented the borough of Monmouth in several parliaments; was ambassador to Berlin in 1744, and afterwards to St. Petersburg; and wrote various poems, which are more remarkable for their ease and vivacity, than for their moral tendency. Died, 1759.

WILLIAMS, ANNA, a poet and miscellaneous writer, who having lost her sight by a cataract, was received under the hospitable roof of Dr. Johnson, where she died in 1783, aged 77.

WILLIAMS, HELEN MARIA, a modern writer on history, politics, and general literature, was born in the north of England, in 1782, and was introduced to the public notice by Dr. Kippis. In 1790, she settled at Paris; and soon after appeared her "Letters from France," the object of which was to recommend the doctrines of the Girondists; and consequently on their fall, she was arrested, imprisoned, and nearly shared their fate. Besides her poems, and many works of minor importance, she engaged

in an English translation of the "Personal Narrative of the Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland in America," 6 vols.; she also wrote a "Narrative of Events in France in 1815," &c. Died, 1827.

WILLIAMS, DAVID, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1738, in Cardiganshire; became a dissenting minister; but, adopting the deist's creed, he opened a chapel, near Cavendish-square, for the diffusion of his new opinions. In a short time, however, this temple of infidelity was deserted; and the preacher had recourse to private teaching and literary speculations. It is worthy of record, that Mr. Williams was the founder of the Literary Fund Society, and that at the close of his life he was himself an object of the bounty of that excellent institution. His chief works are, "Lectures on Education," 3 vols.; "Lectures on Political Principles," a "History of Monmouthshire," 2 vols. 4to.; and "Lectures on the Principles and Duties of Religion and Morality." Died, 1816.

WILLIAMSON, SIR JOSEPH, a statesman, was born about 1630, at Bridekirk, in Cumberland. In 1674 he became principal secretary of state; but, in 1768, he was sent to the Tower, for granting commissions to popish recusants. The king, however, released him the same day; and Sir Joseph resigned his place soon after. He died in 1701; leaving a valuable collection of manuscripts, with 6000*l.*, to the college where he had been educated; he also founded a mathematical school at Rochester.

WILLIAMSON, HUGH, an American physician, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1735, and received his education at the college of Philadelphia; but relinquished the clerical profession, for which he had been intended, and turned his attention first to mathematics, and subsequently to medicine. After visiting Edinburgh and Leyden, at which latter university he obtained the degree of M.D., he returned and practised in Philadelphia. He was one of the committee appointed by the American Philosophical Society, 1769, to observe the transit of Venus over the solar disc; and he attracted considerable attention by his observations on the remarkable comet which then made its appearance, as he came to the conclusion that comets, instead of being ignited masses, are inhabited planets. He was appointed to the medical staff of the revolutionary army; and at the restoration of peace, he became a member of congress. Among his chief works are, "The History of North Carolina," 2 vols.; and "Observations on the Climate of America." Died, 1819.

WILLIS, THOMAS, one of the most celebrated physicians of his time, was born at Great Bedwin, Wilts, in 1621, and died in Westminster, in 1775. His medical and philosophical works have been printed in two volumes.

WILLIS, DR. BROWNE, an English antiquary, who made and published a "Survey of the Cathedrals of England," and wrote other works. He was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in 1682; died, 1760.

THERE IS NO FOLLY EQUAL TO THROWING AWAY FRIENDSHIP IN A WORLD WHERE FRIENDSHIP IS SO RARE.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NOTORIETY AND FAME IS ALMOST AS GREAT AS BETWEEN TIME AND ETERNITY.

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WILLIS, FRANCIS, a celebrated physician, distinguished for his skill in the treatment of mental disorders, was a native of Lincolnshire, and received his education in Brazenose college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He took the degree of M.A. in 1740, entered into holy orders, and obtained the living of St. John's, Wapping. He then studied medicine, and, devoting his attention to maniacal diseases, established a private asylum for lunatics at Greatford, in Lincolnshire. The anomaly of a clergyman keeping a madhouse being sharply animadverted upon by the faculty, he proceeded to take his degrees, and properly qualified himself as a physician. When George III. was seized with the malady which for a time suspended the royal functions, Dr. Willis was called in, and, in opposition to the other physicians, pronounced it as his decided opinion, that his majesty would recover. The doctor was in consequence entrusted with the principal care of the royal person; and the result confirmed the accuracy of his judgment. His success was rewarded with a handsome gratuity from parliament, and a vast accession of professional practice very naturally flowed in upon him. He died in 1807.—His son, Dr. ROBERT DARLING WILLIS, was in 1811 appointed one of the royal physicians in ordinary.

WILLUGHBY, FRANCIS, a celebrated naturalist, born in 1635. He paid particular attention to ornithology and ichthyology, and formed a rich museum of animal and fossil productions. He was the friend of Ray, who arranged and published his works after his decease. Died, 1672.

WILMOT, JOHN EARDLEY, a learned judge, was born at Derby, in 1709; and, passing through the ordinary legal promotions, became chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1776. Died, 1792. His "Notes of Opinions" were published in 1802.—His son, JOHN WILMOT EARDLEY, born at Derby, in 1748, was an eminent chancery lawyer, and died in 1815. He wrote "A Treatise on the Laws and Customs of England;" "Memoirs of his Father;" "Life and Letters of Bishop Hough," &c.

WILSON, FLORENCE, a Scotch writer, was born at Elgin, in Scotland, in 1500, and was educated at King's college, Aberdeen. He went to Paris, and taught philosophy in the college of Navarre, but returned to his native country, where he died in 1557. He wrote a treatise "De Tranquillitate Animæ."

WILSON, ARTHUR, an historian, was secretary to Robert, earl of Essex, and afterwards steward to the earl of Warwick. He wrote a pedantic and partial history of the "Life and Reign of James I." Died, 1619.

WILSON, RICHARD, an eminent English landscape painter, was born in 1714, in Montgomeryshire. He began his career as a portrait-painter, which line he quitted, by the advice of Zuccarelli, and went to Italy, where he studied landscape painting with a success that obtained for him the appellation of the English Claude. The first picture he exhibited was Niobe; and in 1765 he produced a view of Rome. Al-

though whatever came from his easel bore the stamp of elegance and truth, yet during the latter part of his life he was doomed to undergo neglect; and he was reduced to solicit the office of librarian to the Royal Academy, of which at its establishment he had been chosen one of the first members. Died, 1782.

WILSON, THOMAS, bishop of Sodor and Man, an excellent prelate, and eminent writer in theology. Born, 1663; died, 1755. His works consist of "Religious Tracts," and "Sermons," with a short "History of the Isle of Man."

WILSON, THOMAS, son of the bishop, born in 1703, was rector of St. Stephen's Walbrook forty-six years, and published a work entitled "The Ornaments of Churches considered." Died, 1784. His warm patronage of, and ridiculous attachment to, the celebrated female historian, Catherine Macauley, to whom, while living, he erected a statue in his church, is well known.

WILSON, ALEXANDER, a celebrated ornithologist, was born at Paisley, in 1706. He was brought up as a weaver; but his poetical disposition, and relish for the quiet and sequestered beauties of nature beginning to assume almost the character of a passion, he gave utterance to his feelings in verse; and he longed for an opportunity to disenthral himself from the bondage of trade. After having been prosecuted and imprisoned for libelling the master-weavers of Paisley, during a violent dispute which had broken out between them and the journeymen, Wilson emigrated to America, where he landed in July, 1794, with his fowling-piece in his hand, and only a few shillings in his pocket, without a friend or letter of introduction, or any definite idea in what manner he was to earn his future livelihood. In the varied occupations of a weaver, pedlar, and school-master, he toiled on for upwards of eight years, during which time he tasked his powers to the very utmost in his efforts at self-improvement; and among the acquisitions he thus obtained were the arts of drawing, colouring, and etching, which afterwards proved of such incalculable use to him when bringing out his "Ornithology." In October, 1804, he set out upon an expedition to the Falls of Niagara; and, wading on through the mud and snow, encumbered with his gun and fowling-bag, the latter of which was of course always increasing in bulk, he arrived safely at home, after an absence of fifty-nine days, during which he had walked 1260 miles. From this time forward, Wilson applied his whole energies to his ornithological work, drawing, etching, and colouring all the plates himself; and Mr. Bradford, a bookseller of Philadelphia, having agreed to run all the risk of publication, in 1808 the first volume of his "American Ornithology" made its appearance. Another and another volume followed, and their indefatigable author travelled from one end of the American continent to the other, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers to his work, as well to increase his stores of ornithological curiosities. In 1811 he thus writes to his brother: "The ambition of being distinguished in the literary world, has re-

WHEN WE POSSESS THE KEY OF THE HEART, WE SHOULD TAKE SPECIAL CARE TO OPEN IT HONESTLY.

HE WHO MAINTAINS VICE IN THEORY, HAS NOT EVEN THE IDEA OR CAPACITY FOR VIRTUE IN HIS MIND.

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quired sacrifices and exertions from me with which you are unacquainted; and a wish to reach the glorious rock of independence, that I might from thence assist my relations, who are struggling with and buffeting the billows of adversity, has engaged me in an undertaking more laborious and extensive than you are aware of, and has occupied every moment of my time for several years. Since February, 1810, I have slept for several weeks in the wilderness alone, in an Indian country, with my gun and my pistols in my bosom; and have found myself so reduced by sickness as to be scarcely able to stand, when not within 300 miles of a white settlement, and under the burning latitude of 25 degrees. I have, by resolution, surmounted all these and other obstacles, in my way to my object, and now begin to see the blue sky of independence open around me." Honours as well as prompt soon after began to pour in upon him; he was a member of several learned societies, and there was not a crowned head in Europe, but had then become a subscriber to the "American Ornithology." But his end was fast approaching. He was attacked with a fatal dysentery in August, 1813, which carried him off in a few days. Though he did not attain great riches, yet his career furnishes a remarkable example of the success which, sooner or later, is the reward of perseverance.

WIMPFFEN, FELIX DE, a French military officer, born in 1745. He served with the French troops during the war between Great Britain and the United States; became a member of the *tiers état*, and proposed the establishment in France of what he termed a royal democracy; defended the fortress of Thionville, in 1792, against the Austrian and emigrant armies; was defeated at Vernon by the royalists; retired to Bayeux, where he remained in obscurity till 1799, when the first consul gave him a pension.

WINCKELMANN, JOHN JUSTUS, a German historian, was born at Gnussen, in 1620, and died in 1697.

WINCKELMANN, JOHN JOACHIM, a celebrated German antiquary, born in 1718. He had a great taste for the arts, and wrote many works on subjects connected with sculpture, painting, &c. Having embraced the Catholic faith, he took a journey to Italy, to survey the treasures of art at the Vatican, and the relics discovered at Herculaneum. He was made keeper of the pope's cabinet of antiquities; and while returning from Germany, which country he had visited in 1766, he was basely assassinated by a wretch named Archangeli, with whom he had fallen in company at Trieste. His murderer was soon after taken, and executed on the wheel.

WINDHAM, JOSEPH, an eminent antiquary, was born at Twickenham, in 1739; was educated at Eton, and Christ's college, Cambridge; went to Rome, and there took drawings of the monuments of antiquity; composed the principal part of the "Ionian Antiquities," published by the Dilettanti Society, and assisted Stuart in his work on Athens. Died, 1810.

WINDHAM, WILLIAM, an eminent senator, was born in 1750, and entered parliament in 1782. Till the French revolution he acted with the opposition; but in 1794 he joined Mr. Pitt, and was appointed secretary at war, which office he held till 1801, when he vigorously opposed the ephemeral peace of Amiens. On the death of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Windham became secretary of state for the war department, but went out of place again the following year. Died, 1810.

WING, VINCENT, an astrological writer. He was the author of the "Celestial Harmony of the Visible World," an "Ephemeris for Thirty Years," "Computatio Catholica," and "Astronomia Britannica." He died in 1668.

WINGATE, EDMUND, an eminent mathematician, was born in 1593, in Yorkshire; studied at Queen's college, Oxford, and at Gray's Inn, went to France, to instruct Henrietta Maria in the English language; espoused the popular side in the civil war; was an M.P.; and died in 1656. Among his works are a "Natural and Artificial Arithmetic;" "The Exact Surveyor;" "Ludus Mathematicus;" "Maxims of Reason;" and an "Abridgment of the Statutes."

WINSLOW, JAMES BENIGNUS, a celebrated Danish anatomist, was born in 1669, at Odensee; settled in France; and, in 1743, succeeded M. Munnald, as professor of anatomy and physiology, at the Royal Botanic Garden. His principal work, which still preserves its reputation undiminished, is "An Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body." Died, 1760.

WINSOR, FREDERIC ALBERT, an enterprising projector, to whom the public is indebted for the beautiful gas lights which now illuminate our streets, &c.; made his first public experiments, at the Lyceum, in the Strand, in 1803. He afterwards lighted with gas the walls of Carlton Palace Gardens, on the King's birth-day in 1807; and during 1809 and 1810, he lighted one side of Pall Mall, from the house which he then occupied in that street. He followed up his object with great perseverance, and at length obtained a charter of incorporation for a gas-light and coke company. In consequence, however, of some misunderstanding with the parties with whom he was associated, he did not obtain his expected remuneration. In 1815, he went to Paris, where he also erected gas-works, and established a company. Died, 1830.

WINSTANLEY, WILLIAM, a literary barber, who wrote the "Lives of the Poets;" "Select Lives of England's Worthies;" "Historical Rarities," &c. He died about 1690.

WINTER, JOHN WILLIAM DE, a Dutch admiral, was born in 1750. Having been an active partisan in the revolution which broke out in 1787, he was obliged to take refuge in France when the party of the stadtholder prevailed. In France he entered the army; served under Dumouriez and Pichegru; and in a short time rose to the rank of general of brigade. In 1795, when Pichegru invaded Holland, De Winter returned to his country, where the states-

THE SHIP THAT SETS OUT WITH ALL SAILS AND NO BALLAST, IS SURE TO TURN BOTTOM UPWARDS.

A WEATHERCOCK THAT IS THE SPORT OF EVERY WIND, HAS MORE RESPECT THAN A CHOLERIC MAN.

[WOF]

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[WOL]

general made him vice-admiral and commander of the naval forces at Texel. Here, with twenty-nine vessels, of which sixteen were ships of the line, he was completely defeated by Duncan, Oct. 7, 1797. Died, 1812.

WINTER, PETER VON, an eminent German musician, born at Mannheim, in 1754, and at the age of ten years, was appointed a member of the orchestra of the elector. He composed a variety of operas, oratorios, and other pieces of vocal and instrumental music, many of which possess very considerable merit. Died, 1825.

WINWOOD, SIR RALPH, a statesman, was born about 1565, at Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire. He was twice envoy to Holland; and was secretary of state in 1614, till his decease, in 1617. He wrote "Memorials of Affairs of State in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James I.," three volumes folio.

WISE, FRANCIS, a learned antiquary, born at Oxford, in 1695. He was the author of many ingenious works, principally on subjects connected with the antiquities of this country. Died, 1762.

WISHART, GEORGE, a Scotch protestant martyr, was born at the commencement of the 16th century. He embraced the protestant faith while travelling in Germany, and resided for some years at Cambridge, where he taught at Bene't college. In 1544 he returned to his native land, and exerted himself zealously in preaching the doctrines of the Reformation; for which, in 1546, he was condemned to the flames.

WITHER, GEORGE, a poet, whose works have lately been brought into repute by Sir Egerton Brydges and others, was born in 1588, at Bentworth, in Hampshire, and was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. In 1613 he was committed to prison for his satires, called "Abuses Stript and Whipt." In the civil war he espoused the popular cause, and rose to the rank of major-general; but having published a piece, called "Vox Vulgi," he was again incarcerated after the Restoration. Died, 1667.

WITHERING, WILLIAM, a physician and writer on botany, was born in 1741, at Wellington, in Shropshire; studied at Edinburgh; practised at Stafford, and afterwards at Birmingham; and died in 1799. His chief work is "A Systematic Arrangement of British Plants;" but he was the author of several others; and the native carbonate of barytes was discovered and first described by him.

WODHULL, MICHAEL, a poet, born at Thenford, in Northamptonshire. He lived on his paternal estate, and amused his leisure hours with literature; he wrote some miscellaneous poems, and translated the tragedies of Euripides.

WODROW, ROBERT, a Scottish historian, was born in 1679, at Glasgow; studied at the university of that city, of which he afterwards became librarian; and attained great popularity as a preacher. He wrote a faithful "History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland." Died, 1734.

WOFFINGTON, MARGARET, a celebrated actress, was born at Dublin, in 1718.

Her first appearance in London was at Covent-garden theatre, in 1738, in the character of Sir Harry Wildair, in which she was eminently successful; as she generally was, in fact, in whatever parts she assumed. Her attractions in private life were also universally acknowledged, and her society sought by persons of rank and talents. Died, 1760.

WOLCOT, JOHN, a humourist and satiric poet, known by the name of Peter Pindar, was born in 1738, at Dodbrook, in Devonshire, and was apprenticed to his uncle, an apothecary at Truro, who ultimately left him the bulk of his property. Having taken the degree of M.D. he accompanied Sir William Trelawney to the government of Jamaica, as physician. While residing at that island he took orders, and was presented with a living. On his return to England he settled at Truro, whence he removed to Helstone; and it was while he resided in Cornwall that he drew from obscurity the painter Opie, with whom, in 1780, he came to London. After his arrival in the metropolis he soon rendered himself conspicuous by his satires, which rapidly succeeded each other, and were highly popular. Among his most finished works are, "Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians;" and "The Lousiad." In the decline of life he became blind, and died in 1819. His works have lost much of their interest, owing to the temporal and personal nature of the subjects; but they exhibit a racy humour and freshness, often imitated, but rarely equalled.

WOLFE, JAMES, the son of lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe, was born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1726. He entered early into the army, and distinguished himself by his bravery and the decision of his character on many occasions during the German war. On his return from the continent, he was appointed to the command of the expedition against Quebec. The enterprise was great and hazardous; but general Wolfe, adhering to his own plan of operations, surmounted all obstacles, and on the heights of Abraham encountered the enemy; when, in the moment of victory, he received a ball in the wrist, and another in the body, which obliged him to be carried into the rear. There, while in the agonies of death, being roused by the sound of "They run!" he eagerly asked, "Who run?" and being told the French, he exclaimed, "I thank God, and die contented." By this victory, which occurred Sept. 13, 1759, the conquest of Canada was ensured; nor has its alienation from the British throne since been attempted, until the revolutionary schemes of Paineau and his disaffected associates broke out into open rebellion at the end of 1837.

WOLFE, CHARLES, an Irish divine and a poet of great promise, was born in 1791, at Dublin; was educated at Hyde Abbey school, Winchester, and at Trinity college, Dublin; obtained the curacy of Ballyclog, which he exchanged for that of Castl. Caulfield; and died, of consumption, in 1823. Among other pieces possessing very considerable merit, he wrote the well-known "Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore."

HE THAT IS NOT CAREFUL IN SMALL MATTERS, DOES NOT DESERVE TO BE TRUSTED WITH GREAT.

NEVER CHECK THE IMPULSES OF CONSCIENCE, NOR ATTEMPT TO STIFLE ITS SOFT STILL VOICE.

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commencing, "Not a drum was heard;" which acquired much posthumous celebrity, and was pronounced by lord Byron "the most perfect ode in the language."

WOLFF, or WOLFIUS, CHRISTIAN, an eminent German mathematician and philosopher, who filled the professor's chair in the university of Halle; and was eventually created a baron of the empire. His principal works are, "Elementa Matheseos Universæ," 5 vols.; "A System of Philosophy," 23 vols.; and a treatise "on the Law of Nature and Nations," 3 vols.—There were several other learned Germans of the name of **WOLFIUS**.—**JOHN CHRISTOPHER**, a divine and philologist, born in 1663. He was author of many works on Hebrew and Greek literature; and bequeathed a vast collection of Rabbinical and Oriental books to the public library at Hamburg, where he died, in 1739.—**JEROME**, an eminent critic and classical scholar, who died at Augsburg, in 1580.—**JOHN**, an historical and miscellaneous writer, who was employed as a diplomatist; and, at his death, in 1600, was governor of Mindelsheim.

WOLLASTON, WILLIAM, an ethical and theological writer, was born in 1639, at Cotton Clanford, in Staffordshire; was educated at Sidney college, Cambridge; took orders; but having come into possession of considerable property, he relinquished the clerical profession, and devoted his time to literary researches. His principal work is, "The Religion of Nature Delineated." Died, 1724.

WOLLASTON, WILLIAM HIDE, a physician and experimental philosopher, was great-grandson of the foregoing, and born in 1766. He wanted of patronage as a physician induced him to give up the medical profession in disgust, and devote himself to scientific pursuits; the result of which was, that he became one of the most eminent chemists and experimentalists of modern times. Among his discoveries in mineralogy, are the two metals, palladium and rhodium, and the method of rendering platinum malleable; by the last of which he is said to have gained 30,000*l*. He invented a sliding scale of chemical equivalents, a goniometer, and the camera lucida. His papers in the Philosophical Transactions are numerous. Died, 1825.

WOLSEY, THOMAS, a celebrated cardinal, and minister of state under Henry VIII. was the son of a butcher at Ipswich, in Suffolk, and born there in 1471. After finishing his education at Oxford, he became tutor to the sons of the marquis of Dorset; was subsequently domestic chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury; and, on going to court, he gained the favour of Henry VII., who sent him on an embassy to the emperor, and on his return made him dean of Lincoln. Henry VIII. gave him the living of Torrington, in Devon, and afterwards appointed him register of the garter, and canon of Windsor. He next obtained the deanery of York, and attending the king to Tournay, in France, was made bishop of that city. In 1514 he was advanced to the see of Lincoln, and the year following to the archbishopric of York. Insatiable in the pursuit of emolu-

ment, he obtained the administration of the see of Bath and Wells, and the temporalities of the abbey of St. Alban's; soon after which he enjoyed, in succession, the rich bishoprics of Durham and Winchester. By these means, his revenues nearly equalled those of the crown, part of which he expended in pomp and ostentation, and part in laudable munificence for the advancement of learning. He founded several lectures at Oxford, where he also erected the college of Christ-church, and built a palace at Hampton-court, which he presented to the king. He was at this time in the zenith of power, and had a complete ascendancy over the mind of Henry, who made him lord chancellor, and obtained for him a cardinalship. He was also nominated the pope's legate; but having given offence to the king, by not promoting his divorce, he fell into disgrace, and his property was confiscated. In 1539 he was apprehended at York; but was taken ill, and died on his way to London, exclaiming, "Had I but served my God as faithfully as I have served my king, he would not have given me over in my grey hairs."

WOOD, ANTHONY, an eminent English biographer and antiquary, was born in 1632, at Oxford, and was educated at Mer-ton college. His "History and Antiquities of Oxford," which was translated into Latin by Dr. Fell, appeared in 1674, and his "Athenæ Oxonienses" was published in 1691. An attack upon lord Clarendon, in the last of these works, subjected him to a sentence of expulsion from the university, and his prejudices in favour of Jacobitism rendered him an object of hatred to the other party. Died, 1693.

WOOD, ROBERT, an accomplished scholar, was born in 1716, at Riverstown, county of Meath; made the tour of Greece, Egypt, and Palestine, in 1751; and was appointed under-secretary of state in 1759. He wrote a "Description of the Ruins of Balbec;" the "Ruins of Palmyra," &c. Died, 1771.

WOOD, JAMES, proprietor of the Old Gloucester Bank, a *millionaire*, whose riches and parsimonious eccentricities entitled him to a place among the "remarkable characters" of the age,—was born at Gloucester in 1736; and succeeded to the bank, which had been there established, in 1716, by his grandfather. In conjunction with the bank, he kept a shop, to the day of his death, and dealt in almost every article that could be asked for; nothing was too trifling for "Jemmy Wood" by which a penny could be turned, and nothing too extensive for him to supply—a farthing rushlight, or a merchant's shipping order. He was a bachelor, and spent the whole week in his banking-shop, or rather his shop-bank (for it is worthy of remark, that the business of the "Old Gloucester Bank" was transacted at one end of his multi-tarious chandlery store); he entertained no company, visited none, took his country walk of a Sunday in order to enjoy a frugal meal in the open air, and ever made it his especial care not to diminish his wealth by attending to the calls of humanity. He died April 20, 1836; leaving his vast property to be divided between his four execu-

AN ECONOMY OF EXPENDITURE IS THE WAY TO GROW RICH IN FAME, AS WELL AS IN OTHER PURSUITS.

TIME, WITH HIS GRADUAL, BUT INCESSANT TOUCH, WITHERS THE IVY, AND PULVERIZES THE MARBLE.

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lora, viz. Mr. (now Sir) Matthew Wood, of London (but who is not related to him); Mr. John Chadbourne, of Gloucester, (his attorney); Mr. Jacob Osborne, and Mr. John Surnam, of Gloucester, (his two clerks). In preparation for the probate of this will, the personal property of the deceased was sworn under 900,000*l.*; but Mr. James Wood, of Islington, who is stated to be one of nine cousins of the deceased, entered a caveat against the probate. A codicil was afterwards discovered, by which various legacies are bequeathed to his kindred, besides a very large sum to the corporation of Gloucester: this codicil, however, was not satisfactorily authenticated.

WOODD, BASIL, a clergyman of the church of England, distinguished as a most active member of Bible and Missionary Societies, and other religious associations. He was born at Richmond, in Surrey, in 1760; was educated at Trinity college, Oxford; became rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and morning preacher at Bentinck chapel; and died in 1831. His "Advice to Youth;" "The Duties of the Marriage State," &c. are well known.

WOODDESON, RICHARD, an eminent civilian, was born in 1745, at Kingston, in Surrey; was educated at Pembroke and Magdalen colleges, Oxford; and chosen Vinerian professor, on the resignation of Sir Robert Chambers. He wrote "Elements of Jurisprudence;" "A Systematic View of the Laws of England;" and "A brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature." Died, 1822.

WOODFALL, WILLIAM, a printer and parliamentary reporter, who became in some measure a public character from his being exposed to a prosecution as publisher of the famous "Letters of Junius." Being gifted with a wonderfully retentive memory, he reported the debates in parliament with great ability and precision, and was the first who introduced them to the public after their present fashion. Died, 1803.

WOODHOUSE, ROBERT, an eminent mathematician, was educated at Cambridge. He was elected Lucasian professor in 1820, Plumian professor in 1822, and keeper of the observatory in 1824. He wrote "The Principles of Analytical Calculation;" "A Treatise on Trigonometry;" another on "Plane Astronomy," &c. Died, 1837.

WOODVILLE, ELIZABETH, widow of Sir John Grey, who was slain in the battle of Bernard's Heath. After his death she applied to Edward IV. for the restoration of his estate, when that monarch fell in love with, and married her. The princess Elizabeth was the fruit of this marriage, who married Henry VII. and thus united the houses of York and Lancaster.

WOODVILLE, WILLIAM, an eminent physician, was born in 1752, at Cocker-mouth; studied at Edinburgh; and settled in London, where he became physician to the Middlesex Dispensary and the Small-pox Hospital. He was the author of "Medical Botany," and the "History of the Smallpox Inoculation." Died, 1805.

WOODWARD, JOHN, a physician and naturalist, was born in Derbyshire, in 1665. In 1692 he became professor of physic at

Gresham college; and in 1696 published an "Essay towards a natural History of the Earth." Died, 1728.

WOODWARD, HENRY, a celebrated comedian, was born in London, in 1717, and was unrivalled in such parts as Marplot, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, &c. As a composer of pantomimes also he had great merit; and he was the author of some few dramatic pieces. Died, 1777.

WOOLSTON, THOMAS, a deistical writer, was born in 1669, at Northampton, and became a fellow of Sidney college, Cambridge. His first work, "The Old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion revived," was meant to prove that the actions of Moses were typical of Christ and the church; but he gradually became a deist, and his "Six Discourses on Miracles" subjected him to a prosecution, and he was fined and imprisoned. Died, 1732.

WORLIDGE, THOMAS, a portrait-painter and engraver, whose etchings after Rembrandt are peculiarly excellent. He published a book of gems from the antique. Died, 1766.

WORMIUS, OLAFS, an able Danish physician and antiquary, was born in 1588; was made a canon of the cathedral of Lunden by Christian IV. as a reward for his medical services; and died in 1634. His principal works relate to Danish and Norwegian history and antiquities.

WORDSDALE, JAMES, a painter and dramatic writer. He was pupil to Sir Godfrey Kneller, whose niece he married. His dramatic performances obtained much temporary notoriety. Died, 1767.

WORSLEY, SIR RICHARD, bart., was born in 1751, in the Isle of Wight; and became governor of the island, comptroller of his majesty's household, and member of parliament for Newport. He resided in Italy many years, and made a large collection of antiquities, of which a catalogue was published, under the title of "Museum Worsleanum." Sir Richard also wrote the "History of the Isle of Wight." Died, 1805.

WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM, a learned divine, was born in Merionethshire, in 1703; was educated at Jesus college, Oxford; and obtained prebends in the cathedrals of Asaph, and York. His principal works are an "Essay on the Scheme of Redemption;" "On the historical Sense of the Mosaic Account of the Fall of Man;" and "The Scripture Theory of the Earth." Died, 1778.

WOTTON, SIR HENRY, a diplomatist and political writer, was born in 1568, at Boughton Hall, in Kent; was educated at Winchester and Oxford; became secretary to the earl of Essex, whom he accompanied on his expedition against the Spaniards, and into Ireland; and on the fall of that nobleman, he went to reside at Florence. James I. employed him on various missions to Italy and Germany. He was made provost at Eton college in 1634; and died in 1636. He wrote "Elements of Architecture;" "The State of Christendom;" and "Reliquie Wottonianæ."

WOTTON, WILLIAM, an English divine, critic, historian, and miscellaneous writer,

HE IS NO MEAN PHILOSOPHER WHO CAN GIVE A REASON FOR ONE HALF OF WHAT HE THINKS.

RETIRE FROM YOUR VICES AND YOUR VANITY, BUT NEVER FROM THE DUTIES OF YOUR STATION.

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of great learning; born, 1666; died, 1736. His chief works are, "Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning," and "The History of Rome from the death of Antoninus Pius to the death of Severus Alexander."

WOUVERMANS, PHILIP, an eminent painter, was born at Haerlem, in 1620. His hunting pieces, landscapes, and battle scenes, are admirable. Died, 1688.

WRAXALL, Sir NATHANIEL WILLIAM, bart., an eminent traveller and historical writer, was born at Bristol, in 1751. He entered into the civil service of the East India Company, and in 1771 acted as judge-advocate and pay-master of the forces for the presidency of Bombay. Next year he returned to England, and then travelled on the continent, visiting almost every country from Naples to Lapland. He published several "Tours;" the "History of the House of Valois;" "Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna;" "The History of France," 6 vols. 8vo., &c. In 1813 he was created a baronet; and, in 1815, he published his last work, "Historical Memoirs of His Own Time," 2 vols. 8vo. In these memoirs, which contain a fund of anecdote, was a libel on count Woronzow, the Russian ambassador; for which Sir Nathaniel was sentenced to a fine and six months' imprisonment. He died at Dover, while on his way to Naples, in 1831, aged 80.

WREN, MATTHEW, a learned prelate; successively bishop of Hereford, Norwich, and Ely. During the civil war, he was impeached by the Commons, and sent to the Tower, where he lay eighteen years, without any trial. At the restoration, he visited his diocese, and built a new chapel in Pembroke hall, Cambridge. Died, 1667.

WREN, Sir CHRISTOPHER, a celebrated architect and mathematician, was born at East Knoyle, in Wiltshire, in 1632; studied at Wadham college, Oxford; was chosen a fellow of All Souls, in 1653; was appointed professor of astronomy at Gresham college, in 1657; and in 1661 was nominated to the Savilian professorship, and created LL.D. His fame as an architect had by this time widely spread; and he received a commission, in 1663, to produce designs for the restoration of St. Paul's cathedral, then one of the most remarkable Gothic edifices in the kingdom. To prepare himself for the execution of this great undertaking, he made a visit to France, in 1665, and then finished the designs; but while they were under consideration, the cathedral was destroyed by the fire of 1666. Wren had now an opportunity for signalizing his talents by the erection of an entirely new structure. The contemporaneous destruction of fifty parochial churches and many public buildings, also furnished an ample field for his genius; and he would have had the honour of founding, as it were, a new city, if the design which he laid before the king and parliament could have been adopted; but private interests prevented its acceptance. On the death of Sir John Denham, he succeeded to the office of surveyor of the works; and, in 1674, received the honour of knighthood. His greatest

performances were the Monument; Greenwich hospital; Hampton-court; St. Mary-le-Bow; St. Michael, Cornhill; St. Dunstan in the east; St. Magnus, London-bridge; St. Stephen, Walbrook; and, above all, St. Paul's cathedral; which he lived to see completed. In 1660 he was chosen president of the Royal Society; was afterwards appointed architect and commissioner of Chelsea hospital; and controller of the works at Windsor. He was elected M.P. for the borough of Plympton, in 1685, and for Weymouth, in 1700. After having long been the highest ornament of his profession, he was, in 1718, to the disgrace of the administration, deprived of the surveyorship of the royal works, merely from political motives; he was then in the 85th year of his age. He died, Feb. 25, 1723, aged 90, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

WREN, CHRISTOPHER, son of the preceding, was a learned antiquary, and collected Memoirs of his family, which in 1750 were published by Dr. Stephen Wren, his son, under the title of "Parentalia."

WRIGHT, EDWARD, a mathematician, born at Garveston, in Norfolk; to whom is attributed the discovery of the true method of dividing the meridian line. Died, 1615.

WRIGHT, JOSEPH, a celebrated painter, usually styled "Wright of Derby," was born in that town in 1734. He was first placed under Hudson, the portrait-painter; afterwards visited Italy, where he made great advances in his profession; returned to England in 1755, and was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. He settled at Derby; painted many admirable landscapes, &c.; and died in 1797.

WRIGHT, WALTER RODWELL, author of "Horse-Iconic," descriptive of the Isles of Greece, which lord Byron has warmly eulogized. He died in 1826, at Malta, where he held the situation of president of the Court of Appeal.

WURMSER, DOGOBERT SIGISMUND, count, an Austrian field-marshal, who displayed great bravery and skill in the wars with France. He drove the republican troops out of Alsace in 1793; took Mannheim in 1794; and contended successfully against the French in Italy in 1796; but was at length obliged to submit to the superior numbers of the enemy, at Mantua, after an obstinate defence and the loss of 24,000 men. He died in 1797, aged 80.

WYAT, Sir THOMAS, a distinguished courtier, statesman, and poet, was born in 1503, at Allington, in Kent; was educated at Cambridge and Oxford; became a favourite of Henry VIII., and was employed by him on various missions; and died in 1541. His poetical works consist of odes, love elegies, &c. and possess a considerable degree of elegance.

WYATT, JAMES, an eminent architect, was born at Burton, in Staffordshire, about 1743; and studied architecture and painting at Rome. On his return to England, he erected the Pantheon in Oxford-street; and he succeeded Sir William Chambers as surveyor-general to the board of works. He also became a member of the Royal Academy, and for some time sat as pre-
sident.

WICKEDNESS MAY PROSPER FOR A WHILE, BUT, AT THE LONG RUN, HE THAT BETS ALL KNAPS AT WORK, WILL PAY THEM.

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dent of that institution. Fonthill abbey, Kent palace, and many other edifices, owe whatever merit they possess to his skill as an architect. He died in 1813.

WYCHERLEY, WILLIAM, a dramatic writer and man of fashion in the time of Charles II., was born in 1640, at Cleve, in Shropshire; studied the law; but having a taste for poetry and the drama, he came into notice as the author of "Love in a Wood," a comedy, and obtained through it the patronage of the duchess of Cleveland, the profligate duke of Buckingham, and the monarch himself. He at length lost the king's favour by clandestinely marrying the countess of Drogheda, a young, rich, and beautiful widow; and although at her death she settled her fortune on him, yet his title being disputed, the law expenses produced embarrassment and arrests, and he remained in confinement seven years. He was at last released from prison by James II., who gave him a pension of 200*l.* per annum. He was the author of the comedies of the "Plain Dealer," the "Gentleman Dancing Master," and the "Country Wife;" besides poems, &c. Died, 1715.

WYDEVILLE, or WOODVILLE, ANTHONY, earl Rivers, an accomplished nobleman of the 15th century, was born in 1442. In consequence of his sister having been married to Edward IV. he shared in all the vicissitudes which befel that warlike and luxurious monarch, and became governor of Calais, and captain-general of the king's forces. He was also made governor of prince Edward, and chief Butler of England. On the death of the king, the earl assembled a body of troops, with the intention of crowning his nephew; but his design was defeated by the machinations of the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., who caused the gallant nobleman to be beheaded, without trial, in the castle of Pontefract, June 13, 1483.

WYKEHAM, WILLIAM of, bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England, was born in 1324, at Wickham, in Hampshire, of respectable parents, but poor, and was indebted for his education to Nicholas Uvedale, governor of Winchester castle. On the completion of his studies, he became private secretary to his patron, and was by him eventually recommended to the notice of Edward III. The talents, diligence, and integrity he displayed in the service of the king, raised him gradually to a distinguished place in the royal favour; and being appointed surveyor of the works at Windsor, under his directions that splendid structure was completed. He now gradually, but rapidly, rose to the highest dignities both in church and state. In 1357 he was presented to the rectory of Pulham, in Norfolk, to which was added a prebend in the church of Lichfield; and in 1360 he was made dean of the collegiate church of St. Martin le Grand, London. He was also successively appointed keeper of the privy seal, secretary to the king, and governor of the great council. In 1366 he was advanced to the bishopric of Winchester, and in the following year was made chancellor of

England. These high dignities he sustained with honour and ability; dedicating a large portion of his temporalities to the improvement of his cathedral. Owing to the influence of a party, headed by John of Gaunt, who were strongly opposed to the increasing wealth and influence of the clergy, he was compelled to resign the seals in 1371; but the esteem in which he was held by the people generally, compensated for the loss; and on the accession of Richard II. he was restored to his dignities and emoluments. In 1386 he completed his magnificent foundation of New college, Oxford; in the chapel of which is still to be seen his crozier, or pastoral staff, supposed to be the only one in England. He also built and endowed St. Mary's college, at Winchester; and having, in 1391, a second time resigned the chancellorship, he devoted the remainder of his life to the superintendence of his noble establishments, and the exercise of Christian benevolence. He died Sept. 24, 1404, and was buried in Winchester cathedral, where a splendid monument is erected to the memory of its worthy and munificent benefactor.

WYNANTZ, JOHN, an eminent Dutch landscape painter, born at Haerlem, in 1660. He was the instructor of Philip Wou- vermans, and is famous for the boldness of his designs and the delicacy of his tints. Died, 1670.

WYNDHAM, Sir WILLIAM, a celebrated statesman, was a native of Somersetshire, and born in 1687. Having been elected M.P. for the county, he soon became conspicuous as one of the ablest senators in the House. He was appointed secretary of war, and afterwards chancellor of the exchequer; but being displaced on the death of queen Anne, he took a leading part in opposition, and signalized himself by his defence of the duke of Ormond and the earls of Oxford and Strafford, when impeached by the Commons. He was committed to the Tower in 1715, on the charge of being concerned in the rebellion of the earl of Mar, but was never brought to trial. Died, 1740.—His eldest son, CHARLES WYNDHAM, became earl of Egremont, and died in 1763.

WYNNE, JOHN HUDDLESTONE, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Wales, in 1743; followed the business of a printer in London for a time; then obtained a commission in the army; and eventually sat down as an author by profession. His principal works are, "A General History of the British Empire in America," 2 vols.; "A General History of Ireland," 2 vols.; and "Fables for the Female Sex." He died in 1788.

WYTENBACH, DANIEL, a learned philologist, was born at Berne, in 1746; studied at Marburg and Gottingen; obtained the professorship of philosophy and literature at the Remonstrants' college at Amsterdam; and was subsequently appointed philosophical professor at the Athenæum in that city. His chief works are, "Epistola Critica;" "Precepta Philosophiæ Logicæ;" and an edition of the "Moral Works of Plutarch." Died, 1820.

WHEN THE FOUNDATION OF A STATE IS ONCE LOOSENED, THE LEAST COMMOTION LAYS THE WHOLE IN RUINS.

"EX MINILO NIHIL FIT," IS A MAXIM THAT APPLIES ITSELF IN EVERY CASE WHERE THE DEITY IS NOT CONCERNED.

X.

XANTIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian general, who defeated the Romans under Regulus.

XAVIER, St. FRANCIS, styled "The Apostle of the Indies," a celebrated Spanish missionary, was born at the castle of Xavier, in Navarre, in 1506; studied at Paris; and became one of the most zealous disciples of Ignatius Loyola, with whom he formed an intimate friendship. He was sent by John III. king of Portugal, to the East Indies, to preach the Gospel; arrived at Goa in 1542, and propagated the Christian faith, not only in that city, but in Japan and the neighbouring islands. He was proceeding to China as a Christian missionary when he died, in 1552.

XENOCRATES, a Greek philosopher, remarkable for the severity of his manners and his incorruptible integrity, was born at Chalcedon, B.C. 400. He was sent on an embassy to Phillip, king of Macedonia, and afterwards to Antipater, neither of whom could corrupt him by presents. Notwithstanding this, the Athenians were so ungrateful, that they caused him to be sold as a slave, because he was too poor to pay the taxes. Demetrius Phalereus, however, discharged the debt, and gave him his freedom. Died, B.C. 314.

XENOPHANES, a Greek philosopher, born at Colophon, was founder of the Eleatic sect, and became a preceptor in the Pythagorean school; but added many new opinions of his own to that philosophy, particularly on the immutability of matter. Died, B.C. 456.

XENOPHON, an illustrious Athenian philosopher, soldier, and historian, was born B.C. 450. He was the disciple of Socrates, whose doctrines he imbibed, and whom he accompanied to the Peloponnesian war. He afterwards went to the court of Cyrus, with whom he was in great favour; but when that prince was killed at the battle of Cunaxa, Xenophon and ten thousand Greeks effected their march home, in spite of all opposition. After this, he went into Asia with Agesilaus, king of the Lacedæmonians; and, in his absence, the Athenians passed a decree of banishment against him; on which he withdrew to a retreat in Ellis, near Olympia, where he employed himself in composing works on history and philosophy, and in rural occupations and amusements, until his death, B.C. 360. The

principal of Xenophon's works which are extant, are, the "Cyropædia," or the life, discipline, and actions of the elder Cyrus; seven books of the "Expedition of the younger Cyrus into Persia, and of the retreat of the ten thousand Greeks;" four books of the "Memorabilia of Socrates," and the "Hellenica, or Grecian History." His style has always been admired for sweetness, Attic purity, and singular clearness.

XERXES, the fifth king of Persia, and second son of Darius Hystaspes. He conquered Egypt, and then turned his arms against Greece, with an army of 800,000 men, and 100 ships. He was slain by Artabanus, the captain of his guards, B.C. 465.

XIMENES, RODRIG, archbishop of Toledo in the 13th century; author of a "History of Spain."

XIMENES DE CISNEROS, FRANCISCO, a celebrated Spanish prelate and statesman, was born at Torrelaguna, in Old Castle, in 1437, and died in 1517. After having filled various benefices, he became a monk of the Franciscan order, and attained great reputation as a preacher. When he was raised to the archbishopric of Toledo, he continued to preserve the austere habits of the cloister. He subsequently became prime minister and a cardinal; and few men have displayed more ability or firmness. He founded the university of Alcalá.

XIMENES, FRANCIS, one of the twelve friars who first preached Christianity to the Mexicans. During his residence in Mexico, he collected a great deal of information relative to the plants and animals of that country, and published a treatise on the subject, which is allowed to possess considerable merit.

XYLANDER, WILLIAM, a celebrated scholar, was born at Augsburg, in 1532. He translated into Latin the works of Dion Cassius, Marcus Antoninus, Plutarch, and Strabo; was professor of Greek at Heidelberg; and died in 1576.

XYPHILIN, JOHN, patriarch of Constantinople in the 11th century, was a man of great erudition and exemplary manners. Died, 1075.—His nephew, of the same name, was the author of a Greek abridgement of Dion Cassius; and is often confounded with his uncle.

Y.

YALDEN, THOMAS, a divine and poet, was born at Exeter, in 1671, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he formed an intimacy with Addison and Sacheverel, which lasted through life. He obtained the rectories of Chalton and

Cleanville, in Herefordshire; and, in 1713, was appointed preacher to Bridewell hospital, on the resignation of Dr. Atterbury. Among his poetical pieces are "The Temple of Fame," "The Conquest of Namur," &c. Died, 1736.

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YATES, RICHARD, a comic actor, who for many years was a public favourite in Fendlewife, in the Old Bachelor, and similar characters. Died, 1796.

YATES, ANNA MARIA, wife of the preceding, was a tragic actress of great ability; and on the death of Mrs. Cibber, in 1765, she for a time became the unrivalled heroine of the stage. Died, 1787.

YEARSLEY, ANNE, a poetical and dramatic writer, was born about 1756, at Bristol. She was originally a milk-woman; but, under the auspices of Hannah More, a volume of her productions was published by subscription in 1785, the profits of which enabled her to open a circulating library at the Hot Wells. Her principal publications are, "Poems on various Subjects;" "Earl Godwin," a tragedy; and "The Royal Captives," a romance.

YEATS, THOMAS PATTERSON, an eminent entomologist; author of "Institutions of Entomology," &c. He was a fellow of the Royal Society; and died in 1782.

YELIN, JULIUS CONRAD VON, an eminent natural philosopher and mathematician, was by birth a Bavarian, and became councillor of finance, a knight of the Order of Merit, and a member of the academy of Sciences at Munich. In 1826 he made a scientific tour through France, England, and Scotland; but was taken ill at Edinburgh, and there died. He published a treatise "On Magnetism and Electricity;" an "Introduction to Experimental Philosophy," &c.

YELVERTON, SIR HENRY, an eminent English judge, born in 1566. He successively filled the offices of solicitor-general, attorney-general, and judge; published "Reports of Special Cases;" and died in 1630.

YERMAK, a Cossack chief, in the 16th century, who with only six thousand men conquered Siberia. The subjugated territory he transferred to the czar of Moscow, who loaded him with honours. Died, 1585.

YORK, FREDERIC, duke of, second son of George III., was born August 16, 1763; and in the February following he was elected prince-bishop of Osnaburg, in Germany. In 1780 he was appointed a brevet-colonel in the British army, and went to the continent in order to study military tactics in the school of the great Frederic at Berlin. In 1784 he was created duke of York and Albany; returned from the continent in 1787; took his seat in the House of Lords in the same year; and, in 1789, fought a duel, which had nearly proved fatal to him, with colonel Lennox, afterwards duke of Richmond. In 1791 he married the eldest daughter of the king of Prussia; was placed at the head of the British army in Flanders, in 1793; and, after alternate success, was expelled from that country by the French. Nor was he more fortunate in 1799, when he was employed in Holland, being under the necessity of signing a disadvantageous convention. In 1802 a series of charges were preferred against him in the House of Commons by colonel Wardle, for having suffered a female favourite, named Mary Anne Clarke, to induce him in the dis-

posal of commissions in the army; but as nothing occurred to implicate the duke in the corrupt transactions between Mrs. Clarke and the persons to whom she sold her services, he was acquitted. His royal highness, however, thought proper to resign his post of commander-in-chief; but he was reinstated about two years after by the prince regent; and from that time he exercised the most rigid impartiality in the distribution of promotion, while he attended to the rights and comforts of the soldier, and enforced at the same time the necessity of strict discipline and subordination. He was humane, frank, affable, and benevolent; but a passion for high play was fatal to his own repose, and threw a shade over his manly and generous character. He died January 5, 1827.

YORKE, admiral Sir JOSEPH SIDNEY, K.C.B., entered the navy as midshipman in 1780, and was in the actions with lord Rodney of the 9th and 12th of April, 1782. He was made lieutenant in 1789, and appointed master and commander to the Rattlesnake; promoted to the rank of post-captain in 1793; continued in active employ on various services; and in 1805 he received the honour of knighthood. In 1810 Sir Joseph was appointed to a seat at the admiralty board; was made vice-admiral in 1814, and became admiral of the blue, in 1830. During his parliamentary career he was distinguished by his honest zeal for the interests of his profession, and by his irresistible good humour, which often proved successful in appeasing the angry feelings of debate. He had been with captains Brady and Young to Spithead, and on their return, the vessel was upset in Stokes Bay, and all perished, May 5, 1831.

YOUNG, EDWARD, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1679, at Upham, Hants, and was educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. Though designed for the law, he chose the clerical profession, and, in 1718, was appointed chaplain to the king. His poetical reputation he had already established by the poems of "The Last Day," "The Force of Religion," and the "Love of Fame;" and the tragedies of "The Revenge," and "Basilius." His "Night Thoughts," which abound in sublime passages, though sometimes rather obscure, are supposed to have been prompted by the death of his wife, whom he lost in 1741. As a prose writer, he is chiefly known by his "Centaur not Fabulous," and "Conjectures on original Composition." His fame, however, rests altogether on his poetry, particularly his "Night Thoughts." Died, 1765, aged 83.

YOUNG, MATTHEW, an Irish mathematician and divine, was born in 1750, in the county of Roscommon; was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where in 1766 he became professor of philosophy; was raised to the see of Conkfort by marquis Cornwallis; and died in 1800. He was the author of "An Analysis of the Principles of Natural Philosophy," and "The Method of Prime and Ultimate Ratios."

YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM, a political and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1756, at Charlton-house, near Canterbury; studied

A MAN'S NATURE RUNS EITHER TO HEROISM OR WICKEDNESS; THEREFORE LET HIM REASONABLY WATER THE ONE, AND DRENCH THE OTHER.

SUPERFICIAL WAITERS, LIKE THE MOLE, OFTEN FANCY THEMSELVES DEEP, WHEN THEY ARE EXCEEDINGLY NEAR THE SURFACE.

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at Eton, Cambridge, and Oxford; was an M.P. for St. Mawes, in 1783; and died in 1815, governor of Tobago. His principal works are, "The History of Athens;" "The West India Common-place Book;" and "The Rights of Placemen." He also edited the "Contemplatio Philosophica," of his maternal grandfather, Dr. Brook Taylor.

YOUNG, ARTHUR, an eminent writer on agriculture, was born in 1741, at Bradfield, in Suffolk. With a desire to improve British husbandry, he made innumerable experiments at home, and also travelled over the greatest part of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Spain, and Italy. In 1770 he published his "Farmer's Calendar," which became a popular work; and also a periodical, entitled the "Annals of Agriculture." On the establishment of the Board of Agriculture he was appointed secretary, which office he held till his decease, in 1820. Besides the works already mentioned, he published his "Tour in England, Ireland, and France."

YOUNG, DR. THOMAS, F.R.S., and F.L.S., a celebrated physician and natural philosopher, was born at Milverton, in Somersetshire, in 1774; was educated at Göttingen, and Edinburgh; became physician to St. George's Hospital, and foreign secretary of the Royal Society; and distinguished himself as a man of great literary and scientific acquirements. His chief works are, "A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy;" an "Introduction to Medical Literature;" a "Practical and Historical Treatise on Consumptive Diseases;" and "Elementary Illustrations of the Celestial Mechanics of La Place." Dr. Young contributed to Hodgkin's *Caligraphia Græca*, Dalzell's "Collectanea Majora," and the "Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica." He also interested himself greatly in the discoveries made by Belzoni in Egypt, and engaged in researches concerning Egyptian hieroglyphics; upon which, and various other learned subjects, he published his observations. Died, 1829.

YOUNG, SIR ARETAS WILLIAM, colonel. This officer entered the army in 1795, as ensign; and became a captain in the 13th foot the following year, by purchase. His first active duty was in Ireland, during the rebellion; his next in Egypt, 1801; and, for several years after, in Sicily and at Gibraltar, he acted as aid-de-camp to general Fox. In 1807 he obtained the rank of major in the 47th, and was present at the battles of Vimiera, Talavera, Basaco, Badajoz, &c. In 1813 he was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 3rd West India regiment, stationed at Trinidad; and in 1815 he was sent to join the expedition against Guadaloupe, and received one of the badges of the Order of Merit, presented by Louis XVIII. He was next selected to command the troops in Grenada, where his conduct gave the highest satisfaction; and on his being ordered back to Trinidad, the council of assembly presented him with a sword, value 100 guineas. From this time to the final disbandment of the 3rd West India regiment, in 1825, he administered the government at various times during the absence of Sir Ralph Woodford, and was re-

warded for the "candour, integrity, and impartiality which had marked his administration," by 150 guineas for a sword, and a piece of plate, value 250*l*. In 1826 lieutenant-colonel Young was appointed to the office of protector of slaves in Demerara; in 1831 he was made lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward's Island; and in 1834 he received the honour of knighthood. Died, 1835.

YPSILANTI, prince ALEXANDER, the first active agent in the Greek revolution, son of Demetrius, hospodar of Wallachia, was born at Constantinople, in 1792. About the year 1805 Ypsilanti's father received a summons from the grand seignor to repair to Constantinople, and judging that obedience to the command might cost him his life, he determined on retiring into Russia. The son, adopting the military profession, entered into the Russian army; was a captain of hussars, when a ball, at the battle of Dresden, carried away his right hand; attained the rank of major-general; and was made aid-de-camp to the emperor. In 1820 he became acquainted with the Hetaïra, of which association he eventually became the leader. When he saw that the breaking out of the insurrection in Greece could no longer be delayed, he resolved to plant in Moldavia the standard of revolt. He crossed the Pruth with a few attendants, and in March, 1821, he issued a proclamation, announcing that Greece had kindled the torch of freedom, and thrown off the yoke of tyranny. The emperor Alexander, to express publicly his disapprobation of the undertaking of the Hetaïrists, summoned Ypsilanti, to make his defence; and as he did not obey, he caused his name to be struck from the rolls of the Russian army. After sustaining repeated defeats, Ypsilanti gave up the cause of Greece. Having crossed the frontiers, he was arrested in Transylvania, and long held captive, as a prisoner of state in the fortress of Mungatsch. He died at Vienna in 1828, aged 36. Ypsilanti undoubtedly possessed the necessary courage; but his ridiculous pride and tenaciousness of ceremony due to his rank rendered him wholly unfit for the duties of a patriot chieftain.

YRIARTE, DON JUAN DE, a learned archæologist, was a native of Teneriffe, and on going to Spain, he obtained the post of royal librarian at Madrid. He published "*Palaographia Græca*," &c. Died, 1771.

YRIARTE, DON THOMAS DE, an eminent Spanish poet, was born in 1750; studied at Madrid; held an official situation under the government; and was editor of the *Madrid Mercury*. His chief works are, "Comedies;" "*La Musica*," a poem; "Literary Fables;" and "Moral Epistles." Died, 1798.

YSABEAU, or ISABEAU, ALEXANDER, a French revolutionary statesman, was a deputy from the department of Indre and Loire to the National Convention; voted for the death of Louis XVI.; was sent, in 1793, with Tallien, as an agent to Bordeaux; was appointed, in 1798, commissary substitute of the Directory in the administration of the post-office at Brussels, which he lost in 1814; and died, in obscurity and poverty, at Paris, in 1823.

WE OWE MUCH OF OUR ERROR TO THE POWER WHICH OUR AFFECTIONS HAVE OVER OUR TOO REDUCIBLE UNDERSTANDINGS.

WHOSOEVER HAS A FRIEND TO GUIDE HIM MAY CARRY HIS EYE IN ANOTHER MAN'S HEAD, AND YET SEE NEVER THE WORSE.

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YSAURE, or ISAURE, CLEMENCE, a lady of Toulouse, who in the 14th century instituted the Floral games, which were annually solemnized there in the month of May; for which she also provided a fund for prizes to be given to the successful candidates for poetical fame.

YVES, CHARLES St., an eminent French oculist, born near Rocroy, in 1667. He was a monk in the abbey of St. Lazarus; but becoming distinguished for his medical

skill, he left the convent, and settled in Paris, where he practised with great success. Died, 1733.

YVETEAUX, NICHOLAS VAUQUELIN, a native of Normandy, who was tutor to Louis XIII. He afterwards led a life of literary retirement; and wrote several poems, and a treatise in verse, entitled "Institution d'un Prince." Born, 1550; died, 1649.

Z.

ZABARELLA, FRANCESCO, a distinguished Italian ecclesiastic, was born at Padua, in 1339. He was an eminent professor of the canon law; and arrived, successively, at the dignities of bishop of Padua, archbishop of Florence, and a cardinal. He took a prominent part in the council of Constance, and was the author of a variety of learned and elaborate treatises on matters connected with ecclesiastical policy. Died, 1417.

ZABARELLA, JAMES, an astrologer, was of the same family as the cardinal, and born at Padua, in 1533. He wrote "Commentaries on Aristotle," &c. Died, 1589.

ZABAGLIA, NICHOLAS, an Italian architect, was born at Rome, in 1674, and displayed such mechanical abilities while employed as a carpenter at the Vatican, that he was appointed architect of St. Peter's. Died, 1750. He invented the method of transferring fresco paintings from the plaster.

ZACCARIA, FRANCESCO ANTONIO, a learned Jesuit, born at Venice, in 1714. He wrote "The Literary History of Italy," 14 vols.; "Literary Annals of Italy," 3 vols.; "The Lapidary, and Numismatic Institution," 2 vols.; "Library of Ancient and Modern Literary History," 6 vols., &c. Died, 1795.

ZACCHIAS, PAOLO, a medical writer of the 17th century, was born at Rome, in 1584; became physician to pope Innocent X.; and wrote several professional treatises. Died, 1659.

ZACHARIA, JUSTUS FREDERIC WILLIAM, a German poet, was born at Frankenhäusen, in Thuringia, in 1726; studied at Leipzig; and was appointed professor of poetry in the Caroline college at Brunswick. His poetical works are distinguished by a lively satiric turn, and form 6 vols. 8vo. Died, 1777.

ZACUTUS LUSITANUS, a Portuguese physician, born in 1575. He was educated as a Christian, though born of Jewish parents; but after having practised twenty years at Lisbon with great reputation, he became alarmed at the decree of exile issued by Philip II. against the Jews, in 1623, and fled to Amsterdam, where he embraced the faith of his ancestors. He wrote several medical works; and died in 1642.

ZAIONCZEK, JOSEPH, a Polish general, was born in 1722, at Kamieniec. In the

diets from 1788 to 1792, he espoused the cause of his country's freedom, and was among the foremost who fought for it in 1792 and 1794. He commanded at Praga, when the suburb of Warsaw was taken by assault. Being made prisoner, and sent to the fortress of Josephstadt, he remained there till after the death of the empress Catharine; when, on being liberated, he entered into the French army, and was in active service from 1797 till 1812, in the various campaigns of Italy, Egypt, Prussia, Poland, and Russia. When the congress of Vienna assigned Poland to Russia, the emperor Alexander conferred on him the office of viceroy, with the title of prince. With these favours the patriotism of Zaionczek vanished, and he became the devoted slave of the sovereign who had exalted him. He died in 1826.

ZAKRZEWSKI, N., a deputy of Posen, born about 1767; a brave and liberal Pole, who, in 1792 and 1794, distinguished himself among his popular countrymen in their efforts to shake off the yoke of Russia. On the Russians being driven out of Warsaw in 1794, he was appointed president of the National Council; but when that city fell into the hands of Suwarow, the implacable Catharine caused him to be arrested, and imprisoned, with Mostowski, Potocki, and other patriots, at St. Petersburg, where he remained till the accession of the emperor Paul set him at liberty.

ZALEUCUS, a renowned legislator of the Locrians, who flourished about 500 B. C. Having made a law to punish adulterers with the loss of sight, he refused to exonerate his own son when convicted of the crime, but proved the strength of his paternal feelings, by submitting to the loss of one of his own eyes, instead of exacting the penalty of both from the offender.

ZAMBECCARI, COUNT FRANCESCO, a celebrated Italian aeronaut, born at Bologna, in 1756. His experiments and researches were chiefly directed to the means of guiding balloons in the air, by availing himself of currents at different heights, by employing oars, and by the occasional diminution and augmentation of the gas. He perished in making one of these experiments in 1812, the balloon which conveyed him having entangled itself in a tree, and caught fire.

ZAMBECCARI, JOSEPH, a learned Florentine physician, of the 17th century, whose

AN UNGRATEFUL PERSON IS A MONSTER, A KIND OF THOROUGHFARE FOR THE GOOD THINGS OF THE WORLD TO PASS INTO.

A PROPER SECRECY IS THE ONLY MYSTERY OF ABLE MEN; MYSTERY IS THE ONLY SECRET OF WEAK AND CUNNING ONES.

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researches were principally devoted to the anatomy and physiology of the brute creation.

ZAMOSKI, JOHN, a distinguished Polisher in the 16th century. After studying at Paris and Padua, and becoming rector of the university at the latter city, he returned to Poland, in 1753, and was one of the ambassadors sent to Paris to offer the Polish crown to the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France. When Stephen Bat-tori came to the throne, he gave his niece in marriage to Zamoski, whom he also made chancellor of the realm and general of his armies. He distinguished himself as a warrior, and rescued from the Muscovite yoke many of the Polish provinces. He also founded colleges, and patronized the arts; and at his death, in 1695, he was honoured with the title of defender of his country and the protector of the sciences.

ZANCHIUS, BASIL, a learned ecclesiastic, was born at Bergamo, in 1601. He became a canon regular, and was made keeper of the Vatican library; but ended his days in prison, on a charge of heresy, in 1560.

ZANCHIUS, JEROME, was born at Al-zano, in 1516; and having formed a close intimacy with the celebrated Peter Martyr, while they were canons regular of St. Giovanni di Laterano, the conversation and example of this distinguished convert to the reformed church ultimately produced such an effect on the mind of Zanchius, as induced him to throw off the monastic habit and abjure the Romish faith. He was accordingly under the necessity of quitting Italy, and, after seeking refuge first at Geneva, and next at Strasburg and Chian-nova, he accepted the divinity professor-ship at Heidelberg, in 1568; where he settled under the immediate patronage of Frederic III., elector palatine, at whose instigation he composed his great treatise against Anti-nomianism. The death of this prince, in 1576, occasioned his resignation, and he re-moved to Newstadt; but he returned to Heidelberg in 1588, and died there in 1590. His treatise "On the Doctrine of Predesti-nation" has been translated into English by Dr. Toplady.

ZANICHELLI, JOHN JEROME, a cele-brated Italian physician and natural philo-sopher, was born at Modena, in 1662. He pursued his scientific researches with great assiduity, undertaking many journeys, mak-ing collections of curious fossils, shells, &c., and publishing various works. Died, 1729.

ZANOTTI, FRANCISCO MARIA, a mathe-matician, was born at Bologna, in 1692, and became librarian, secretary, and president of the academy of his native city. He was at first a Cartesian; but afterwards became a zealous defender of Newton's system. He was a good Latin and Italian poet. Died, 1777.

ZAPPI, GIAMBATISTA FELICE, an Italian lawyer and poet, was born in 1667, and died in 1719. His sonnets have been greatly admired. The poetical talents of his wife **FAUSTINA**, who was the daughter of the celebrated Carlo Maratti, rivalled those of her husband.

ZARCO, JOHN GONZALES, a Portuguese

navigator of the 15th century. He disco-vered the islands of Porto Santo and Ma-deira; and was made governor of a part of the latter island, where he founded Fun-chal.

ZAZIUS, ULRIC, a learned professor of law at Friburg, in the 16th century. Among his principal works are, "Intellectus Legum singulares;" "De Origine Juris;" "Tractatus de Judæorum Infantibus bap-tizandis;" and "Epitome in Usus Feudales." Died, 1535.

ZEA, DON FRANCISCO ANTONIO, one of the founders and vice-presidents of the republic of Columbia, was born in 1772, at Antioquia, in New Grenada. In 1820 he arrived in England on a diplomatic mis-sion, and remained here as the agent of the Columbian government till his death, in 1822.

ZENDRINI, BERNARD, an eminent Ital-ian mathematician, particularly excelling in the knowledge of hydraulics, was born at Salsore, in 1679, and settled at Venice as a physician. His profound knowledge of hydraulics obtained for him the appoint-ment of chief engineer to the Venetian re-public, with the superintendence of all the rivers, ports, &c. He was also employed by the Austrian government, and the re-public of Lucca; and many works of great importance were executed by him. Died, 1747.

ZENO, of Elea, a Greek philosopher, was born B.C. 463, at Elea, in Magna Græcia, and was a disciple of Parmenides. The in-vention, or at least the development, of dialectics, is ascribed to him. His native city having fallen under the dominion of a despot, he endeavoured to deliver it, but failed; and, being put to the torture, he is said to have bitten off his tongue, in order to prevent himself from betraying his com-panions.

ZENO, founder of the Stoic sect, was born about B.C. 362, at Citium, in the isle of Cyprus, and quitted mercantile pursuits to become a philosopher. After having re-ceived the lessons of Crates, Stilpo, Xeno-crates, and Polemon, he himself opened a school of philosophy in the Stoa, or porch, whence his followers acquired the name of Stoics. His integrity was so great, that the Athenians entrusted him with the keys of the citadel, and honoured him with a crown of gold and a statue of brass. He taught for nearly fifty years, lived to the age of ninety-eight, and then strangled himself, B.C. 364.

ZENO, NICHOLAS AND ANTHONY, two celebrated Venetian navigators of the 14th century, to whom the discovery of America, prior to the voyage of Columbus, has been attributed. Washington Irving, however, considers that they merely visited Grœn-land, and that the rest of their story is a fabrication.

ZENO, APOSTOLO, the father of the Ita-lian opera, was born at Venice, in 1669. He established the academy of the *Animati* at his native city, in 1696, and commenced, in 1710, the celebrated periodical work called "Il Giornale de Letterati." He wrote "Observations on the Italian Histo-

BY DILIGENCE AND HUMILITY YOU WILL THRIVE IN THE RICHES OF THE UNDERSTANDING, AS WELL AS IN GOLD.

TIME, WITH ALL ITS CELEBRITY, MOVES SLOWLY ON TO HIM WHOSE WHOLE EMPLOYMENT IS TO WATCH ITS FLIGHT.

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A New Universal Biography.

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rians," 2 vols. 4to.; and his dramatic works were printed in 1744, in 11 vols. Died, 1750.

ZENOBIA, queen of Palmyra, one of the most illustrious women ever invested with royalty, was instructed by the celebrated Longinus, and spoke the Latin, Greek, and Syrian languages with fluency. She was married to Odenatus, king of Palmyra, in whose labours of war and government she had participated, and after whose death she assumed the sovereignty. But, on the accession of Aurelian, that warlike prince marched against her, and laid siege to Palmyra, which she defended to the utmost extremity; but, in an attempt to escape, was taken, and carried to Rome to grace his triumph; and died there, in private life, about the year 300.

ZEUNIS, a celebrated painter of antiquity, was a native of Heraclea, believed to have been born about B.C. 497, and died B.C. 400. He brought to perfection the management of light and shade, and is allowed to have excelled in colouring. He gained such immense wealth by his pictures, that at last he ostentatiously gave them away, on the ground that no attainable price was equal to their real value.

ZIEGENBALG, BARTHOLOMEW, a celebrated Protestant missionary, who was sent to India in 1706; visited the territories of the great Mogul; and returned to Copenhagen in 1815. After completing a dictionary of the Malabar language, he visited England, was handsomely received by George I., and embarked for India, under the direct countenance of the East India company, in 1816. While he was actively engaged in his pious labours, he was attacked with a fatal disease, and died in 1819.

ZIETEN, JOHN JOACHIM VON, a Prussian general, who distinguished himself greatly in the seven years' war, particularly at the battle of Prague, and the storming of the heights of Torgau. Born, 1699; died, 1785.

ZIMMERMANN, JOHN GEORGE, a celebrated physician, was born at Brugg, in the canton of Berne, in 1728. His writings recommended him to the friendship of the king of Prussia, and he was appointed, by the regency of Hanover, physician to his Britannic majesty. On the breaking out of the French revolution, Zimmermann wrote zealously against the Illuminati, and took pains to form societies for the purpose of counteracting them. The principal of his works, the "Treatise on Solitude," and "Essay on Natural Pride," have been translated into English. While his mind was in a state of agitation from these causes, the approach of the French towards Hanover in 1794, almost subverted his reason. He could think of nothing but the pillage of his house and ruin of his fortune, and under the morbid irritation, literally wasted away, and died in 1795.

ZIMMERMANN, EBERHARD AUGUSTUS WILLIAM VON, a German naturalist, was born at Weitzen, in 1743; studied at Göttingen and Leyden; and obtained the professorship of natural philosophy at the Caroline college at Brunswick. His first work was a treatise on the "Analysis of Curves;" and in 1777 he published "Specimen Zoo-

logie," the outline of his "Geographical History of Man and Quadrupeds," 3 vols. He visited England three times, and printed here, in 1787, his "Political Survey of the present State of Europe;" and he subsequently employed his pen in opposing the revolutionary statesmen of France; for which he was exiled by the emperor Leopold II. After this he published several geographical works; one of the best of which, was a "General Survey of France and of the United States of America," 2 vols. Died, 1815.

ZINCKE, CHRISTIAN FREDERIC, a celebrated painter in enamel, was born at Dresden, about 1684. He came to England in 1706; studied under Boit, whom he far surpassed; and was patronized by the royal family. Died, 1767.

ZINZENDORFF, NICHOLAS LOUIS, count, a German, chief of the sect of Herabutters, which he introduced into England by the title of Moravians, where several congregations of them still remain. He was born at Dresden, in 1700; and died in London, in 1760.

ZISCA, JOHN, a famous Bohemian patriot, who defended his country against the emperor Sigismund, and performed prodigies of valour after he had lost both his eyes. He headed the sect of the Hussites after the death of John Huss; and died in 1424.

ZOEGA, GEORGE, an eminent Danish archaeologist, who resided for many years at Rome, as consul for Denmark, and was much esteemed by Pius VI. Among his works are, a treatise "De Origine et Usu Obeliscorum;" "Nami Egypti;" and the "Ancient Basso Relievos of Rome." Born, 1755; died, 1809.

ZOILUS, a Thracian rhetorician, who lived in the third century before the Christian era, and whose hyper-criticism on the works of Homer, Aristotle, Plato, and others, have given him a very unenviable distinction. So severe and indiscriminate, indeed, were his censures, that his name has become a by-word, designative of illiberal and captious pretensions to criticism.

ZOLLIKOFER, GEORGE JOACHIM, an eminent Swiss divine, born at St. Gall, in 1730. He was educated at Bremen, and Utrecht; after which he became, successively, pastor to congregations at Merten, Monstein in the Grisons, Isenburg, and Leipsic; distinguishing himself at each place by great purity of character, eloquence, and general abilities. His "Devotional Exercises" and Sermons have been translated into English.

ZONARAS, JOHN, a Greek historian, who compiled a "Chronicle, or Annals from the Creation to A.D. 1118." He was also the author of "Commentaries on the Apostolic Canons."

ZONCA, VICTOR, an able mathematician of Italy, in the 17th century, who published a collection of curious inventions in mechanics, entitled "Novo Teatro di Machini ed edifici."

ZOPPO, MARK, an historical and portrait painter, was born at Bologna, in 1451. He was the disciple of Andrew Mantegna, whose style he imitated. Died, 1517.

HE WHO IS IN THE WRONG IS apt TO BE THE MOST ANGRY; CALMNESS IS A STRONG SYMPTOM OF INNOCENCE.

THERE ARE GREAT EXIGENCIES IN HUMAN AFFAIRS, WHICH NEED NO PRECEDENT TO POINT OUT THE RIGHT PATH.

ZOPYRUS, one of the courtiers of Darius, the son of Hystaspes. It is asserted, that he cut off his nose and ears at the siege of Babylon, and went over to the Babylonians, pretending that the Persians had thus inhumanly treated him. Thinking he would be stimulated by revenge, they gave him the command of their army, which he treacherously betrayed to Darius.

ZOROASTER, a celebrated Eastern philosopher. The history of Zoroaster is involved in much obscurity; some asserting that there was but one of that name, the Zerdusht of the Persians, while others speak of several, and carry the name back to the patriarchal ages. The most credible supposition is, that there was a Zoroaster, a Perso-Median, in the time of Darius Hystaspes, and also another who lived at a more remote period, and who taught the Babylonians astronomy. Zoroaster, or Zerdusht, was the reputed founder, but more truly reformer, of the Magian religion, and lived under the reign of Darius Hystaspes. He is said to have predicted the coming of the Messiah in plain and express words; and that the wise men of the East, who came to worship our Saviour on account of his star, were his disciples.

ZOUCH, RICHARD, an eminent civilian, born at Anstey, in Wiltshire, about 1590. He was educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford; became principal of St. Alban's hall, warden of the claue ports, and judge of the admiralty; wrote numerous works, in Latin, on civil, military, and maritime jurisprudence; and died in 1660.

ZOUCH, Dr. THOMAS, a divine and biographer, was born at Sandal, in Yorkshire, in 1737; received his education at Trinity college, Cambridge; became rector of Scrayingham and prebendary of Durham; refused the bishopric of Carlisle, in 1808, on account of his advanced age; and died in 1816. Among his works are, "The Crucifixion," a Sestonian prize poem; "An Inquiry into the prophetic Character of the Romans;" Memoirs of Sir Philip Sidney, Dean Sudbury, Sir George Wheeler, &c.

ZRINYI, NICHOLAS, a Hungarian poet, of the 17th century; author of an epic poem, in fifteen books, called the "Zrinyas, or the Syren of the Adriatic;" which, though rude and monotonous, has been praised for its religious feeling and patriotic spirit.

ZUCCARELLI, FRANCIA, a celebrated Italian painter, born at Florence, in 1710. He came to England about 1752, and met with such encouragement, that he saved a handsome independence, and returned to his own country, where he died in 1788.

ZUCCHERO, TADDEO, an eminent Italian painter, born at Urbino, in 1529, who attained to great proficiency in the art, and died in his twenty-seventh year.—His younger brother, **FREDERICO**, born in 1543, resided several years in England, where he grew into high repute, and painted the portrait of queen Elizabeth. Previous to his coming to this country, he had given great offence to pope Gregory XIII. by caricaturing several distinguished persons connected with the papal court; but his friends in England succeeded in restoring him to favour at Rome; and on his return, he es-

tablished an academy of painting in that city, which he continued to superintend till his death in 1609.

ZUMALACARREGUI, THOMAS, Don, a distinguished Spanish military commander, first entered the army as a guerilla officer, under Mina, when the French invaded Spain; but being opposed in politics to the new constitutional government, he took an early opportunity of joining the army of the Faith under Quesada; and, on the rising of the Navarrese, became general-in-chief of the troops and partisans attached to the cause of Don Carlos. In this service he displayed the greatest skill and bravery, performing the most brilliant exploits, and keeping in check the regular army of Donna Maria, which, under various generals, was sent to oppose him. Born at a village near Villafranca, 1789; died, from a wound he received in battle, 1835.

ZUMBO, GASTANO JULIO, a celebrated modeller in wax, was born at Syracuse, in Sicily, in 1656. His profound knowledge of anatomy, combined with his skill in executing his works in coloured wax, obtained the admiration of connoisseurs. Some of his specimens represent, with astonishing accuracy, the different stages of decomposition which take place in the human body. He died at Paris, in 1701.

ZURITA, JEROME, a Spanish historian, was a native of Saragossa. After having been employed in various offices at home, and on a mission to Germany, he was appointed historiographer of Arragon. Born, 1512; died, 1581.

ZURLAUBEN, BEAT FIDELE ANTOINE JEAN DOMINIQUE, baron de la Tour Châtillon de, a Swiss officer and author. He was born at Zug, in 1750; rose to the rank of lieutenant-general; spent the latter part of his life in literary pursuits; and died in 1795. He wrote a "History of the Swiss and their Allies;" a "Military History of the Swiss in the French Service;" and a "Picturesque Tour in the Thirteen Cantons."

ZWINGLI, or ZUINGLIUS, ULRIC, one of the most enlightened and tolerant of the Protestant reformers, was born at Wildershausen, in Switzerland, in 1484. In 1516 he was made preacher at Einsiedeln, and in 1518 he became rector of Zurich. He opposed indulgences in Switzerland at the same time that Luther did in Saxony, but he went farther in the work of reformation, particularly in simplifying the mode of worship, and explaining the doctrine of the eucharist. He showed a spirit far in advance of the age, raising his voice against the corruptions and abuses that had crept into the church, and declaring himself for the use of the Scriptures in their genuine form, without regard to the prescribed texts and lessons. In 1524 he had the gratification of seeing his doctrines adopted by the great council of Zurich; and his influence among the Swiss Protestants continued to be powerful during the remainder of his life. Open war having broke out between the catholic and protestant cantons, a battle ensued, in which Zuinglius was among the slain, Oct. 5, 1531.

ADDENDA.

[The following occurred too late to be given in their proper alphabetical order.]

ATTWOOD, THOMAS, an eminent musician and composer, born in London, in 1767, was the son of a coal-merchant, and commenced his musical education under Dr. Nares, in the choir of the chapel-royal. When he was about sixteen, he was appointed to perform at Buckingham-house, before the royal family; and so pleased the prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) that he provided him a handsome income out of his own private purse. In 1783 he set out for Naples, and after studying for a time with Filippo Ciano and Latilla, he proceeded to Vienna, in order to have the advantage of Mozart's instruction. He made great progress during his stay with that celebrated master; and, according to the testimony of Kelly, (in his "Reminiscences"), Mozart described him as his favourite scholar, observing, "Attwood is a young man for whom I have a sincere affection and esteem; he conducts himself with great propriety, and I feel much pleasure in telling you, that he partakes more of my style than any scholar I ever had, and I predict that he will prove a sound musician." On the marriage of his royal patron, Attwood was chosen the musical instructor of the princess. In 1796 he was appointed organist of St. Paul's cathedral, and composer to the chapel-royal; he also held the situation of organist at the chapel of the Pavilion, Brighton. On the coronation of George IV. he composed a much-admired anthem for the occasion; and he performed a similar gratifying task for his late majesty, William IV. His compositions consist of several dramatic pieces, numerous services and anthems, songs, glees, sonatas, and other pieces for the piano-forte. He died, March 24, 1838, and was buried in St. Paul's.

BANNISTER, JOHN, an admirable comic actor, the son of Charles Bannister, well known as a singer and a wit, was born in London, in 1760. Having been favourably noticed by Garrick, he made his debut at Drury-lane theatre, as "Master J. Bannister," when twelve years of age; he then quitted the boards for a time, but obtained a permanent engagement in 1779. At first he aspired to tragedy, and gave it a decided preference; but it was so obvious that his talents lay in the opposite direction, that on the death of Edwin he at once supplied his place, giving proofs of first-rate powers, and establishing himself as a public favourite. To name all the various parts in which he excelled his contemporaries, would occupy too much of our space: but we have a vivid recollection of him in Sylvester Daggerwood, Lingo, Frudge, the Three Singies, Bobadil, Dr. Pangloss, Job Thoruberry, Colonel Feignwell, Walter in "The Children in the Wood," and many others; and we do not hesitate to pronounce, without disparage-

ment to the living, that he never has had his equal. Being much afflicted with the gout, he retired from the stage in 1818: having had the good fortune to earn a competence by his profession, and the prudence to keep it. He died Nov. 6, 1836, aged 76, respected and beloved by all who knew him. Nature had done much for Bannister, physically as well as mentally: his face, figure, and voice were excellent; his spirits exuberant; and an open manly countenance was a faithful index to the heart of "Gentleman Jack."

BATHURST, Right Rev. HENRY, bishop of Norwich, was born at Brackley, in Northamptonshire, in 1744; and educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford. He was presented to the rectory of Witchingham, in Norfolk, in 1770; subsequently became dean of Durham; and, in 1805, was consecrated bishop of Norwich. In the House of Lords, Dr. Bathurst was a strenuous supporter of the Catholic claims; in his diocese, an exemplary prelate. He died April 5, 1837.

BLAIR, Sir ROBERT, a general on the East India Company's Bengal establishment; entered the service as an ensign in 1773; and, by gradual promotion, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was appointed commandant of the 2nd Native Infantry, in 1798. In 1803 he joined Lord Lake's army, and commanded his regiment at the battles of Allypbur and Delhi, and was present at the siege of Agra; of which garrison he afterwards had the command, as well as the charge of the newly conquered territory. In 1801 he obtained the rank of major-general; in 1812 he was placed on the staff of the Bengal army, and appointed to the command of Fort William; returned to England in 1817; subsequently rose to the rank of general; and died at Bath, in 1837, aged 82.

BLAND, MARIA THERESA, an actress and vocalist, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1770, and came to England with her parents, who were Italians, shortly after. When under five years of age she sang (as Miss Romanizi) at Sadler's Wells; obtained an engagement at Drury-lane theatre in 1780; and subsequently appeared as the heroine in the musical dramas written by Colman for his theatre in the Haymarket. In 1790 she was married to Mr. George Bland, brother to the celebrated Mrs. Jordan. She continued on the boards of Drury till that theatre was burnt, in 1809; and for many years delighted the lovers of simple melody with her strains at Vauxhall Gardens. Her latter years were clouded by a degree of mental imbecility which prevented her appearing in public; but in 1834, by the proceeds of a benefit which was granted to her at Drury-lane, together with a sum liberally given by the late Lord Egre-

THE ART OF PLEASING IS THE SKILL OF CUTTING TO A THREAD BETWIXT FLATTERY AND DIS-MANNERS.

TRUE PIETY IS MODEST, AND STANDS NOT UPON TERMS OF REPUTATION IN THE BUSINESS OF GOD.

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mont, an annuity of 70*l.* was secured to her for life. Died, Jan. 1837.

BEAUHARNOIS, HORTENSE EUGENIE, ex-queen of Holland, and duchess of St. Leu, was born at Paris, in 1753, being the daughter of viscount Beauharnois, who perished by the guillotine in 1793, by his wife Josephine, afterwards the consort of Napoleon. She was married to Louis Buonaparte in 1802, but it was an ill-starred union; and they separated in 1807, after she had given birth to three sons; the eldest of whom (Napoleon Charles), died in childhood; the second, (Napoleon Louis), was killed in an insurrection at Romagna, in 1832; and the youngest, (Charles Louis Napoleon), was the rash youth who made the ridiculous attempt to excite an insurrection at Strasburg. She died Oct. 5, 1837.

BOROWLSKI, Count, the celebrated Polish dwarf, who, although less than three feet in height, was of perfect symmetry, and attained the great age of ninety-eight. He had been prevailed upon by some of the clergy of Durham, who had casually seen him when on his "travels," forty years before his death, to take up his abode near that city, they engaging to allow him a handsome income for life. He spoke several languages, was generally well informed and witty; and his company was accordingly much courted by the gentry of Durham and its vicinity. Died, Sept. 1837.

BRYDGES, Sir SAMUEL EGERTON, bart., a gentleman of versatile talents and erratic character, was born in 1762, at Wootton Court, in Kent, and was educated at the King's school, Canterbury, and at Queen's college, Cambridge; but, according to his own testimony, he neglected the studies most necessary to academical distinction, for the more congenial pursuits of poetry and the belles-lettres. In 1790, after the death of the last duke of Chandos, he induced his elder brother, the Rev. E. T. Brydges, to prefer a claim to the barony of Chandos, the consideration of which was long procrastinated; but at length, in 1803, the House of Lords decided against its validity. On the death of his brother, in 1807, Sir Egerton pertinaciously adhered to his favourite, though illusory notion, of obtaining a coronet; maintaining that, though defeated by parliamentary law, he could, when he pleased, assert his rights by common law—while he regularly added to the signature of his name,—"per legem Terræ, B.C. of S."—meaning Baron Chandos of Sudeley. He made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain a seat in parliament, but was ultimately (1812) returned for Maldstone, which borough he continued to represent about six years. In 1814 he was created a baronet; and in 1816, upon the loss of his seat in the House of Commons, he visited many parts of the continent. In 1826 he returned to England for two years, and took up his abode at Lee Priory, the seat of Col. Brydges Barrett, his eldest son; at the expiration of which time, his affairs becoming inextricably embarrassed, he finally quitted his native land, and removed to Geneva, where he remained in great seclusion until his death. The literary labours of Sir Egerton

Brydges were exceedingly multifarious; poetry, romance, politics, genealogical antiquities, and topography, were the principal; and in many he acquitted himself with great ability. That there was much of egotism, eccentricity, and presumption, combined with solid pretensions to learning, his whole career abundantly proves; yet he willingly quote from the tablet erected to his memory by his sons, that "there was enough of force in his genius, had there been a sufficient concentration in its efforts, to have accomplished the utmost of his exalted ambition." It is said, that he wrote two thousand sonnets in the course of one year, some of which certainly possess very considerable merit. His abilities as a genealogist, topographer, and bibliographer, are attested by his "*Censura Literaria Restituta*," 10 vols.; "*Theatrum Poetarum*;" "*Stemmata Illustrata*;" "*British Bibliography*;" "*Lex Terræ*," &c. Besides these, he published the novels of "*Mary de Clifford*," "*Arthur Fitz-Albin*," "*Coningsby*," and "*The Hall of Hellingsey*;" "*Imaginary Biography*," 3 vols.; "*Recollections of Foreign Travel*," 2 vols.; "*The Autobiography, Times, Opinions, and Contemporaries of Sir Egerton Brydges*," 2 vols.; and numerous others; independent of contributions to many periodicals on almost every imaginable subject. His death took place in September, 1837, in the 75th year of his age. Sir Egerton Brydges was twice married, and had a large family by each wife.

BURGESS, Right Rev. THOMAS, the learned and venerable bishop of Salisbury, was born in 1736, at Odiham, in Hampshire, where his father carried on business as a grocer. He was educated at Winchester; obtained a scholarship at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, in 1775; and, by his talents and diligence, in a short period became logic reader and tutor of the college. He had by this time distinguished himself as a scholar of very considerable pretensions, by the publication of several able works; and he found a patron in Dr. Shute Barrington, who collated him, in 1787, to the prebend of Wilsford and Woodford, in Salisbury cathedral, and afterwards preferred him to a prebendal stall at Durham. His next advancement took place under the administration of Mr. Addington (who had been his fellow student at Winchester and Oxford), and who, unsolicited, conferred on him, in 1803, the vacant see of St. David's. From the moment of his elevation to the episcopal bench, he displayed the most devoted and exemplary attention to the concerns of his diocese; he planned and formed a society for the foundation of a provincial college for the instruction of ministers of the Welsh church; and the establishment at Lampeter stands as a noble monument of his activity and benevolence. On the death of Dr. Fisher, in 1805, he was translated to the bishopric of Salisbury; and throughout the twelve years of his episcopal duties in that diocese, he zealously contributed to promote the interests of those committed to his charge, no less by his unobtrusive charities, than by his public example in the prosecution of every useful work. Among

THESE IS NOTHING SO HATEFUL TO A POOR MAN, AS THE PURSE-PROUD ARROGANCE OF A RICH ONE.

WHEN DEVOTION DOES NOT LIE UNDER THE CHECK OF REASON, IT IS APT TO DEGENERATE INTO ENTHUSIASM.

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his numerous works are editions of "Burton's Pentateuch," and "Davies's Miscellanea Critica;" "Considerations on the Abolition of Slavery; an Essay on the Study of Antiquities;" "First Principles of Christian Knowledge;" "Reflections on the Controversial Writings of Dr. Priestley;" "Eminentes in Suidam et Hesychium et alio Lexicographos Græcos," 4 vols.; "The Bible, and nothing but the Bible, the Religion of the Church of England," with many others, theological, classical, and political. Bishop Burgess was mainly instrumental in founding the Royal Society of Literature, of which, in 1821, he became the first president; but in 1832, on account of his loss of sight, and other infirmities, he resigned the office in favour of the late lord Dover. He died, at Southampton, Feb. 19, 1837, and was buried in Salisbury cathedral. His valuable library, consisting of many thousand volumes, he bequeathed to St. David's college, Lampeter.

CHARLES X. ex-king of France, or CHARLES-PHILIPPE DE BOURBON, (known as Comte D'Artois until the accession of his brother Louis XVIII., and afterwards as Monsieur) was the fifth and youngest son of the dauphin Louis, son of Louis XV., and was born in 1757. In early life he had acquired a character for dissipation, extravagance, and hauteur, which bore a still more unfavourable appearance when contrasted with the conduct of his elder brothers; and such, indeed, was his unpopularity, that at the very outset of the revolution he found it necessary for his personal safety to quit his native land. In 1773 he married the princess Maria Theresa, daughter of Victor Amadeus III. king of Sardinia; to whose court he now fled for refuge. He subsequently visited other parts of Europe, and eventually found an asylum, with his brother, Louis XVIII., first at Holyrood-house, Edinburgh, and afterwards at Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire. On his succeeding to the throne of France in 1824, it was seen that he adhered too much to the exploded dogmas of the old regime to acquire the same degree of popularity that, by good tact and a more complying disposition, his predecessor had enjoyed. On the 25th of July, 1830, in consequence of the result of a general election, Charles X. issued his two fatal ordinances, one abolishing the freedom of the press, and the other changing the mode of election. A popular insurrection, of three days' continuance, which has since been dignified with the title of "the glorious revolution of 1830," took place in Paris, and paved the way for Louis-Philippe. The king retreated from St. Cloud to Rambouillet, where he offered to abdicate in favour of his grandson, the duke of Bordeaux, and requested from the provisional government a safe-conduct to a seaport. He embarked at Cherbourg, arrived off Spithead on the 17th of August, landed at Poole on the 23d, for a time took up his residence at Lalworth castle, and then removed to Holyrood-house, the scene of his former exile. There he remained about a twelvemonth; afterwards retired to the Austrian dominions; and died, in his

80th year, at Goritz, in Illyria, Nov. 4, 1837. The latter years of this monarch were passed in acts of superstitious devotion: he constantly wore hair-cloth next his skin; he fasted much, and frequently imposed upon himself, as a penance for some hasty expression, an absolute silence for several hours. The dukes D'Angoulême and De Berri were his sons.

CLANCARTY, RICHARD LE POER TRENCH, earl of, a statesman and diplomatist, was born in 1767, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father in 1805. He was the intimate friend of lord Castlereagh, and held various offices under government. In 1807 he was sworn in a privy-councillor, and elected one of the representative peers for Ireland; in 1812, appointed master of the mint; and in 1813, president of the board of trade. On the restoration of the prince of Orange to the sovereignty of the Netherlands, the earl accompanied him thither, and was appointed ambassador-extraordinary at his court; went as one of the plenipotentiaries from the king of Great Britain to the congress of Vienna, in 1814; was created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1815; was again appointed ambassador-extraordinary to the Netherlands in 1816; remained there two years; and subsequently enjoyed a pension of 2,000*l.* a-year for his diplomatic services. At the time the king of the Netherlands conferred the title of prince of Waterloo upon the duke of Wellington, he expressed the high sense he entertained of the earl of Clancarty's services, by conferring on him the title of marquis of Heuden. He died Nov. 21, 1837.

COLEBROOKE, HENRY THOMAS, F.R.S., an eminent Orientalist, and director of the Royal Asiatic Society, was the third son of Sir George Colebrooke, bart., a director of the East India Company. He was born in 1765; made great progress in his classical and mathematical studies under a private tutor; and in 1782 was appointed to a writership in India. In a few years he obtained a situation in the revenue department; and being sent as one of a deputation to investigate the resources of a part of the country, it led to his publishing "Remarks on the Husbandry and Commerce of Bengal;" in which treatise he advocated a free trade between Great Britain and her Eastern possessions. Soon after this he began the study of the Sanscrit language, in which he subsequently became so eminent. The translation of the great "Digest of Hindu Law," which had been compiled under the direction of Sir W. Jones, but left unfinished at his death, was confided to Mr. Colebrooke; and while engaged in this work, he was appointed to a judicial situation at Mirzapore, where he completed it in 1796. His other works consist of a "Dictionary of the Sanscrit Language, by Amera Simha, with an English interpretation and annotations;" the "Algebra of the Hindoos;" and various treatises on their laws, philosophy, and arithmetic; besides numerous communications to the Society of which he was director. He died in March, 1837.

COLMAN, GEORGE, "the younger," an eminent dramatist and wit, the son of George

EXTERNAL FOMT LEADS THE POPULACE WHERE IT WILL, AS A SHEPHERD LEADS A FLOCK OF SHEEP.

POVERTY IS LIKE A GIRDLE ABOUT OUR LOINS; IT BINDS HARD, BUT IT IS MODEST AND USEFUL.

FAME IS A PLANT THAT COMES LATE TO MATURITY, AND IT NEVER FLOURISHES MORE THAN WHEN IT HAS BEEN CHECKED IN ITS EARLY GROWTH.

Colman, a sketch of whose life will be found in its proper alphabetical position, was born in 1762, and received his education at Westminster-school, Christchurch college, Oxford, and at King's college, Aberdeen; to which last he was sent, that he might be removed from the scenes of gaiety and dissipation with which the English university was rife. But neither the dread of scholastic discipline, nor the hope of academic honours, could check the exuberance of his wit, or divert his youthful fancy from the erratic course in which it delighted to stray. His father was desirous of seeing him at the bar; and on his return from college, he was entered a student of Lincoln's Inn. Circumstances, however, as well as inclination, led him to abandon the profession of the law, and betake himself to that for which he was so well qualified. In 1784, his first acknowledged play, called "Two to One," was brought forward, and introduced to the public by a prologue from the pen of his father, who announced it as the production of "a chip of the old block." The success of this exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and naturally strengthened his bias in favour of dramatic composition. In 1787 his celebrated opera of "Inkle and Yarico" appeared, and at once stamped his fame. Shortly after this, the elder Colman was attacked with paralysis, which terminating in mental imbecility, his son presided over the destinies of the Haymarket theatre, and subsequently became its proprietor, catering for the public amusement most felicitously. The prolific pen of "George Colman, the younger" seemed never idle; and yet, perhaps, there was scarcely a man in London who spent more hours in convivial pleasures, or whose brilliant flashes of wit "so often set the table in a roar." Our limits render it necessary that we should now merely enumerate his principal works; and thus we will do as nearly as we can in chronological order: "The Mountaineers;" "The Iron Chest;" "The Heir at Law;" "Blue Beard;" "The Review, or Wags of Windsor;" "The Poor Gentleman;" "Love laughs at Locksmiths;" "John Bull;" "Who wants a Guinea?" "We fly by Night;" "The Africans;" and "X.Y.Z." These, with numerous preludes and interludes, prologues and epilogues, may be said to embrace his dramatic works: his other compositions, entitled "Random Records;" "My Nightgown and Slippers;" "Broad Grins;" "Poetical Vagaries;" "Vagaries Vindicated, or Hypocritical Hypercritics;" complete the list. For many of his plays he received large sums of money, and others filled the treasury at the Haymarket; yet, owing to various causes, he had to contend with great pecuniary embarrassments for many years: from which he was at length relieved by the kindness of George IV., who appointed him to the situation of licenser and examiner of plays, an office for which he was admirably qualified. He died Oct. 26, 1836.

COOKE, Lieut.-gen. Sir GEORGE, a gallant British officer, was born in 1767; entered the army as ensign in the 1st regiment of foot guards in 1784; was promoted to a captaincy in 1792; appointed aid-de-camp

to major-general Hulse in 1794, and served in Flanders with the duke of York. In 1798 he was raised to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment; went with it to Holland in 1799; and was severely wounded at the battle near the village of Schorel, Sept. 19. In 1803 he was appointed to the office of assistant adjutant-general to the north-west district; quitted it and went to Sicily in 1806; received the brevet of colonel in 1808; and in 1809 was employed in the expedition to the Scheldt. From 1811 to July, 1813, he was engaged in the Peninsular war (having attained the rank of major-general); and in November following, he went with the brigade of guards to Holland; where, having reduced and taken possession of Helvoet and Williamstadt, he joined the forces of Sir Thomas Graham. He commanded the first division of the guards at the battle of Waterloo, and there lost his right arm. On the death of the brave Sir Thomas Picton he was made colonel of the 77th regiment; was transferred to the 40th in 1834; and died at his seat, Harefield Park, in February, 1837.

DANIELL, WILLIAM, R.A., an eminent draughtsman, was initiated in the pictorial art at a very early age, and accompanied his uncle to India, when he was only fourteen, for the express purpose of assisting in depicting the scenery, costume, &c. of that interesting country. During the ten years of their absence from England, they travelled many thousand miles, commencing their arduous journey at Cape Comorin, and closing it at Serinagar, in the Himalaya Mountains. Immediately on their return, the large work, entitled "Oriental Scenery," in six folio volumes, was commenced, and continued with the most persevering ardour, until its completion in 1808. He also published "A Picturesque Voyage to India;" a work entitled "Zoography;" and a great variety of separate views, &c. In 1814, he commenced the "Voyage round Great Britain," a most gigantic undertaking for an unassisted individual. Two or three months in each summer were devoted to collect drawings and notes, and the work was finished in 1825. During these solitary journeys he was subject to great fatigue, wretched fare, and still more wretched accommodation. In 1832, Mr. Daniell, and his friend Mr. Parris, executed the "Panorama of Madras;" and he subsequently painted two others, without assistance, namely, the "City of Lucknow," and the "Mode of Hunting Wild Elephants in Ceylon." He was particularly successful in depicting the ocean in all its varied aspects; and his glowing representations of Eastern scenery are well known to the public by his splendid "Oriental Annual." He died in August, 1837.

DAVIDSON, JOHN, a celebrated traveller, was the son of Mr. Davidson, an opulent tailor, in Cork-street. In 1814, he was apprenticed to Messrs. Savory and Moore, chemists, and became a partner in that firm at the expiration of his time; but his inclination for travel, induced him to quit the business in 1826; and from that period up to the time of his death, he had been almost constantly engaged in exploring distant regions. He visited North and South

HAPPINESS COMES NOT TO HIM WHOSE MIND IS OPAWED BY THE REFLECTIONS OF AN ILL-SPENT LIFE, OR DISTRACED WITH DISORDERLY PASSIONS.

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America, India, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Greece, Italy, France, and Germany; enriching his mind with the most valuable information, and afterwards imparting it to the public in his lectures. His last expedition was to Africa, and it proved a fatal one. Whilst vainly attempting to reach the great object of European curiosity, the far-famed city of Timbuctoo, and when about twenty-five days' journey from it, (near the southern confines of the district of Egeda), he was robbed and murdered by a party of the tribe of El Harib, Dec. 18, 1836. The activity and perseverance of this intrepid traveller, combined with a rare union of physical advantages, and a gentle and conciliating disposition, would, it was confidently expected, have ensured his success. He had inured himself to great bodily privations, and was thoroughly conversant with the languages and customs of the East; but the treachery, cruelty, and dishonesty of the people through whose territories Mr. Davidson was passing, have at all times rendered it an undertaking of infinite hazard, if not of absolute hopelessness.

EGREMONT, GEORGE O'BRIEN WYNDHAM, earl of, was born in 1751, and succeeded to the peerage when he was only twelve years old. This illustrious nobleman displayed throughout the whole course of his long and useful life a liberal spirit and patrician magnificence; upholding the character of the English gentleman, by his intellectual acquirements, and by the noble exercise of a wide-spreading benevolence. Though he never took a very prominent part in the discussions of the legislature, he enjoyed much political consideration; and in times of pressure and peril, his purse, his example, and his exertions were nobly devoted to his country's cause. On the death of the late duke of Richmond, in 1819, he was appointed lord lieutenant of Sussex, which office he resigned in 1835, on account of his increasing infirmities, to the present duke of Richmond. His mansion at Petworth contained the noblest productions of genius, including one of the best libraries in the kingdom; and in his patronage of British artists he pre-eminently excelled; "not confining his support to one class of art, but encouraging all classes wherein genius and taste worthy of encouragement presented themselves." When the earl succeeded to the title and estates, the yearly rental amounted to not quite 45,000*l.* per annum, which at the time of his decease had been increased to 81,000*l.*; and in the last sixty years he had distributed in acts of charity and liberality the immense sum of one million two hundred thousand pounds, or about 20,000*l.* per annum! His lordship died Nov. 11, 1837, aged 85.

ELDON, JOHN SCOTT, earl of, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, who for twenty-five years filled the office of lord high chancellor of England, was the third son of William Scott, coal-mercer, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and a younger brother of the late lord Stowell. He was born on the 4th of June, 1751, (the birth-day of his friend and master, George III.); and, after receiving the rudiments of his education at

the grammar-school of Newcastle, was admitted a commoner of University college, Oxford. He was elected Fellow in 1767; gained the chancellor's prize, "On the Advantages and Disadvantages of Foreign Travel," in 1771; and there was every prospect of his obtaining college preferment, had he remained single. Having, however, contracted a marriage with Miss Surtees, a young lady of Newcastle, he resolved on making the law his profession, and to that end he studied late and early. In 1773, he was admitted a member of the Middle Temple; but he resided chiefly in or near Oxford, till he was called to the bar in 1776. Years of laborious study passed away, with little encouragement to him, and he had seriously resolved to quit London, to practise as a provincial counsel in his native town; but his knowledge and application had not been unobserved by some of the brightest ornaments of the profession; they persuaded him to remain, assuring him his success was certain; and the result quickly proved the correctness of their predictions, for he shortly after became the leader on the northern circuit. In 1783 Mr. Scott came into parliament for the borough of Weobly, and attached himself to the party of Mr. Pitt, who was his personal friend; but his senatorial speeches were not equal to his forensic oratory; though shrewd and clear, they were deficient in that declamatory vehemence which is often found to be persuasive, where the most logical arguments would fail to convince. His progress towards the highest legal honours now appeared certain: he was made solicitor-general in 1788, and knighted; became attorney-general in 1793; when, among the manifold duties which at that time devolved on the office, was the memorable trial of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and others, on a charge of high-treason. Upon that occasion, Sir John Scott, who had ineffectually opposed the prosecution, evinced consummate skill; and, in a speech of nine hours duration, evoked the immense mass of evidence in support of the indictment. The result was an acquittal, which was regarded by the people as a great triumph, and was precisely what he had foretold, at the time he recommended ministers to have the prisoners indicted for a misdemeanor. In 1798 Sir John Scott was returned for Boroughbridge, as the colleague of Sir Francis Burdett; succeeded Sir James Eyre as lord chief justice of the Common Pleas; and in July, 1799, was raised to the peerage as baron Eldon, of Eldon, in the county of Durham. In 1801 he became lord high chancellor of England, and in the same year was elected high steward of the university of Oxford, when the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him. In February, 1806, his lordship resigned the great seal; but was re-appointed in April, 1807, from which period he held it until April 30, 1827, being altogether nearly twenty-five years. At the coronation of George IV. the lord chancellor was promoted to the dignities of viscount Encombe and earl of Eldon. He died at his house in Hamilton-place, London, Jan. 13, 1838, being in his 87th year. Lady Eldon died in 1831. His whole life was an example of unrelenting

THOUGH MORROW DOES NOT ANNILATE AFFECTION, IT SUBDUES ITS EXPRESSION, AND MODERATES ITS OUTWARD SIGNS.

THE INSCRIPTION THAT YOUTH WRITES UPON THE TABLETS OF AN IMAGINATIVE MIND, ARE NEVER WHOLLY OBLITERATED.

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AS A RIVER DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL STREAMS IS MORE WEAK, SO IS FRIENDSHIP, SHARED AMONG MANY, MORE LANGUID.

diligence in the most arduous of all professions; and there are few who will dispute the character given of him by that able and upright advocate, Sir Samuel Romilly, who in the House of Commons declared, "there never was a man in the court of chancery who more endeared himself to the bar, or exhibited more humane attention to the suitors: there never presided in that court a man of more deep and various learning in his profession; and in anxiety to do justice, that court had never seen, he would not say the superior, but the equal, of the lord chancellor. If he had a fault, it was an over-anxiety to do justice." Of his politics we have no intention to speak: they will yet be viewed through the various lights and shades of party feeling; it may, however, be just necessary to observe, that on the two great questions, Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform, he was ever the inflexible opponent; but no one, with due reflection, will attribute to lord Eldon a want of integrity, or a departure from any principle which he conscientiously believed would tend to the good of his country. His lordship's personal property was sworn under 700,000*l.*, the greater part of which, together with the estates, he bequeathed to his grandson, the present earl.

FAWCETT, JOHN, an eminent theatrical performer, was the son of an actor of humble pretensions at Drury-lane, and was born in London, in 1769. At the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to a linen-draper, but being born, as it were, to the stage, he disdained all other occupations, and clandestinely left the shop for the Margate theatre, where under the name of Foote he made his first appearance. He afterwards joined Tate Wilkinson on the York circuit; and in 1791 made his bow to a London audience, at Covent-garden, as Caleb, in "He would be a Soldier." It was not till some years after this, that his acting attracted much notice, though his celebrated song of "What's a Woman like!" and the mock Italian bravura, "Maestro was an Opera Singer," were highly applauded. His dramatic reputation was, however, at once fixed by his representation of Doctor Pangloss, Olapod, Caleb Quotem, and Job Thornberry. In 1798 he joined the Haymarket company, and became acting-manager, in 1800, of that theatre. In 1813 he appeared at the English Opera, and in 1816 rejoined the Haymarket. He afterwards became manager of Covent-garden theatre, which situation he held till his retreat from the stage, in 1836. Owing to some domestic misfortunes, Mr. Fawcett, for the few last years of his life was a pensioner on the Covent-garden Theatrical Fund, of which he had for a long period been treasurer. In private life his conduct was irreproachable, but there was a bluntness in his manners, which, to a stranger, often appeared like intentional rudeness. He died at Botley, Hants, in March, 1837.

FITZHERBERT, MARIA ANNE, a lady who at one period of her life occupied too prominent a place in the history of the country, for her name to be passed by silently at her decease, was the sister of the late Walter Smythe, esq. of Bambridge, near Winchester, and was married in 1775

to Edward Weld, esq. of Lutworth castle, uncle to the late cardinal Weld. Her husband died, without issue, within a twelvemonth from the day of marriage, and she was soon after united to Thomas Fitzherbert, esq., who also died, leaving no offspring, in 1781. Having found it necessary to allude to Mrs. Fitzherbert, at some length, in our memoir of George IV., we shall avoid repeating the facts there stated, merely observing that, attracted by the beauty and fascination of the blooming widow, the prince urgently pressed his suit, and a marriage, according to the forms of the Catholic church, is believed (but never was thoroughly ascertained) to have taken place about 1787. She naturally became the object of great public and political interest; but the influence she possessed was always exercised for the honour of him to whom she was united; and she found, after her retirement from the meretricious splendour that had once surrounded her, ample means for the employment of her mind, in acts of unostentatious benevolence. Died, March, 1837.

FONBLANQUE, JOHN DE GRENIER, an eminent barrister, was descended from a noble family in the south of France, some of whom, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, came to England, and founded the celebrated house of agency, into which they subsequently admitted as a partner, Mr. Thelluson, originally their book-keeper, but who afterwards realized that prodigious fortune which has since so often occupied public attention, through its singular testamentary disposition. John Fonblanque, the subject of this article, was born in 1759; received his education at Harrow and Oxford; and in 1783 was called to the bar. In 1790, he acted as leading counsel for the London merchants, in opposition to the Quebec bill, at the bar of the House of Commons. In 1793 appeared his celebrated "Treatise on Equity," which went through several editions, and is regarded by the courts as an authority on the subject. In 1802 he was elected M.P. for Camelford, and continued a member until the dissolution in 1806. In 1804 he obtained a silk gown with a patent of precedence, and for many years enjoyed an extensive equity practice. He was an able advocate of the Whig party, and a personal friend of the prince of Wales, for whom he now is supposed to have written the celebrated letters to the king, on the subject of his royal highness' exclusion from the army, which were generally attributed to lord Moira. He died, Jan. 4, 1837. His sons are men of eminence in their respective vocations; John Samuel Martin Fonblanque, esq., is commissioner of bankrupts; and Albany Fonblanque, esq., a writer of no ordinary calibre, is editor of "The Examiner."

GUSTAVUS IV. ex-king of Sweden, was born in 1778, and ascended the throne when his father fell by the hand of an assassin, March 29, 1792. During his minority the administration of affairs was committed to the duke of Sudermania, as regent; and on becoming of age, the young king went to Russia, to receive the hand of Catharine Paulowna, daughter of the empress, but on its being required that his bride should be

HE WHO PUNISHES A CALUMNIATOR, PERFORMS AS GREAT AN OBLIGATION TO SOCIETY, AS HE WHO PROSECUTES A PRISONER.

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THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY, THAT STRIKES THE CHAIN FROM THE SLAVE, BINDS THE FREEMAN TO HIS BROTHER.

allowed to profess the religion of the Greek church, he abruptly put an end to the negotiations, and returned to Sweden. He soon after wedded a princess of Baden, and was at that place when the duke of Enghien was there so unjustifiably seized, and after a mock trial, shot, by the orders of Napoleon. From that moment Gustavus resolved upon an eternal hostility to the French emperor. He ordered his ambassador to leave Paris, and dismissed the French ambassador from Sweden, while at the same time he returned to the king of Prussia the order of the black eagle, with which Napoleon had been invested, saying "that he never could, according to the laws of Amity, consent to be brother companion of the assassin of the duke of Enghien." After this he continued to join every party opposed to, and to wage war with every party in alliance with, the emperor. His hostile proceedings, however, became at last so pregnant with danger to his country, that the council of state entreated him to make peace. This he refused to do, and a revolution in Sweden was the consequence. He and his family were, in 1809, conveyed to the fortress of Drottningholm, and afterwards to Gripsholm, where he signed his abdication; his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, was then raised to the throne, by the title of Charles XIII., and Christian Augustus, of Holstein Augustenburg, was invested with the title of prince royal of Sweden, or heir apparent. This prince dying soon after, the succession was transferred to marshal Bernadotte, who in 1818 ascended the Swedish throne, as Charles John XIV. After his abdication and imprisonment, Gustavus was for years known as a mere wanderer upon the face of Europe, sometimes bearing the designation of count Gottorp, sometimes that of the duke of Holstein, and again the more humble one of Gustavson. He was in England, at Hartwell, with Louis XVIII. His latter years were spent in poverty; his small annuity being less than 100*l*. From his relations and friends he would receive nothing; and his son, prince Gustavus Vasa, a general in the Austrian service, naturally anxious to render his father's condition less miserable, was compelled to adopt various devices to assist him. This unfortunate monarch died in February, 1837.

HIBBERT, GEORGE, an eminent merchant and citizen of London, alike distinguished for his talents and public spirit, was born in Manchester, in 1757. Being destitute from his youth to a commercial life, he was introduced into a leading mercantile house in the city, engaged in the West India trade; in which, first as a junior partner, and eventually as head of the

firm, he continued nearly half a century. Possessing strong common sense, a retentive memory, and a mind richly stored with various information, together with the faculty of expressing himself in a public assembly with clearness and fluency, he became a valuable adviser and conditor on all commercial questions; he was accordingly selected to move the resolutions of the merchants, bankers, and traders, which led to the imposition of the property-tax in 1798, when the exigencies of the nation required the sacrifice; and again to move those resolutions which forced its repeal in 1836. In 1806 he was elected M.P. for Seaford, and sat for that borough till 1812. He was greatly instrumental in originating and maturing that noble undertaking, the West India Docks; "In grateful testimony" of which, in 1804, he was presented by the company with some splendid ornamental plate. Mr. Hibbert was elected F.R.S. in 1810; he was also F.S.A., and a member of the Roxburgh club. Botany likewise engaged his attention, and served as an employment for him in his retirement from the active duties of commercial life. He employed agents in almost every part of the globe to send him whatever was rare and curious; and he was the means of introducing into this country many new and beautiful species of plants. The collection thus formed, at his residence at Clapham, was commenced forty years before his death; and to the empress Josephine it was frequently indebted. Having, in 1829, succeeded to the estate of the late Rogers Parker, esq., of Munden, in Hertfordshire, (his wife's uncle) he quitted mercantile pursuits; and in his retirement enjoyed the intimate friendship of many distinguished public characters. He died, Oct. 8, 1837.

HUMMEL, JOHN NEPOMUK, an eminent musician, was born at Presburg, in 1778. His friends discovering in him an extraordinary capacity for music, he was placed with Mozart when only seven years of age; and after remaining under his roof about two years, he and his father travelled through various parts of Europe, visiting England in 1791, where his performances on the piano-forte were highly applauded. He soon acquired great celebrity as a composer as well as a performer. In 1820 he became chapel-master to the duke of Weimar, where he continued afterwards to reside, making, from time to time, brilliant and profitable tours in Germany, Russia, and England. Hummel composed some operas, the most celebrated of which is "Mathilde von Guise;" his church music was also admirable; but his fame will chiefly rest upon his brilliant compositions for the piano-forte. He died in October, 1837.

WOULD MEN DULY CONTEMPLATE THE VALUE OF WISDOM, THEY WOULD GRASP AT THE MEANS OF OBTAINING IT.

THE END.

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